Justice (Vol. 2, Iss. 22)

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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.
The newly elected General Executive Board of our International will begin its first quarterly meeting next Friday, June 4, at the Palace of Yippee Hotel, Montreal, Canada.

The initial steps toward the fulfillment of the large number of plans and proposals adopted by our convention in Chicago will be taken at the Montreal meeting of the General Executive Board. It will have to devise means and ways to translate the resolutions into concrete action. It will have to bring into effect the decisions of the convention. It is the responsibility and duty of this Board to deal with the numerous questions upon which the convention has acted.

In many cases the convention has accepted recommendations of the Wolf Committee. With the understanding that their final decision and fulfillment be left to the General Executive Board, it was felt that the realization of the many plans and proposals requires executive action under certain conditions and that it is frequently impossible to deal with such questions from the floor of the convention. The General Executive Board was therefore instructed not only to bring the various proposals to a head in the form of a decision but to propose the resolutions which were not acted upon by the convention.

It cannot of course be expected that the Board would take up all the proposals mentioned in the Wolf Committee's report. The business of the first meeting will doubtless be to make a general report on the situation and to formulate a definite plan of action.

Outside of the administrative duties of the Board, its first rebellion will be of particular interest as it will prove the initiation of the newly elected Board members to the actual duties of vice presidents of the International. There are three new members to be introduced to their new offices. It is true that they are not novices in the labor movement and particularly in their own union—they have contributed their achievements—but the work of the General Executive Board is something new to them. Hereafter we hope they have done their work directly for their union and indirectly for the International.

As vice presidents they must think and act for the International as a whole and it behooves them to lock the large membership in the different localities. There must arise a place in the national the board of the General Executive Board and the local board of the General Executive Board and the local board. The International, such a change cannot be effected suddenly, and if all the vice presidents were newly elected there is no question but that the machinery could not be set in motion for some time. But because all the vice presidents of the old Board were reelected there is no reason to fear that there will be any unnecessary delay on account of the new members.

The members constituting the General Executive Board are: President, Leopold Schlesinger, General Secretary, Ar. B. Russell, and General Treasurer, S. J. Lieberman, and as follows: Morris Sigman, M. Grenfell, M. Heffer, H. W. Wander, Nilo, F. W. Cohen, J. B. Kovalsky, M. Helfper, S. Sedman, M. Perelstein, H. Schoolman, Rabbi, M. Y. B. Bell, and S. J. Lieberman. The work of the General Executive Board will be in Montreal.

In Canada it may be noted here that the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in Montreal, and many of our vice presidents will be anxious to be present at the opening of the convention which will take place on June 7, and perhaps remain there for a few days longer.

The choice of Montreal as a meeting place for the Great B. W. will not only offer an opportunity to our vice presidents to be present at the convention of the A. F. of L. but also have an indirect and beneficial effect on our locals in that city. Montreal has a strong cloaker's local which is not more than that the Board should have one of its meetings at least once a year.

All communications should be addressed to General Secretary A. B. Russell, Palace of Yippee Hotel, Montreal, Canada.

Four thousand fur workers in New York have walked out last week in a strike against unemployment. The strike call was issued by Morris Sigman and A. B. Russell, and the Associated Manufacturers' Union, after the refusal of the Association to accept the 1½-hour shift.

Union officials, in recent conferences with the association, have tried to impress the bosses with the serious situation of unemployment that threatens the life of the organization, offering as the only possible solution the reduction of hours of work by enabling all the workers to work and earn enough to carry them along during these trying times.

The association refused to accept the union's proposals nor were they ready to offer any solution of their own.

The uncompromising attitude of the associated furriers brought on the recent mass meeting at which a resolution was unanimously passed by the joint board of the furriers' unions to adopt a programme of unemployment and to place the necessary methods of enforcing their solutions before the membership for referendum to be held shortly.

At this meeting the workers decided that if the solution found by the committee is not approved by the rank and file, another committee should be appointed by active workers to enforce the recommendations.

The referendum that ended last Saturday night was overwhelming in favor of a general strike, recommended by the committee as the only means of enforcing the demands of its membership.

