6-11-1926

Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 24)

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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**JUSTICE**

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. VIII. No. 24.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1926

PRICE 3 CENTS

Pres. Sigman

In Cleveland and Chicago

Will Consult Union's Attorneys on Further Moves on Behalf of Sentenced 91 Chicago Dress Picketers.

President Morris Sigman left last Friday for Cleveland and Chicago, where he is expected to remain until the end of the week.

In Cleveland President Sigman attended the wage hearings on Saturday, June 6th, a report of which the reader will find on page 2 of this issue. He left Cleveland, after a consultation on local union affairs with all the leading workers of the organization, for Chicago, on Sunday night.

In Chicago President Sigman will devote himself largely to looking after the 91 Dress Picketers' picket case, sentenced by Judge Sullivan last year in connection with an alleged violation of an injunction during the Chicago dress strike in 1924. These sentences have recently been affirmed by a higher Illinois court, and the International is now considering means for the other appeal or for mitigating the severity of these sentences.

Chicago Federation of Labor Protests Jail Sentences.

At its last meeting, a week ago, the Chicago Federation of Labor unanimously adopted a decision protesting against the sentences imposed upon the dress picketers by Judge Dennis O'Hullihan, which includes jail terms for 48 of the 91 condemned workers.

The Federation also decided to raise a fund for the support of the families of these workers in the event their final appeal is rejected and they are compelled to serve their terms.

**Cloak Chairmen Endorse Joint Board Decision on Commission's Report**

Find Recommendations Inadequate—Instruct Joint Board to Negotiate New Agreement With Employers—All Chairmen Rise in Memory of Meyer London—Union Will Forward Invitations for Conferences to Employers' Associations at Once.

At a crowded meeting of cloak chairmen in Cooper Union, on Tuesday afternoon, June 9th, after work hours, a resolution rejecting the recommendations made by the Governor's Commission as a basis for an agreement in the cloak industry, was unanimously adopted. The shop chairmen, after a discussion, decided that the Commission's report was inadequate to meet the immediate needs of the industry, and that the officers of the Union to begin at once negotiations with the manufacturers, jobbers, and unions, for a new contract to take the place of the present agreements in the industry which are soon to expire.

The resolution presented by one of the shop chairmen reads as follows:

We, the Cloakmakers' Union of New York, represented by the chairmen and shop committees of all shops in the industry, have carefully considered the recommendations of the Commission appointed by Governor Alfred E. Smith and declare:

1. We are grateful to the members of the Commission for the time and thought they have so generously given to the study of the difficult problems in the cloak and suit industry and for their efforts to establish better and juster relations between the workers engaged in it. We are particularly appreciative of the Commission's clear and searching analysis of the evils of the jobber-subcontractors' system which is demoralizing our industry and destroying our labor standards.

2. We regret that we cannot accept the Commission's recommendations as a whole because we feel that they are inadequate to remedy our fundamental grievances. Unless the jobbers, who do the greater part of the business in the cloak and suit industry, are made to assume their just responsibility towards the employees who produce their merchandise, and unless the workers are assured reasonable employment and earnings and are protected against arbitrary treatment by employers, the 48,000 employees in the industry will inevitably sink back into the disgraceful system of sweating and exploitation recommended by the recommendations of the Commission fall short of these requirements in several essential particulars. We instruct the Joint Board of Cloak Makers' Union and request the General Officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to confer with the associations of jobbers, manufacturers and contractors with a view of negotiating working (Continued on Page 3)

**Cleveland Workers Win Wage Increase**

Board of Referees Allows Five Per Cent Raise to All Cloak and Dress Shop Workers—Beginners Minimum Also Increased—President Sigman—Union's Case Presented by Abraham Katovsky and Stuart Chase of Labor Bureau, Inc.

The referees in the Cleveland women's garment market decided last Monday, June 7, after an all-day hearing, to raise an all-year of about $1 per cent in the wage schedules of all workers employed in the cloak and suit shops of that city, to counterbalance the increased cost of living over the schedule of April, 1923. Under the new scale in the cloak industry male workers will operate in the future receive $46 a week, instead of $44; female operators $32 instead of $30, and $54 instead of $50; button sewers $21 instead of $20, and so on through the list.

