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International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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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Pres. Sigman
In Cleveland and Chicago

Wil Consult Union's Attorneys on Further Move on Behalf of Sentenced
91 Chicago Dress Picketa.

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 5th, a report of which he will find further details on this page. 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 strike, which, despite the effort of the Chicago dress strike in 1924. These sentences have recently been affirmed by a higher Illinois court, and the International is now operating for their release 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 pickets by Judge Dennis O'Byrne, which includes jail terms for 43 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 Mayer 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 5th, after work hours, a resolution rejecting the recommendations made by the Governor's Commission as a basis for an agreement in the cloak and suit 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. Inter alia, the officers of the Union to begin at once negotiations with the manufacturers, jobbers, and union representatives 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, theCloakmakers' 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 more liberal working conditions for the workers engaged in it. We are particularly appreciative of the Commission's clear and analytical analysis of the evils of the joker-submanufacturers' 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. 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' Garments Workers' Union to confer with the associations of jobbers, manufacturers and contractors with a view of negotiating working conditions.

(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, Hon. in 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 grant an increase of about 50 cents 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, 1932. Under the new scale in the cloak industry male workers will receive $46 a week, instead of $44; female operators $32 instead of $30, and journeymen an increase of about $16, instead of $10; button sewers $21 instead of $20, and so on through the list.

In the dress trade, beginner workers will receive $44 instead of $42; full skilled cutters $45 instead of $43.

(Continued on Page 3)

Entire Labor Movement Mourns Death of Meyer London

Hundreds 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 Condolence to Burial Service Listeners 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 a leader in the fight for the rights of the Jews, was buried Monday at Mount Amend Cemetery, Cypress Hills, on Wednesday, June 7th, the final resting place by one of the greatest unions in the world, United! You have nothing to lose but your chains!...
Chairmen Vote Not To Accept Commission's Report

Cleveland Clock and Dress Makers Gain Wage Raise

(Continued from Page 1)

Entire Labor Movement Mounts Loss of Meyer London

(Continued from Page 1)

On a recent trip to London, the body, designed by L. G. D. W. Urban, is away from the headquarters. London was recent to London and the factory workers have been very much in demand. The loss of London was partially made up by the addition of a new member to the staff, B. T. Shoemaker, manager of the New York company. Mr. Shoemaker was appointed to fill the place of the President Sigmund Telez," of the City of New York, has been a member of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor for the past five years. He is also a member of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor in Cleveland, and was recently appointed to fill the place of the late Mr. L. G. D. W. Urban, who was discharged from the presidency because of his failure to report the meetings of his association.

The meeting of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, June 13, 1916. At the meeting, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the committee of the American Federation of Labor be, and it is hereby, authorized to conduct the work of the organization in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, for the next six months, and that the committee of the American Federation of Labor be, and it is hereby, authorized to conduct the work of the organization in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, for the next six months, and that the committee of the American Federation of Labor be, and it is hereby, authorized to conduct the work of the organization in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, for the next six months.  

(Signed) L. G. D. W. Urban, President.
The New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

By JOSEPH FINCH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A special meeting of the Joint Board was held on Tuesday, June 21, 1926, at the Auditorium of the International, 3 West 16th Street.

Communications:

The same Local calls the attention of the Joint Board to the trouble which has arisen in connection with the enforcement of the Blue Codes, which appeared in the May issue of the Federalist, the official organ of the A. F. of L. of the United States. The locals of Passaic, N. J., against which firm the textile workers are conducting a strike. They request the Joint Board to communicate with the A. F. of L. about this matter. The request is granted.

The Russian-Polish Branch requests the Joint Board to reconsider their request for full right of representation at the Joint Board meetings, at its earliest possible convenience.

The Committee for the Protection of Foreign Labor interests requests the Joint Board to participate in a conference of representatives of labor organizations called for Sunday, June 13th, at 10 a.m., at the Union League room. Invitations are accepted and Sister Perlman and Brother Frenchak are instructed to attend.