The Furrier's Union then sent an ultimatum to 40 Fur Manufacturers' Association warning the bosses that, "the officers of the association have, through a referendum, been instructed to take such action as they deem advisable to force the proposals of the union."

"We believe," the letter stated, "as the proposals to be humane, in which all fur-trading people agree, that:

1. All workers laid off since May be rehired.
2. Equal division of work be practiced during this period of depression.
3. No shop shall operate more than 40 hours a week during this period of economic conditions.
4. No reduction of wages be permitted during the lifetime of this agreement.
5. Inside shops shall be given (Continued on Page 8)

CLOAKMAKERS STRIKE AGAINST SCAB FIRM IN MONTREAL

The strike of the Montreal cloakmakers against the firm of Taftel and Dubrosky will be continued on until the workers will come out victorious. The firm, which first locked out the workers, then tried to introduce sub-contracting, has now rejected to breaking in scale. It has concentrated all its efforts to establish a model shop and has succeeded to an extent in putting the workers in the shops. It has gone so far in the hunt for scale that the manufacturer's association of that city expelled this firm from membership in the association.

But the workers will not be misled by these proceedings of the firm. They know that it is a scheme that the Taftel and Dubrosky firm is trying to establish and they are determined to continue the strike until victory is achieved.

IMPORTANT DEBATE BETWEEN GOMPERS AND GOVERNOR ALLEN

The debate between Sidney Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Governor Allen of Kansas, famous author of the anti-strike law in that state, will be continued at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, May 20, at Carnegie Hall, 57th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York.

Governor Allen's anti-strike law is looked upon with great favor not only by the manufacturers and business interests of the state of Kansas but by their allies all over the country. There is little doubt that the vested interests are now seeking to make the Kansas situation the model for the United States. This debate therefore is highly significant in that it symbolizes the actual combat between the capitalists and the working class. The class struggle will be enacted by two prominent representatives of the capitalist and laboring classes.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK

MEXICO

MEXICO is undergoing new political changes which have characterized its history. The dramatic event in the life of the nation was the assassination of President Venustiano Carranza on March 5th. He was shot as he was leaving the home where he was hiding, following by the election of a provisional president. The cause of the assassination of the president is still the subject of the upheaval there. The situation remains extremely uncertain, and it is impossible to predict how it will depend upon the forces outside of that country. It depends upon Mexico.

The immediate cause of the revolution was the presidential campaign in Mexico. The most conspicuous candidate for president was Obregón. He had been Carranza’s right-hand man. Through all the revolutions of 1914, but since July, 1918, he proceeded to organize his party and undertake an active political campaign for the election. For president, Obregón already held the position of dictator of his own field. It was Ignacio Bonilla’s whom he superseded, while Bonilla had been Mexican Ambassador to the United States. In New York, very likely unknown in Mexico. In any case, no fair contest between him and Obregón, was the result of the election. The outcome was that Obregón announced his victory triumphantly. The Mexican government recognized him as the legitimate President of the Republic. The United States government has taken no stand.

The political alignment of the Mexican government was one of the great interests of the United States. It has been a question of the control of Mexico for both the United States and the United States. It has been a question of the control of Mexico for both the United States and the Mexican government. The United States government has taken no stand in this matter.

The political realignment of the Central American Union was of great interest to the American people. It was a question of the control of Mexico for both the United States and the Mexican government. The United States government has taken no stand in this matter.

C. F. O. Costa the Labor Party

At the regular weekly meeting of the Central Federation of Labor, the American labor party was rejected. The "non-partisan policy" idea triumphed. The labor party was rejected by the New York Federation of Labor voted down a resolution to oppose the labor party. Among them were Peter J. Breslin, Floyd L. Morris, and James P. Holland, president of the New York Federation of Labor.

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PROFITS OF THE DRESS GOODS MANUFACTURERS

Enormous profiteering in wool suits.

In this instance the same disprop-
ration between the increase granted to labor and the increase in profit is shown. The increase in the cost of labor item was only one and one-half cents and in labor and mill expense combined only one and one-half cents, as contrasted with an increase of one cent or about 31 cents per yard. The total profit margins for denims are shown to have increased by 10 cents, amounting to nearly 15 per cent in the increase of labor and mill owners profits actually in-
creased 600 per cent.