To the dress shop women, all teamsters will receive $44 instead of $42; full-skilled cutters $42.50 instead of $40. (Continued on Page 3)

**Entire Labor Movement Mourns Death of Meyer London**

Hundrads of Thousands Pay Last Tribute to Labor and Socialist Leader—All Labor Unions Join in Striking Pageant of Sorrows—International Union and New York Joint Board Represented at Funeral—President Sigman Sends Message of Condolences to Bureau of Service Liens to Remarkable Eulogies by Representatives of Labor Bodies.

Meyer London, for thirty years one of the outstanding leaders of the Labor and Socialist movement in this country, and for nearly twenty years counselor, builder and leader of Jewish trade unions, including the cloakmakers' and dressmakers' organizations of New York, struck down and killed by an automobile last Sunday, June 6th, was buried at Mount Carmel Cemetery, Cypress Hills, on Wednesday, June 9th, concerted to his final resting place by one of the greatest processions that ever paid tribute to a leader of men in New York City.

London's funeral was a phenomenal pageant of grief, enacted spontaneously by a half million men and women of varying ages, nationalities, religions and social positions who followed the body of the ex-Congressman through the neighborhood he has served so well and so loyally all his life. In windows and fire escapes, doorways and stairways the watchers stood, while sidewalks were jammed six deep in most places.

All New York Labor Turns Out

It appeared as if every organized labor group in the city was represented in the throng—unionists and socialists, dressmakers, clothing workers, furriers, bakers, actors, bootmakers, dressmakers, and members of the Socialists Party and other progressive bodies with which the late Meyer London was identified throughout his life, marched in groups.

Services were first held in the big hall of the Jewish Labor Bund and afterward (Continued on Page 2)
Entire Labor Movement Mourns Loss of Meyer London

(Continued from Page 1)

Building, where the body, delayed by flowers and handbills, was lying in state since Tuesday morning. Here nearly a thousand of Meyer London's closest friends and comrades in the labor movement gathered to hear them eulogized, while at least 50,000 of his friends and admirers passed along the street, the addresses being carried to them through megaphones. Men and women went as they came of London, the ideal of working class East Side, was reviewed and his service to the letter was praised.

Congressman Victor L. Berger, the only Socialist in Congress, called the leadership of the labor movement, the people and his work, in Congress, where he represented the working men of New York City, "as a man of God," as "a man of the people," that it was, by a sea of hatred. "It is hard to be a pioneer, whether in politics, science or religion," said Berger, "but London was a true pioneer. Like every Socialist in public life, he was the subject of ridicule and the butt of jokes in the capitalist press. But his lovable disposition brought him the admiration of his friends and his enemies, who served with him and he in remembered favorably today in Washington."

"That Comrade London's first words after he was struck down were a prayer," said Berger. "That is what hit him, released speaks volumes for his character. His love of the downandout, his devotion to his work, all over the world indicates the type of his ideals. It is the people who also have high ideals such as his who will keep his memory sacred now that he is gone." Among those who delivered speeches of eulogy at the Forward Hall were Morris Hillquit, Abraham Kahn, Norman Thomas, Miss Lillian Wald, head worker of the Henry Street Settlement, and Abraham Baroff, secretary of the L. L. W. U. Five thousand persons assembled at the grave, where Algren Len, director of the New York newspaper, addressed the new Leader, Abraham Becker, manager of the Analagated Workers Union, and Chairman of the Board, and that Hamm I. Shiklapanoff, manager of the Leather Goods Workers' Union, Augustus Shady, of the United Hebrew Trades, and several others spoke.

President Signeet Telegraphs

Message from Chicago

President Signeet, Sigmant of the L. L. W. U., who is away this week, in Chicago on organization business, sent the following letter to Mrs. Lincoln and the family of the killed ex-Congressman, when broken of the tragedy: "A great misfortune has struck the Labor movement. Our organizations have lost in Meyer London one of their beloved leaders. London was adored by all classes of workers in America, and by the ranks of the L. L. W. U. He was regarded as one of our own members. Many of our fellow union leaders have been bereaved London as a member. He was at the cradle of the movement and helped to make the life of the worker better and happier. We cannot imagine the advance of our own International Union without the able aid of Meyer London. I have no words to express my deep sorrow over his death."

Secretary Baroff forwarded the following telegram on behalf of the "international membership: "On behalf of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and its membership in New York City and all over the country, we extend to you in this hour of your great bereave- ment our heartfelt sympathy and confidence. The cruel blow that has struck you and all your near and kin robe us of words adequate enough to express our sorrow over the irreparable loss of Meyer London. Our workers whom he has served so nobly, so courageously and so faithfully for a quarter of a century have lost in him a faithful comrade, a loyal brother, a country and a home, and reliable friend. In our midst his memory will always remain green and his noble and wonderful record a beacon light forever to follow."