The Brooklyn Labor College invites the Joint Board to be officially represented at its commencement exercises Friday afternoon, June 4th. Sister Yanisky and Brother Gordon are appointed.

The report of the Governor’s Committee is taken up for discussion.

Brother Hysan summaries the opinions of the individual Directors with respect to the recommendations of the Governor's Committee, all of whom have vigorously disapproved. He dwells at length on the recommendation of limitation of contractors and reorganization as well as the demands of the Union for the recognition of designers and examiners and the forty-hour week, which were denied by the Commission. He then submits the following statement of the Committee of which he presents their recommendation to the Joint Board:

"The Board of Directors has carefully considered the report of the Governor's Committee and has weighed the recommendations from all angles and came to the conclusion that while the Commission has made a thorough analysis of the evils existing in the cloack industry due to the jobbing and sub-manufacturing systems, the remedies prescribed will not eradicate those evils or lessen the suffering of the workers under the conditions prevailing at present.

The Commission has recommended that a system of limitation of contractors shall be worked out. They have, however, recommended a time period of employment. They have not recommended the forty-hour week, the unionization of examiners and designers, nor the equalization of the "numbers" scales. The Commission has also recommended that firms having a large force of designer or examiners be given the right to reorganize their shops once a year at the beginning of a season, provided that it shall not in any year cause a total displacement of more than 10 per cent of the workers in any shop, and that such reorganization is made possible through the labor bureau; the labor bureau to be managed by the trustees of an Unemployment Insurance Fund, in which the Union has one vote against three of the Employers.

The Joint Board recommends that the parties in controversy shall adopt a system of limitation of contractors. No definite proposal was worked out and since the Commission does not recommend the time period of employment, we are of the opinion that the Joint Board may limit its activity so far as the number of jobs is concerned. By taking this step, the Joint Board will do all that it can to bring about a reorganization of the union labor markets and we hope that all the Employers will abide by the arrangement which the Joint Board has recommended to control the jobbing through direct examination of their books has been done.

"We have demanded the forty-hour work-week, amongst other reasons, on the ground that this will be a great extent diminish the unemployment existing at the present time.

"With respect to examiners and designers, the Joint Board of Directors is very much dissatisfied with the Commission for having ignored the right of workers of both shops to be 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 employers, for they 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 opinions of the members of the Board of Directors in the light of the Governor's recommendation, we can safely state that the report is not acceptable.

"The Joint Board directs, however, that the report be submitted to the entire membership for final decision.

A motion is made to approve the recommendation of the Board of Directors.

President Sigman in the Next Speaker:

President Sigman retakes his views on the recommendations of the Governor's Committee, both favorable and unfavorable. He dwells on the difficulty of the Union as to the recommendations concerning limitation of contractors and reorganization. He concludes by saying that the Commission has merely outlined the procedure to be followed in these matters, the details to be negotiated at

Local 91 on the Eve of Officers' Election

By HARRY GREENBERG, Manager.

These few remarks, I hope, will be read by our members as they concern them very closely.

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

For the last couple of 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 promoting friendship, confidence and a spirit of fellowship among the members, these persons have striven hard to poison all occasions the minds of our workers, swaying 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 to participate loyally in the work of the organization, were driven away from the meetings in despair. Now, we can pretty well guarantee that our local controls but a small part of the trade, and that we can therefore hope to advance and make headway if we will work cooperatively and with a spirit of devotion such as marked our activity between 1917 and 1920. We are, therefore, today facing a very grave organizational situation, and this situation, this question, as whether we shall prosper or not, can be decided only by our members themselves. We are, therefore, very much afraid to play today on high-sounding phrases at meetings for getting the real purpose of our work. The best way we have on hand is, we think, to point out a new way that would bring fruitful returns and material gain to all our workers. The aim of the members of our Union is to build and set to destroy. The members of the local who have gone through its various strikes and struggles, those who can recall the conditions which have existed in the trade prior to the formation of an industrial code, and of an industrial labor body in an industry life eurs. These members, I hope, will turn out in large numbers to support the elected officers and an executive body in whom they might have confidence to pilot our local to a bright and sound course.