With such instances before the public, said Lauck, "no one can continue to attribute the increase in prices to increase in wages. Profiteering comes back to the real profiteers, the manufacturers and the distributors.

A similar situation is exposed in the case of various standard silks, such as wash satin and georgette crepe. With respect to these fabrics the majority of profit in the cost of producing the goods is less than half what the consumer is forced to pay. Here again, as in cotton goods, the proportion of the price received by labor has actually decreased, while profits show a corresponding increase. It is shown that the mill cost of georgette and wash satin is slightly over a dollar and a half a yard, while retail prices vary from $3.30 to $50.40 a yard.

In retailing their goods, said Lauck, "the wholesale goods stores usually add 60 per cent to the price at which they buy from the mill. On fancy silks, especially those which are greatly affected by the cost of dyes in production, they add 100 per cent or more.

Turning to woolen goods, the report shows that the first step in cost increase in woolen goods is due to raw material costs. The profits on woolen goods increased more than 300 per cent, being more than four times as great in 1920 as in 1910.

With such facts before us, said Lauck, "we are not surprised to find, in reports published in leading financial manuals, that two-thirds of the profits of eight large and re- spectable manufacturing corporations were in the years from 1916 to 1918 five times as large as during the pre-war period."

LADIES TAILORS AND CLOAKMAKERS

The ladies' tailors' union, Local 80, wishes to announce that the strike at Migram Bros. is in full force with the exception that no pickets are allowed on the or-
der of a court decision. Every workman is requested not to ask for any job at the above firm.

"CANT STRIKE" LAWS IS ANNOUNCED SCHEME

Officers of the A. F. of L. are compiling some of the numbers that "can't strike" laws passed centu-
ries ago.

Defenders of the Kaime "can't strike" law refer to it as a new thing, and Governor Allen of that state is hailed as the modern Sol-
omon, but in the light of history both are unworthy of con-
consideration.

Nearly 600 years ago English labor laws were identical with "can't strike," the English law empowered the lord, "court to set wages and punish strikers. The Kansas act gives this power to a modern "court" of three men, appointed by the governor.

"Under the English law the lord had the first claim to the labor of his serf; those who declined to work for him were sent to jail.

Heads of labor (land owners) who paid more than the cus-
tomary wage were fined treble damages, and even "crafts-
man" were subject to the same penalty. Any excess of wages above the customary rate could be se-
ized for the king's use. The "Act of Manufactures" also fixed prices, and it was de-
clered that "food must be sold at rea-
sonable prices. Impressionment was the penalty against any labor-
er who quit his employment be-
fore the agreed time, and he was subject to the alle-
bodied laborers for bord-
ages.

Every student of history knows the result of this legislation under King Edward in 1647.

MINERS' HOUSING

An uninviting picture of com-
pany mining towns is shown by Leifer Magasson, in his report on this subject, published in the Labor Review, of the United States bureau of labor statistics.

"The average company mining tow-
ns," he says, "has few of the facilities and amenities of the city. It is a dull uniformity in the appear-
ance of the houses and an absence of trees and natural vegetation. Streets and alleys are open dirt tracks, and the sidewalks are very rare.

"The miner's house is without the ordinary inside convenience found in the houses of the city; the rooms are small, and the homes in the bituminous coal regions have inside toilets, and running water is rare. Stoves and water are not found, and the houses are heated by means of coal and wood stoves, which are very rarely supplied with coal or wood.

"The average house of the miners includes about four rooms, in which he must accommodate a family of often from five to ten boarders when there is a housing shortage.

"The desirability of locating the houses near to the mines has fre-
quently been urged, but the sacri-
cles of health and comfort; thus in the mining sec-
on the houses are found placed on, neighboring blinding when they have been underlain by barren the gas and limeious areas.

SEVBOURNE VOLUMES OF "JUSTICE" FOR 1919

There are a limited number of the original volumes remaining for the year 1919 for sale. The price of a volume is 3 dollars.