Messages were also sent by nearly all the L. L. W. U. locals in New York, some of which were represented at the funeral by committees. Local 10, with 700 members and a total membership of 1,100 members, was represented by a large committee and sent several floral bouquets. The New York Joint Cloak and Dress Makers sent 11,000 dollars to Meyer London's family. It was decided to send out the invitations to the manufacturers' associations without delay.

Cleveland Cloak and Dress Makers Gain Wage Raise

(Continued from Page 1)

$11; listers cutters $11, instead of $9; $16 instead of $14; skilled pressers, $12 instead of $10; machine operators, $15 instead of $12; hand sewers, $21 instead of $20, etc.

Male beginners are increased from $15 to $16 each, and female beginners will receive $1 per week more than what they have been getting. All classes of workers in the classified groups received increases in proportion to wages they had been receiving, but the average rate about the same through the entire list.

Katawaz and Chase Speak for the Union

The hearing opened at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, June 5, before the board of referees, with Morris L. Cooke of Philadelphia, in the chair. Mr. Cooke commented on the situation and said that the wage scale had not been revised since 1923, but this year the workers asked for an increase over the present wage that averaged about 17 per cent. The other important de- mand was the classification of unclassified workers. Bro. Abraham Katowski, business agent of the Cleveland Joint Board, outlined the general conditions in the Cleveland cloak and dress shops and stated that they were such that such a wage advance was impossible to put the local workers on a basis of earning equality with other markets.

Bro. Robert Chase, of the Labor Bureau, Inc., of New York, read the brief of the Cleveland Joint Board and explained why the workers felt that an increase in wages was due. Wages should keep step with production, he said, and should at no time be allowed to lag behind the cost of living. He discussed the increased purchasing power of the farmers and dwelt on the improvement in the small city and country business of the women's garment manufacturer. Mr. Chase also discussed the fact that the garment workers of Cleveland took a reduction to help out the situation several years ago, and later back in the level of 1923, no change having been made since that time.

Fred G. Butler, manager of the Cleveland Garment Manufacturers' Association, presented the brief opposing any increase in the present wage scales on behalf of the local cloak and dress manufacturers.

Board was represented by general manager Louis Hyman and secretary Joseph Fish, and was resolution of sorrow which was adopted unanimously at the shop chairman's meeting last Tuesday.
Local 91 on the Eve of Officers' Election

By HARRY GREENBERG, Manager

These few remarks, I hope, will be read carefully by members of our local as they concern them very directly.

On June 15, next Tuesday, there will take place in our local an election of officers, including executive board members. The election of officers is at all times an event in the life of a labour organisation. This year, however, the importance of a general participation by all the members of our Union in the selection of officers and the executive board is particularly great and urgent.

In the last two and three years, a handful of individuals have left nothing undone to create dissension and disturbance at our local meetings and have thereby hindered the moral activity of the organization. Instead of fostering friendship, confidence and a spirit of fellowship among the members, these persons have striven hard to polarize on all occasions the minds of our workers, swirling distrust, pessimism and hatred of one another.

As a result of such tactics, many members of our Union, who were accustomed to attend the meetings and participate loyally in the work of the union, have now stopped coming. The Union is, therefore, faced with the necessity of calling a special meeting to elect a new executive board in order to save the Union from being dissipated and to fortify it against all enemies.

We have demanded the forty-hour work-week, amongst other reasons, that this will be a great and intense drain on the unemployment existing at the present time.

With respect to examiners and departmental work, the Board of Directors have taken an en masse with the examiners and recognized by the employers, which is a denial of the fundamental principle for which the Union was organized.

The right to reorganize—the Board of Directors is quite certain that this will be strongly resisted by our enemy, the employers, who have always been principally opposed to giving employers such rights, and we do not think that our members are ready to give it up.