As I already mentioned, the election will be held this Tuesday, between the hours of 4 and 7 p.m. at the office of Local 91, 7 East 16th Street, New York City, and at the office of the Brownsville Branch, 219 Sackman Street, and in Brooklyn, 403 Jay Street. Please do not fail to bring your union books with you in order to be able to vote.

Local No. 33 has arranged an entertainment and dance for the English speaking members, to be held Saturday afternoon between 11 a.m. and 11 p.m. at Harlem Casino, 94-100 West 114th Street.

Members are urged to call for tickets at Local No. 33 office, 14 West 21st Street.
The unanimous vote of the shop chairmen against the adoption of the recommendations of the Commission’s report, for the reason that, for the time being, an important chapter in the history of the Cloakworkers’ 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 demonic working conditions, have decided by a whole pro-proposal of the mediators, to accept as a whole the proposals of the mediators in the cloak industry. The men and women in the shops, the direct victims of the chaos and demonic working conditions, have decided by a whole pro-

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. The vote was not interpreted by the representatives of the200

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 investigation, to reject the report as a basis of new negotiations with the employers. We already had occasion to speak in these columns about the over-whelming attitude of the Commission toward the fundamental problems affecting the cloak industry and the impossibility in that industry today, frankly and courageously, to speak 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.

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 proofs of the great demand for better wages. And that is why their Union had presented the employers’ organizations more than two years ago and which today more than ever before stand forth for the continuous and almost unbroken attempts of these organizations to adopt in the cloak industry the prime object in view of making it a fit trade for self-respecting workers with an American standard of living maintained in.

And they furthermore know, who they work and toil in the shops, that the Commission’s report will not change the realization that they are the only adequate remedies that are likely to work. For, while to the rest of the world, Meyer London was a brilliant, inspiring.orator, a courageous legislator and the idol of the working masses in general, to the cloakworkers and to the dressmakers the name of London for almost a generation has been inseparably connected with all their efforts to build up a union, to fight for it and to be associated with it in fair day and in stormy weather.

Meyer London was not merely one of the cloakmakers’ organizations of New York, not only its legal adviser for twenty years. He was practically one of its first organizers, an indefatigable worker and speaker at its meetings, a crusader for the demand made by the workers ever since the very beginning was first apparent to the horizon. Those among us who remember the days of 1910, when the great revolt of the cloakworkers took place, will remember it was to go to London the Brooklyn, and he was that soul who carried away an impression of utter frankness, radiating sincerity, and of a faith that was intoned and shock-proof. And during the darkest days of the labor movement in the past ten years, Meyer London has retained his optimism, his unshakable belief that, despite themselves, the workers will eventually strike the right path, that the workers’ movement will straighten itself out and will once again continue on its road of glorious achievement.

The death of Meyer London removes from the arena of our movement one of its few remaining builders and pioneers, who three or four decades ago began preaching to the masses a gospel of peace, an organization of the masses. Meyer London’s galaxy of brilliant leaders, orators and writers, Meyer London’s personality was easily the closest to the heart of the masses and the most generally beloved and admired. Meyer London lived among the workers of the East Side, he worked and preached among them, and he met his death in one of its crowded, teeming streets.

Eternal honor to his indefatigable memory.

MEYER LONDON

At the fresh grave of Meyer London, we stand with bowed heads and hear the echo of his voice.

A brutal, senseless accident has snuffed out the life of a remarkable man, of an unusual personality not only in the Socialist and Labor movement, but in the whole field of social reform of a fundamental character, of rare moral and intellectual integrity. Meyer London has occupied a unique place in the movement which he loved best next to his immense love for the movement of the workers of our country. For, Meyer London was not only a leader, he was a man with a great, warm heart, with wide, genuine sympathies for the whole human race.

The meaning of Meyer London’s death is that we have lost one of the leaders of the workers’ movement. It teaches us the necessity of concentrating our efforts to build up a union, to fight for it and be associated with it in fair day and in stormy weather.