Orders are invited at the General Office of the Inter-
national CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

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LOCAL 63, I. O. G. W. U.

SCELLE
PROFITEERING AND THE COST OF CLOTHING

Big advertisements supplemented by flaming headlines on the front pages of our newspapers bring us the glad tidings that the prices on clothing had dropped. Unusual bargains are promised. Coats for which one paid 100 dollars a week ago, can buy it now for 40 dollars. Under such circumstances the papers say, arc cut from 20 to 50 per cent.

This is apt to be true not only in New York but in all the cities, towns and countrysides in the United States. There is no more cost of producing our old worn-out clothes when you can buy new and beautiful clothes at very low prices.

We are not certain if this is really true. There is plenty of room for speculation and guess work. As we are not even sure that the signs exhibited in the advertisements are real, it is impossible to say how far the savings in prices are genuine. The possibility is that there are catch phrases that prices are the same as they were seven weeks ago.

But let us not doubt the possibility that the prices are really dropping. We want to take it for a fact that prices have really dropped from the prices that they once were. The question then is naturally arises, how can it be done?

This question becomes the more pertinent the more we think of the fact that the charges of profiteering our business men would invariably be the first to make. We are familiar with the various class propaganda of Bolsheviki, Reds, traitors, that they, the manufacturers, are always only deriving a legitimate profit. The high prices, of course, were the result of their profiteering.

The workers were responsible for the high cost of living, for underproduction and for all the evils. The 44 hour week, the high wages which a professor may envy, were used by them as the sole reasons for the crisis.

But what brought about the changes? What caused the sudden drop in prices? Why the sudden drop in prices? How can the business men afford to cut prices while the government has not interfered with their legitimate profits?

Then again, whence this supply of clothing? How did they get clothing that is supposed to be made in the very same factories in which they are deriving high profits even at the greatly reduced prices.

But it may be asked why the businessmen have been so careless to reduce their profits.

There are several replies to this question. One is that our businessmen have been bidden of the impending investigation by the government of the profiteer, and frightened by the menacing raid against our good patriots grew repentant.

The Department of Justice, with the great patriot, Palmer, at the head is engaged in clearing out the country of the Red menace, and there is not the slightest reason for fear on the part of the business men. Then it must in all justice be admitted that profiteering and unloading the clothing are legitimate business. "Why then were the prices on clothing cut, while the prices on coal, flour, butter, and other stuffs keep up their upward course. If the Department of Justice has not a ulterior motive on the profiteer then the groceries will not be excluded from it. Why are the savings left to all the other profiteers more frightened?

There is another theory. The banks are supposed to have reduced credits to the clothing men, at a hint from the government, there by forcing to sell clothing at low prices. This is hardly possible as the government will not make the clothing men the goal of all the profiteers.

The third theory explains this situation by the difficulty in profitable business. Among the factors that brought about this change is the prophecy for the weather. The cool weather spoiled the sale of spring clothing. Then there is the utter inability of the people to pay such ridiculously high prices. They are wearing their old clothes and are unconsciously buying clothing that is less expensive.

They cannot, however, do the same thing with the groceries. They must eat the groceries, but then, they suppose, they are therefore in a position of greater independence, whereas the clothing is something that they were able to sacrifice themselves with smaller profits.

But no matter what explanation one might offer, one thing is certain that our business men deserve the credit for converting the evil.

The manufacturers are greatly misinformed as to the reasons why they now could cut the wages of the workers, lying the blame for this directly on the windows of their factories. Investigators like those of the Department of Labor, the expert economists for the government, have indisputably shown that the high cost of living is due to the huge profits in the clothing industry by manufacturers and their kin.

The workers, however, a few months ago were unable to buy without cutting the solution of wages and profits. We mean:

RESOLUTION NO. 332.

Among the 160 resolutions adopted by our convention is the following:

"Whereas the manufacturers in the clothing industry are getting exorbitant prices, and whereas this enriches profits, on the part of the manufacturers, to the detriment of the people. We saw teams that had formed a defense against the class-struggle: all traditions were swept aside. We learned, however, that in the struggle we spread among the large masses of people the principles and ideals of their freedom.