Thus summarizing the options of the Board of Directors, it is agreed by all that the report be submitted to the entire membership for final decision.
THE VOTE OF THE SHOP CHAIRMEN

The unanimous vote of the shop chairmen against the adoption of the recommendations of the Commission's report, for the time being, an important chapter in the history of the Cloakmakers' Union of New York and its relations with the organized employers' groups in the cloak and suit industry. The men and women in the shops, the direct victims of the chaos and demands for which the voting was called, the members of organized labor who were on the spot, are faced with the impossibility in this industry today, frankly and courageously spoke their mind about the inadequacy of the measures suggested by the Commission, and their vote registers accurately the state of mind of the great mass of cloakmakers in the New York market.

The vote of the shop chairmen should not, and, of course, will not, be interpreted by any sincere observer of conditions in the cloak industry as a repudiation of the Governor's Commission's effort, or as a token of the total breakdown of labor-management relations. We had already occasion to speak in these columns about the praiseworthy attitude of the Commission toward the fundamental problem affecting this industry, and the advanced position of the Commission in handling its problem. The leadership and skill of Meyer London, the primal object in view of making it a fit trade for self-respecting workers with an American standard of living has been demonstrated in this industry.

It is hardly an exaggeration to state that by this time there are few if any workers in the New York cloak trade who are not thoroughly conversant with the sound logic and the incontrovertible evidence of the Commission's recommendations. If their Union had presented to the employers' organizations more than two years ago and which today more than ever before stand forth for the realization of the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission, they would have yielded to the just demand that would give them and their families a reasonably decent livelihood.

And it is principally because of that basic conviction of the justice and logic of the demands of their organization that the workers, speaking through their shop chairmen, are compelled, with due respect to the honesty and integrity of the Commissioner's mission, to reject the report as a basis for new negotiations with the cloak industry. They realize now as perhaps never before that, while the mediators' recommendation of a plan of limitation of the等行业 force for the industry, and the employers' efforts to get them in this scheme, without the concurrent proposition made by the Commission that the employers guarantee the workers a fixed time of 7½ years or until the end of the trade, no guarantees of anything that can be trusted for an industry. They realize furthermore that, without a material shortening of the work-week, the disheartening brief seasons in the industry can never be lengthened and their earnings increased to a standard that would give them and their families a reasonably decent livelihood.

And they furthermore know, they who work and toil in the shops, that the true solution of the problem is the organization of the cloakmakers into an independent and permanent labor union. As such a body, the cloakmakers would present a stronger, more forceful organization to the employers; a more efficient and better shop board, and a stronger and more powerful voice in the halls of legislation. They would be able to increase the wages of their members through the organized power of the trade union.

But the organized labor movement outside the cloak industry is a fact, and the workers of the New York cloak industry are strong enough to be able to increase their standard of living, in the New York cloak industry, as well as in the rest of the country, through the organized labor movement. The workers of the New York cloak industry are not a small group, and they are a force to be reckoned with. They are not to be underestimated.

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At the fresh grave of Meyer London, we stand with head bowed down and heart filled with grief and sorrow.

A brutal, senseless accident has snuffed out the life of a remarkable man, a man of unusual personal charm, of rare moral and intellectual integrity. Meyer London has occupied a unique place in the movement which he loved best next to his home, the movement of the workers.

Meyer London was not only a leader,—he was a man with a great, warm heart, with wide, genuine sympathy, a man who had been in the forefront of the labor movement one of the greatest of all its fighters, a man of whom it could truly be said that he had consecrated himself from his youth.

To our workers, to the cloakmakers, dressmakers, and other garment workers, the death of Meyer London means a special loss, a personal, irreplaceable loss, a loss that will be felt as long as memory endures.

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Shorter Workday As Unemployment Cure

BY JAMES M. LYNCH
President International Typographical Union

Printers' Leader Sees Unemployment as Prime Cause of Unstable Balance Between Production and Purchasing Power — Reduced Hours Would Mean More Jobs — Points to Cultural Advantages of Added Leisure for Employed Worker

"Six working hours below the point of normal output is productive so that all may be employed."

That should be the slogan of the American manufacturer for the future period. Labor needs a new goal. It is in danger of degeneration through inactivity. With the growth of the standard, quantity production and quick capital turnover are established as business objectives, and it only remains to work out methods and overcome obstacles to bring them into more progressive application. Ability and needs are needed for the continued march.