To our workers, to the cloakmakers, dressmakers, and other garment workers, the death of Meyer London means a special loss, a personal, irreplaceable loss, that will be felt as long as memory end the reminiscence of the youngest among us will travel back.

For, while to the rest of the world, Meyer London was a brilliant, inspiring orator, a courageous legislator and the idol of the working masses in general, to the cloakworkers and to the dressmakers the name of London for almost a generation has been inseparably connected with all their efforts to build up a union, to fight for it and be associated with it in fair day and in stormy weather. Meyer London was not merely one of the cloakmakers’ organizations of New York, not only its legal adviser for twenty years. He was practically one of its first organizers, an indefatigable worker and speaker at its meetings, a crusader for the demand made by the workers ever since the very beginning was first apparent to the horizon. Those among us who remember the days of 1910, when the great revolt of the cloakworkers took place, will remember it was to go to London the Brooklyn, and he was that soul who carried away an impression of utter frankness, radiating sincerity, and of a faith that was intoned and shock-proof. And during the darkest days of the labor movement in the past ten years, Meyer London has retained his optimism, his unshakable belief that, despite themselves, the workers will eventually strike the right path, that the workers’ movement will straighten itself out and will once again continue on its road of glorious achievement.

A man with simple, humane qualities, which the masses understood and loved, Meyer London early in his life reaped the reward of popular love which such splendid souls that do not hurt it. Those who came in contact with him, professionally, in the course of his work for the movement, and socially, invariably carried away an impression of utter frankness, radiating sincerity, and of a faith that was intoned and shock-proof. And during the darkest days of the labor movement in the past ten years, Meyer London has retained his optimism, his unshakable belief that, despite themselves, the workers will eventually strike the right path, that the workers’ movement will straighten itself out and will once again continue on its road of glorious achievement.

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Eternal honor to his indefatigable memory.

**EDITORIALS**

**THE VOTE OF THE SHOP CHAIRMEN**

The vote of the shop chairmen against the adoption of the recommendations of the Commission’s report, for the reason that, for the time being, an important chapter in the history of the Cloakworkers’ 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 demonic working conditions, have decided by a whole proposal of the mediators, to accept as a whole the proposals of the mediators in the cloak industry. The men and women in the shops, the direct victims of the chaos and demonic working conditions, have decided by a whole proposal of the mediators, to accept as a whole the proposals of the mediators in the cloak industry.
shorter workday as unemployment cure

by james m. lynch

President international typographical union

Printer's 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.

By traveling chance, twelve men pouring thirty-seven. Two men unfolding plow machinery and electric crane replace one hundred and twenty-eight. In the clothing trade six men, operating two boarding machines replace twenty. One girl operating six ribbing machines produces twenty-five times more than by hand.

In men's clothing in various process machines, with a single operator replace six to eight workers.

Statistical data rate

In the shoe industry one less machine produces the equivalent of six to ten hand workers and it is rumored that other and more valuable machines that have not yet been placed in factories are in existence.

In the glass industry one type of bottle-making machine replaces fifty-five to sixty workers.

In window-glass production, with a machine increased twenty to fifty times.

In handling coal an automatic conveyor for per unloading with two men replaces fifty.

In cigar making, four operators with machines produce the equivalent of fifteen to twenty by hand.

In wrapping machinery for bread, tobacco, chewing gum, cigarettes, soap, sugar, and beer, one wrapping machine with one operator replaces two and five, and eight even.

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 employment and correlating valuable statistical data makes it difficult to obtain information in detail on super-machinery development, 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 machines—is one of the greatest blessings the human race has ever received. I am making the point that we are not realizing the full benefit of this blessing. Relief from drudgery afforded by machinery should be extended to allow for an increase in the most 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 to vex the American prizer some years later in the form of the power grist and typesetting machine, he wisely took another course—the same course that I am proposing to the entire American labor movement now. The prizers declared against destruction of his iron and steel adversary and proposed a producible 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 denounced and some of them bought but the fact was that the press 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 fully 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 trufant foster and wayland calligraphy, two eminent laborers of economic thought, advanced the suggestion that something must be done with the press, while in recurring depressions, offers the disheartening spectacle of machinist idle, certain individuals in the same employ-

unemployment is disturbingly

The statistics of today are known to the birth of a new era and are steps to turn it to their own advantage but the industrious public is disposed to think that the industrial revolution described in the classics some years ago.