Super-machinery is accomplishing many of the tasks that were the benefit of the nation, not used solely to increase profits leaving millions formerly through employment and other millions in perpetual distress through the insecurity of employment and keeping up the pace of living. Short workday brought spectacular improvement in production methods, in machine tools. Most of us, too busy gazing afield at the mirage of aviation or wondering at the annihilation of space by radio, have realized a more marvelous and vastly more important revolution in industrial processes due to thousands of separate inventions and developments. In fact, mankind has attributed some attention through efforts of its public department but few of the details through their more dramatic has taken the stage on a smaller scale in nearly every industry.

Unemployment is Growing Evil

In the beginning, there was no knowledge about the birth of a new era and the steps to turn it to its own advantage but the aim was to keep the Industrial Revolution alive. It is an illusion or a delusion it climaxes some years ago.

The changes which have occurred and evidence have decried warnings that mechnical inventions constitute a threat against general employment, that the machine replaces the man as a competitor in his jobs. The theory, they have said, was discarded long ago when the complete debate during the early days of power-driven industry failed to materialize. But the fact is that machines are appearing in all departments of employment and the current development promises to carry the evil to every other profession. Some departments are surveys, to be of any use, must cover a wide area over a long period. See more is the result of the same current and local disturbances that render limited surveys inaccurate. Unfortunately too many modern surveys have never been made. We do know, however, that the average unemployment figure today is near 3,000,000, whereas two years ago it was about 1,000,000.

Instead of making progress toward the cure of this greatest of economic maladies we are drifting in the opposite direction. If there is not to blame, what is? The nation is alive in a state of unusual prosperity, the man is living in a state of leisure which is the factor of the age, and unemployment is increasing. Now the machine, busy glazing afield, is growing at a rate of more than ever before. The situation deserves labor's closest attention.

How Machines Displace Men

Two years ago the president of the United States Chamber of Commerce wrote about the new industrial growth as follows:

"In the steel industry one out of two men works at reduced hours. In the railway industry one out of two men works at reduced hours. In the shipbuilding industry one out of two men works at reduced hours."

"In the clothing industry one out of two men works at reduced hours. In the automobile industry one out of two men works at reduced hours."

"In the printing industry one out of two men works at reduced hours. In the printing press industry one out of two men works at reduced hours."

"In the mining industry one out of two men works at reduced hours. In the coal mining industry one out of two men works at reduced hours."

"In the textile industry one out of two men works at reduced hours. In the cotton textile industry one out of two men works at reduced hours."

"In the food industry one out of two men works at reduced hours. In the food processing industry one out of two men works at reduced hours."

"In the agriculture industry one out of two men works at reduced hours. In the farm industry one out of two men works at reduced hours."

"In the manufacturing industry one out of two men works at reduced hours. In the manufacturing plant one out of two men works at reduced hours."

"In the service industry one out of two men works at reduced hours. In the service occupation one out of two men works at reduced hours."

These observations were made two years ago. Progress made in factory development and efficiency has been tremendously rapid since. The deplorable insufficiency for governmental machinery for counteracting or rectifying valuable statistical data makes it difficult to obtain information in detail on super-machinery developments but enough is known to apprise labor and the public generally of the trend of modern industry. Machinery is replacing men and gradually aggravating our already tremendous unemployment problem, when it should be used to cure this evil.

Should Provide Leisure

Do not misunderstand me, super-machinery—time and labor-saving machinery—is one of the greatest blessings the human race has ever received. I am making the point that we are not realizing the full benefits of this blessing. Relief from drudgery afforded by machines should be extended to allow for an increase in the greatest civilizing and cultural agency known to man—leisure. British labor fought the machine as a competitor. They sought to destroy it.

When a similar problem arose over the American prator some years later in the form of the power grist and type-setting machine, he wisely took another course—the same course that I am proposing to the entire American labor movement now.

The printer declared against destruction of his iron and steel adversary and proposed a profitable alliance with it. The trade was fairly well organized and it was announced to employers that the machine would be welcomed but it must be operated by union printers. Employers despaired and some of them bought the business but the work was never seriously in doubt. By way of showing his confidence in organization the printer further declared that he intended to make the typesetting machine a vehicle, for obtaining better pay and shorter hours, so that he might share justly in the benefits it brought to the trade. This aim, too, was accomplished and a recent government report placed the average annual wage in the printing trade as highest among the great industries of America.

In their recently published book, "Profits," William Trufts Foster and Amos Cohan, two eminent leaders of economic thought, advanced the suggestion that something must be done with the surplus which, while in recurring depressions, offers the astounding spectacle of machinery idle, while the nation in need of the goods these machines would produce. The course of this preposterous doctrine, they say, lies everywhere in this nation and the total of money and credit that flows between consumer and producer via the worker is a matter of national concern.