Rumors of labor shortages and economic forecasts have de- nounced the fact that there is not enough employment and the current development promises to carry the evil to ex- tremes. For instance, when machinery surveys, to be of any use, must cover a wide area over a long period. Whereas the printing trade is not subject to trade and local disturbances that render limited surveys inaccurate. Unfortunately too many of these surveys have been made. We do know, however, that the average unemployment figure today is nearly 500,000, whereas twenty 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. Is it not to blame, what is? The nation is in a state of unusual prosperity, the maximum number of employees in the factor of the age, and unemployment is increasing. Now the machine, lusty, gleeful, grasping victory, is growing at a greater rate than ever before.

The situation deserves labor's immediate 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 or two men may make a machine that will replace twenty to twenty-five men unloading by hand.

"In the auto-charging by the use of skid-hoist, lorry car and automatic weight, two men replace fourteen.

"In place of men with mate-

THE MEADOWLARK "if you put together you're own dop bit?"
Educational Commentary and Notes

Educatonal Program for Unity House

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

"What is Peace?" by M. L. Soare.
"Appreciation of Nature," What do we live through when we are close to Nature.
"Art and Life." What influence Art has on our daily life.
"Social Interpretation of Literature." This will trace the progress and change of American and European social, industrial and intellectual life as reflected in the more important writers and literary movements.
"Modern Drama—Its Atma." What place does the drama occupy in literature.
"Current Labor Problems." This will be a discussion of recent developments in the labor movement.
"GI Power." Its effect on industry.

Last Sunday’s Hike

A group of members, men and women, representing various contendant groups in our Union, joined the hike last Sunday to Hunters Island. This outing was a combination of social and educational. Our members were represented by I. L. G. W. U. Brookwood group, Workers' Rosetta Pinkston and Anna Banafsky of Local 22, Minn. Runyan and Bessie Geiri of Local 25, Miss Martha Bellinger, an exchange student from Germany at Brookwood.

The group took place on Workers' Education, Pioneer Youth and the Youth Movement in Germany. They discussed many games and exercises. There was also plenty of singing 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 comm. union spirit was most welcome.

Remaking The Miners’ Union

By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN
Instructor in Economics, Brookwood

A speaker at a manufacturer's meeting last night apparently proposed that the United Mine Workers be made over. Oh yes, they said, it's all right, they provide they age the right sort and do the right thing. You know the lines.

Now what will the U. M. W. do when this beauty doctor gets through? Well, in the first place, its organization is a failure, and no one can deny it. There will be no "foreigners" in positions of importance. Probably the Shaves and Itals and Belgians of the rank-and-file will still belong to the organization; but one will need to be found who is willing to live in order to shine in the high places.

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

Workers' Art Scholarships

By FANNIN M. COHN

The workers' education movement has entered the field of art. Through the Workers' Art Scholarship Committee the Workers have cooperated with the Art School of the Educational Alliance to enable two gifted young students to continue their studies abroad. On May 22, at the exercise attending the opening of the Annual Exhibit of the Art School, before students and members of the Board of Trustees of the Educational Alliance, representatives of the labor movement, students of the school, their relatives and friends, two $1,500 scholarships for travel and study in Europe were awarded to Miss Ema Mielcikl, a promising sculptor, and to Miss Rose 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 enterprises of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, the Capitols, the Bar, the Hebrew Actors' Union, the Panama Lee, the Workers, the Workers' Circle, the United Clothing Trades, the Jewish Daily Forward joined to form the Committee. Its work was carried on by the Executive Board composed of: Philip Schillberg, as secretary, Abraham Baroff, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; J. Chaberg, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union; J. Baskin, Secretary of the Workers' Circle, Max Pine, president of the Artists' Union; Fannie M. Cohn; and Abbo Ostrofsky, Director of the Educational Alliance Art School. These communications with the Typographical Union, Local 10, and the Paraffin Verein contributed the amount of $160 towards the cost of the scholarships. 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 and enlightened that it went so far as to create the Workers' Art Scholarships. And the fact that the payments are present at the exercises expressed their enduring belief in the possibility of a workers' art.

The speakers in their addresses praised the Art School which offers the children of the artist side an opportunity to develop their artistic abilities. They praised their cooperation in continuing a scholarship to the benefit of the labor movement. They pointed out that the labor movement is opening up a new field for the growth of the art of socialism. The economic aspect of the labor movement only but becoming interested in every field of human endeavor for the benefit of the workers. They believed the Workers' Art Scholarship Committee was an extension of the Workers' Art Education Committee, started by the trade unions of this country. "The workers who, thru their trade unions are striving for a new and just form of society are conscious that art as well as science can help them realize this end," said. They concluded by expressing the hope that "it's the future art which will be confused to the galleries and the masses and that it is not only that but that these artists will cultivate in the future an appreciation of the beautiful and carry it into the homes and streets where the workers live.

Abbo Ostrofsky, the artist, made an inspiring address, boding the occasion. He told of his fortunate students that they were under no obligations to any committees, 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 art at the National Academy of Design, William Auerbach Levy, instructor in etching at the National Academy of Design, and Jerome Myers, painter, all prominent American artists. Miss Mielcikl and Mr. Boyer will sail for Europe in a short while carrying aboard a commission to leading men and women of the Labor movement on the continent.

The art movement is marked by the beginning of a new development in the movement for workers' education. For the first time the trade unionists, workers are going personally to 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 organization that protects them against the caprice of management, but also the organization that gives them opportunity to develop character and personality. It gives them this opportunity of their own accord, without any kind of coercion, and confide respect as citizens, and as human beings. The trade union movement is now a herculean task where the trade unionists want new activities to be developed to embrace the whole working class. Without these laws on the economic side besides his own or on the spiritual side in such things as art.

Students' Council Meets

An interesting meeting was held by our Students' Council, made up of representatives of our various classes. Presenting the plan 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 the past year were analyzed. On the basis of the issues of union 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 in our Union. It is the best way to bring students themselves able to advice and recommend improvements in the educational work. We feel gratified to be in touch with the rest of their 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 criticisms, suggestions and recommendations of our representative of any age body.
Payment of Unemployment Insurance for Spring Season of 1926

BY MORRIS KOLCHIN.

1. Rules for Payment to Shop Workers

The spring season of 1926, for which unemployment insurance payments are due on June 1st, as the first of June, and it is quite natural that the Office of the insurance fund is in receipt of numerous letters of inquiry as to how, when and where the payments will be made this season. Since it is impossible to reply to all these letters individually, the Office of the insurance fund has not made any inquiries are entitled to know the rules of payment of insurance benefits. This report will only make is based on rules known. This information is obtainable from the shop reports, which are the book of payment in the shop payroll. There is no other way through which the employer and no other source of information but the shop payroll can be acceptable to the Office of the insurance fund. The shop report showing the hours worked for the period from May 1st to June 1st, 1926 must be in the office of the fund to enable it to determine whether or not the worker is entitled to unemployment insurance. It is only on the basis of these records that payments can be made.

The rules of payment of unemployment insurance for the spring season of 1926 are practically the same as those for the fall season of 1925, because they are made in accordance with the regulations established by the Board of Trustees of the fund. As in the previous season, a worker must be in the shop for at least one year and he must be a member of the Union in good standing for at least one year. The worker must have made at least ten times the contributions to the fund during the previous season in order to become eligible for insurance. Of course there are some workers who worked six weeks or less during the season, or who could not find any employment at all. The rules for payment to these unattached workers, however, will be considered next week.