What is proposed, of course, are first, measures for stabilization of currency to prevent price fluctuation; second, measures to reduce taxation and, second, discovery of the causes for draining up money from certain industries and certain branches of industry and commerce. The problem, they say, can only be traced to the recurring lack of internal credit, not a part. The public or consumer. "Overproduction" they hold to be a misnomer, the real cause of the trouble to be "undeclared credit." Why search further for one major cause of underconsumption? It is an elementary fact of human nature. The American trade unionists and Cohan's Synthesis of Labor's Lamentation is the element of uncertainty in economic movements. It upsets all calculations and breaks all plans. Now, seasonal unemployment may be held to be, within limits, a predictable and therefore not unsatisfactory condition; cyclical unemployment may be called effect rather than cause of depressions, but what about UNEMPLOYMENT CAUSED BY UNDECIDED AND UNEXPECTED INTOURS ON THE PART OF THE MAKING MACHINERY AND METHODS?

Industrial efficiency is disturbing the balance between production and the demand for production. The idea of intelligent effort being made or even proposed for taking up the slack is a new idea. It is proposed that, instead of being thrown out of work or reduced in income annually, the trade unions should absorb many men, displaced by machinety but the change is always accompanied by a reduction in the number of working days for the individual. Example: the mining industry.

The industrial and financial balances in a very delicate thing and one likely to be disturbed disastrously by any disturbance in the current conditions. Can it be said safely than this unemployment business is more than a neutral result?

The remedy is obvious, though perhaps a bit difficult to administer. We have only to decide that we are not going to accept unemployability under any conditions. It can be said safely than this unemployment business is more than a neutral result.

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Educational Program for Unity House

The Educational-Department will carry on its educational activities in Unity House, Brooklyn, N. Y. An interesting program is being prepared. Lectures and discussions will be given in the large auditorium and the pine trees overlooking the beautiful lake. They will deal with social, economic, and cultural subjects, as follows:

"What Is Play?" by Mr. John Dewey, Ph. D., to Us When We Listen to Music."


"Social Psychology." A discussion of the fundamental human traits which make men and women behave as they do. "The History of Civilization," and the place that workers occupy in it. Most of the lectures and discussions will be conducted by the members of our faculty. In addition we will invite prominent persons qualified to deal with many of the subjects mentioned above. We plan to have each lecturer spend a few days in our Unity House and during that time to conduct several discussions.

We consider our educational program for Unity House the most important as this offers to thousands of our members an opportunity to get an understanding of the objects of our union. In these lectures will be stimulated an interest of our members for these subjects, as well as on the conditions which make men and women act as they do. The winter in the classes arranged by our Educational Department.

Last Sunday's Hike

A group of members, men and women, representing various tendencies in our union, joined the hike last Sunday to Hunters Island. This outing was a combination of fun and education. Our members were represented by T. L. G. W. U. Brookwood, representatives of the Pompei Rosetta and Anna Banzofsky of the Local 22, Minnie Ruggles and Beatrice Golin of the Local 25, E. P. C. E. B. L. Bereng, an exchange student from Germany at Brookwood.

They took place on Workers' Education, Pioneer Youth and the Youth Movement in Germany. Saturday night they played various games and exercises. There was a fine of athletics and drama in which the entire group participated.

The long walk to Hunters Island developed fine appetites, and the food which was served by all in true communal spirit was most welcome.

Remaking The Miners' Union

BY ARTHUR W. CALHOUN
Instructor in Economics, Brookwood

A speaker at a manufacturer's meeting last long ago proposed that the United Mine Workers be made over. Oh, come on, said old friends—they already are the right sort and do the right things. You know the lines. Now what will the U. M. W. look like when this beauty doctor gets through? Well, in the first place, its organization. In fact, its entire plan of economic and educational activities. There will be no "foreigners" in positions of importance. Probably the Slaves and Indians are the greatest causes of the rank-and-file's still being so organization; but one will need to be a mule in order to rise in the high places.

That's not all. No ordinary worker need be in hope for a look on the canals of the revamped union. Power is to reside with a small group of key men who are essential because they have a monopoly of the skill that is needed in the industry.

Probably the leveling down of the rest is a real consideration. Introducing machinery without union control, so that most of the workers will be mere hands, like factory workers. The old U. M. W. will no longer itself if it gets tuned up as a respectable craft union, with an aristocracy on the throne.