The season consists of 26 weeks. In accordance with the regulations established by the Board of Trustees, a worker who loses more than nine weeks out of the 26 week period is not entitled to any insurance benefits. Unemployment above nine weeks entitles the worker to unemployment insurance. For every full week of unemployment above nine, a worker may receive $10 up to a maximum of $60. In other words, a worker who employs himself to the extent of working only 18 hours per week is entitled to unemployment insurance benefits $10 for the first 20 weeks, $20 for unemployment of 17 full weeks to $60, unemployment of 15 full weeks to $40, unemployment of 13 full weeks to $20, unemployment of 11 full weeks to $10, unemployment of 9 full weeks to $0. The rules for payment to these unattached workers, however, will be considered next week.

At present the office of the fund is making all the necessary preparations for this year. The reports are being prepared for payment are already in the fund and they will be sent out to all the shops where the payments are due. The banks where the payments will be made have been notified to the banks where the payments will be made.

The school is open all year around.

POHORONY MEYER LONDON.

In the preceding chapter of the Meyers London, involved in the work of the shop, we have discussed the work of the shop. In the present chapter, we shall discuss the work of the shop in the spring season. We shall also discuss the work of the shop in the fall season.

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The Week in Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

At the time of writing the meeting of the shop chairman in the cloke 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 Order

After two special meetings of the Board of Directors on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday evening, the recommendations of the Governor's Special Mediation Board were submitted to the special meeting of the Joint Board which took place on Thursday evening. It was decided to delay a referendum vote on the recommendations of the Governor's Special Mediation Board until after the committee members decide not to accept the recommendations the likelihood for a settlement would seem to be only slight.

The union, as could be noted from the report on this report's last week's issue of "Justice," is completing preparations for any emergency. The special meeting of the Joint Board also listened to a report by a special committee created for the purpose of making these preparations. The report was approved.

The purpose of the shop chairman in these reports, which were held for the duration of the week, as well as to be seen from the report elsewhere in this issue, is to obtain a settlement on the referendum proposal.

Special Meeting of Cutters Monday, June 10

The last meeting of the Executive Board, which was held on Thursday, June 9th, was entirely devoted to the discussion of the report of the Joint Board and the shop chairman meeting. The report of the Governor's Commission was also brought into the discussion.

The result of the Executive Board's action will be reported to a special meeting of the members of Local 10 scheduled to be held on Monday, June 13th, in Arlington Hall, 29 St. Mark's Place. Chapter members were expected to attend this meeting, since it is doubtful as to whether another opportunity will be afforded for the calling of another meeting before final action will be taken by the union.

Local 10 to Meet Monday, May 5

The world of labor, and particularly the cloth industry of New York City, was shocked on Tuesday morning by the news of the death Monday morning of the nationally known International's organizer of the cloke industry, Meyer London, a social worker, community leader and ex-Government employee. It is doubtful whether the shock was felt more by any group of workers than by the cutters, in whose ranks he fought at the inception of their organization.

Death came to London in the Bellevue Hospital as a result of injuries he received on Sunday, June 5th, when he was struck by an automobile at First Avenue and Eighteenth street. London, a leader in the principles of humanitarianism, his last request was that the chauffeur driving the fatal car be not prosecuted.

Meyer London came to this country in his early youth and while making a living by attending night school. He began his way through law school and became a lawyer in 1896. His first gained prominence through his strivings in behalf of the clothworkers, whom he represented in his first cameradise in 1910. From 1914 to 1918, he served as a Congressman, leaving office as a result of the Socialist Party ticket.

Immediately upon receiving information of the death a large number of songsters gathered in front of the office of Local 10 at 221 Fifth Avenue, 14th Street, arranging for the expression of the singing tribute by the members of the Executive Board to the man who spent his life in behalf of their union.

In response to notification, the members met in front of the office of Local 10 at 221 Fifth Avenue, 14th Street, where, together with the officers and Executive Board members, a song was held in a hushed and dignified manner, the starting point of the funeral.