That is not all. The remined organization is to be revended with the management of industry, but is to come to a standstill. It is to "look after the interests of the company, but the means that there is to be no more talk about the growth of the company, or the personal enrichment of the firm, and certainly there would be no worthwhile of nationalization.

"Now you see a good labor union is like. It must be run like a business per cent American; it must be ruled by an aristocracy; and it must never look beyond the end of its nose. Every labor organization is going to be made over; there's no doubt about it; 'he's who goes in, do the'jecting, and what will be the pattern?"

Workers' Art Scholarships

By FANNIA M. COHN

The workers' education movement has entered the field of art. Through the Workers' Art Scholarship Committee, workers have organized a Workers' Art School at the Art School of the Educational Alliance to enable two gifted young students to continue their studies abroad. On May 22, at the exercises attending the finish of the Annual Exhibit of the Art School, before students and teachers of the School, their relatives and friends, two $1,500 scholarships for travel and study in Europe were awarded to Miss Dina Melitoc, a promising sculptor, and to Mr. Jerome Boyer, a talented painter, the two students showing the greatest ability and potentiality.

The establishment of the workers' art scholarships has long been the dream of Abbo Ostrofsky, director of the Educational Alliance Art School and himself a distinguished artist. A year ago he organized the Workers' Art Scholarship Committee to gather the enterpises of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, the Hotel, Restaurants and Cafes Workers, Hebrew Actors' Union, the Painters' Lea worker's Committee, the Actors' Wages Committee, the Jewish Daily Forward joined to form the Committee. Its work was carried on by the Executive Board composed of: Philip Geisler, its secretary; Abraham Baroff, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; J. Schlesinger, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, J. Eakin, Secretary of the Workers' Circuses, Miss Pine, of the Pine Trust, Fanni M. Cohn; and Abbo Ostrofsky, Director of the Educational Alliance Art School. These organizations with the Typographical Union, Local 6, and the Perets Vereen contributed the princely sum of $1,500. The other scholarship was provided by the Trustees and their associates of the Educational Alliance.

The students who received the scholarships, indeed, the whole class, were extremely appreciative of the interest of the labor movement in art, and delighted that it went so far as to create the Workers' Art Scholarship. And of course the boys and girls present at the exercises expressed their enduring belief in the possibility of a workers' art.

The articles which the students wrote for the school which offers the children of the ablest Art an opportunity to develop their artistic abilities. They promised their cooperation in continuing their studies with the help of the scholarship. They pointed out that the labor movement is breaking out, too narrow, and not yet fully aware of the economic aspect of the labor movement only but becoming interested in every kind of human endeavor that is connected with art. They believed the Workers' Art Scholarship Committee was an addition to the Workers' Educational Movement, started by the trade unions of this country. "The workers who, truly, that their trade unions are striving for a new and just form of society are con- cerned that art as well as science can help them, once and for the time been said. They concluded by expressing the hope that this future art movement will be as confused to the galleries and the masses as the present art movement, but that these artists would cultivate it and bring to it the deepest appreciation of the beautiful and carry it into the homes and streets where the workers are free.

Abbo Ostrofsky, the artist, made an inspiring address, bedtting the occasion. He told the fortunate students that they were under no obligations to any committee, but were free to exercise their own discretion while traveling, and expected only to be true to themselves and to Art.

The two students were chosen from their class by Robert Atkins, Instructor in Painting at the National Academy of Design, William Auerbach, Instructor in etching at the National Academy of Design, and Jerome Myers, painter, all prominent American artists. Miss Melitoc and Mr. Boyer will sail for Europe in a short while carrying out their work. They were presented to leading men and women of the Labor Movement on the continent.

The aim of the committee is to mark the beginning of a new development in the movement for Workers' Education. They feel that the workers of the trade union want new activities to be developed to embrace their members and to solve the problems not only of their own group and industry, but to those of society as a whole.

To millions of workers their union is not only the organisation that protects them against the attacks of the state, but also the organisation that gives them opportunity to develop character and personality. It gives them education, training, confidence, and self-respect as citizens and as human beings. The trade union must become an organisation where the trade unionist wants new activities to be developed to embrace their members and to solve the problems not only of their own group and industry, but to those of society as a whole.