The funeral, which took place Tuesday afternoon, June 6th, a floral wreath was used in the name of Local 10 and the predeceased, the following telegram of condolence was dispatched to Mrs. Meyer London:

"MRS. MEYER LONDON,
29 St. Mark's Place,
New York City.

To difficult to express in words one's feelings in such a moment as now confronts you. It is not far, very far, but much more difficult for those of the labor movement in general, and the executive of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Local 10, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in particular.

Your departed beloved mate and our leader and Comrade, Meyer London, was foremost in the birth of our organization until the very moment of his untimely departure, our guide and leader.

In the name of the Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, we extend to you deepest sympathy in your moment of sorrow. If for any consolation factor that Meyer London's name will go down in the history of the struggle for the rights of the masses as their staunch champions and beloved comrade.

Amasagrand Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Local 10, L. I. C. W. U.
DAVID DUBINSKY, MANaged
PHILLIP ANSHEL, President."

Workers' Unity House Opens

The Workers' Unity House in Irving Place, Pa., will open its eighth season on Friday, June 18th. This vacation resort, as it is known in the annual report, is owned and operated by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

During the summer season, particularly, the International has made every effort to see that this season surpasses all previous years. A new board of directors has been elected who has had years of experience in the management of similar affairs. His first order of business will be to take charge of the needs of the guests. A competent recreation director, especially qualified to arrange for the recreations desires of the guests, has been engaged to take charge of sports and the like. It is his remit

OUT OF WORK

MEN WANTED, experienced or
men, women, men, women.
Apply in person to E. LIMBERT, 113 N. 0.,
6th-floor, between 10 and 11th.

Cutters' Union, Local 10

SPECIAL MEETING Monday, June 14th

Purpose: The question of the report of the Governor's Special Mediation Board and the recommendations of the Executive Board on the question of the striking cutters.

At Arlington Hall, 22 St. Mark's Place
Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.

Evening meeting was held on June 13th

In connection with sports every conceivable form is afforded to patrons of the Unity House, including swimming, dancing, tennis, basketball, and so on.

This year's decision intends to ex- erience rather than to find good in best. In other words, no experience has been spared for the com- ber. In fact, a number of members of the union desiring to spend their vaca- tions in the Unity House.

Cabin Fares have been given by the Unity House Committee of which Vice-president Jacob Halperin is a member, in these ad- vantages, desires of the visitors to this vacation resort. Lecturers have been engaged as well as Artists for the rendition of dance and drama. The list of prices is as follows: For members of the union $1.50 per week; for members of unions not connected with the L. I. W. U. $2.00 per week.

For children of the members of the L. I. W. U. up to five years of age, $1.00 per week; from five to ten years, $1.10; from ten to years, $1.15; from ten to fifteen years, $1.21; from fifteen years and up, $1.50 per week.

Week end prices for members of the union are $2.00 per week. The price for non-members connected with any union is $2.50 per week for men and $4.50 per day.

Think It Better Conference

Among the many which the Executive Board held on Thursday, June 3rd, were two which concerned the working of two committees and another to plead guilty to the charge that an errant ex-member was helping him to do the cutting.

The investigation which the office conducted with a view to apprehending the cause of the offenders resulted in irrefutable evidence to prove the guilt of the offenders. The ex-member was sent to a shop. Twenty- fifth street and the report they brought back was that the shop was not a cut shop and an errant boy was cutting and stretching.

The executive of the office had previously worked for this firm and knew the shop and the personnel of the shop and the management. The salts were easy to identify. In the case of the two men apprehended and charged with helping the offender, the other officer also managed to secure evidence which proved their guilt beyond doubt.

The offender who was apprehended in the two cases stubbornly denied their res- pective charges. They had nothing to prove, but the evidence was too strong for them. The two offenders were instantly expelled from the union.

It seems, however, that the more observers appeared in the office to hear the decisions in their cases the desired effect was secured. For in both in- cases the accused men took the blame and confessions in the office. In the case of the men who worked on Saturday, the committee issued a statement that its first decision and meted out a more lenient one.