Students' Council Meets

An interesting meeting was held by our Students' Council, made up of representatives of our various classes. The reviewing of the plans of the Educational Department for the coming year's activities was placed before them. They discussed the various phases of our plan at length, and in connection with it, the activities of last year were analyzed. On the basis of the two views of the criticism, suggestions and recommendations were made to our Educational Department.

We feel that the Students' Council, the creation of the Educational Department, is a most valuable institution for us. Dispersing the class councils of the schools, this council is in touch with the rest of their fellow students with whom they discuss their problems of the class room. Needless to say the Educational Department is happy to lend its ears to the criticism, suggestions and recommendations of our representative of the student body.
Payment of Unemployment Insurance for Spring Season of 1926

The payment of unemployment insurance for the spring season of 1926 was initiated. The insurance fund, established to cover unemployment in the spring season, was utilized to cover the payments. The payment period for the insurance was set at three weeks. The rate of payment was determined based on the duration of unemployment. The plan provided for payments to be made to eligible workers as per the terms of the insurance fund.

The payment of unemployment insurance was a critical aspect of the planning for the spring season. The insurance fund was designed to provide financial support to workers during periods of unemployment. The payments were made to eligible workers, ensuring that the fund was utilized effectively.

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The Week In Local 10

At the time of writing the meeting of the shop chairman in the cloak industry was taking place in Cooper Union. A full report of this meeting, with respect to its outcome, will be found on the first page of this issue of “Justice.”

Referendum Vote on Commission’s Labor Court Orders

After two special meetings of the Board of Directors on the subject of the Commissioners Labor Court Orders, it was decided to submit the recommendations of the Governor’s Special Mediation Board and the findings of the Commission to a referendum vote. This vote was held on Monday, June 16th, at 2:30 p.m., at the New York Labor College, 333 West 46th Street, and the results of this vote were announced by the Board.

The referendum vote was held to determine whether the Commission shall or shall not be accepted. The discussion on the report, which lasted until after midnight, revolved around two points. One was a discussion of the proposal for reorganization of the cloak industry. The other was a discussion of the necessity of a guaranty of employment for the cloak industry during the year.

In conclusion, it was in the opinion of the shop chairmen that the report of the Commission shall not be accepted. It was agreed that the Commission should not be reorganized and that a guaranty of employment should be granted to the cloak industry.

Say Reorganization Equals Discharge

The delegates to the Joint Board also pointed out that the failure by the Commission to make a decision on the question of reorganization within a forty week period may also result in a similar decision on the question of disbanding the industry.

The delegates declared that in so far as the industry is concerned, the administration of the cloak industry is already in the process of disbanding the industry, and that the reorganization of the cloak industry is the only way of saving the industry.

In conclusion, the delegates expressed the opinion that the reorganization of the cloak industry is the only way of saving the industry.

Local 10 at the Strike

The working of labor, and particularly the New York City, was shocked on Tuesday, June 16th, by the closing of the strike of the members of Local 10. This strike was held on the New York Labor College, 333 West 46th Street, and the results of this strike were announced by the local.

The strike was called to protest the failure of the Commission to make a decision on the question of reorganization within a forty week period.

The delegates declared that in so far as the industry is concerned, the administration of the cloak industry is already in the process of disbanding the industry, and that the reorganization of the cloak industry is the only way of saving the industry.

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Amalgamated Ladies’ Garment Workers

Local 10, 1 L. L. G. U., DAVID DUBINSKY, MANAGER

Workers’ Union House Opens

The Workers’ Union House for Foreign and Domestic Workers, at 52 West 23rd Street, will open its sixth season on Sunday, June 16th, at 3 p.m.

The purpose of the house is to serve as a recreation center for the workers, providing a place for them to relax and socialize.

At the opening ceremony, the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Ladies’ Garment Workers will be represented by the President, and the speakers will include the President of the Local, the President of the District Council, and the President of the National Union.

The house will be open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily, and will be closed on Sundays.

Cutters’ Union, Local 10

Special Meeting

Monday, June 14th

Purpose: The question of the report of the Governor’s Special Mediation Board, submitted by the Executive Board on the question of the striking furriers.

At Arlington Hall, 22 St. Mark’s Place

Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.

Out of Work

Men Wanted, experience unnecessary. Occupies very profitable position.

Apply in person to: E. LINNIE, 21 N. Y. 4th Floor.

Between 8 and 10 a.m.

Justice, Friday, June 12, 1908.