WILL THE FURRIERS BE FORCED TO STRIKE?

It is not yet known whether the Furrriers' Union demands that their employers should reduce the prices of their work by 10 per cent. The Furrriers' Union because of the slow season demands an equal reduction of wages due to the work they are turning out en masse.

To the this the workers can reply: We will not strike until you just let us see for ourselves. We want to investigate and if we discover that the production of the fur industry is marred by our demand for higher wages, we will work for less. You see the furriers do produce mink. Very well. Let us examine your books and convince ourselves whether the interests of trade really justify your statements.

It is a great plan against which the manufacturers should not pro test if they are really after making "legitimate profits." They would then restrain themselves from reducing wages and shorter hours if the welfare of the industry would be threatened. There is no question of order and peace in the industry. If the manufacturers are really interested in the welfare of the industry they should adopt this proposal. But will they? The near future will show us the reply to this question.

JOSEPH EMITI AND THE LUNBES.

The vote of the Lunbets is in favor of the real and much the rescue of the Socialistic Party from becoming an outlaw organization, New York City. The association has issued a statement which headed an article: but the rescue of the State of New York from becoming the prison house of the Socialists. Had the Lunbets become law, New York State would have been the darkest spot in the socialistic sun. But this would therefore the thanks not only on the Socialists but from every man who believes in the ideals and principles of freedom.

Had Governor Smith signed the bills were then passed by the New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, etc., would have followed. Governor Smith has courageously defeated the germ which would have spread reaction all over the country. As soon as the American people will begin to think they will recognize in Governor Smith one of the most praiseworthy deeds.

We must add, however, that this does not amount to the defense of democracy. The fact that the Lunbets and Sweets railroaded through both houses of the Legislature bills reminiscent of the old days of Russia and Germany is not encouraging for democracy. And the fact that the Lunbets and Sweets are sending to those who dared to veto those bills does not yet make the country safe for democracy. A Lunbets or a Sweets may have his place and all the chances for democracy will disappear. You see, the government is the quadrant for democracy and that is when the large masses of people are to be ready to defend their freedom. All the laws and constitutions are of no avail unless they are in the hearts and minds of the people. We saw teams that had formed a defense against the class-struggle: all traditions were swept aside. We learned, however, that in the struggle we
Impressions of the Chicago Convention

BY S. YANOFSKY

In order to expedite the work of the convention, the President of the International has divided it into a number of committees among the various offices. The first committee to be appointed was the one for the business of the convention, which was to be conducted. Everyone was to be bound by its rules and regulations. There are peculiar conditions which must be observed in this matter. Take for instance the question of how much time should be allotted to each committee. That would depend on the number of questions and the time allotted to each speaker. If that number is large, it must be short. The committee has to work with all the rules and regulations.

The second committee about which we spoke in our last article was the credentials committee. These two committees are in addition to those of the other conventions. Their work is relatively easy and is completed before the business of the convention begins. It is not the work of the other committees. Take, for instance, the credentials committee. Its work only ended with the conclusion of the convention. Brothers Sigman and Heister, chairman and secretary of the committee, met together with the other members occupied long evenings while the delegates engaged have enjoyed themselves.

The committee dealing with the various questions. Vice President Ninineto, chairman of this committee, is not a local. But when the President appointed him to a local office, he has not proved to be a adept. He is careful and thorough in their deliberations. And although the convention is large, the resolutions and plans, all obstacles, difficulties, and the like, are handled by the committee, and the resolutions are submitted to the convention.

But if the committee's delegation were not familiar with the various plans and proposals which were previously discussed in the press and at the meetings, the committee would not have had such an easy job. One could readily see that the work of the delegates was thoroughly familiar with the chief questions before the convention, and was adequately numbered to give a proper reaction to the various resolutions. The delegates were mentioned as the standard bearers for the workers in the forefront of the conference.

Let us note one of the most important of the resolutions before us, the Question of Locals 17 and 18. The delegates are not here for the fusion of the two locals. There is no question but that the delegation, with the exception of the delegates, is a proper representation of the workers. Still it was felt that this could not yet be realized. Local 17 is a vigorous and lively union now celebrating its fiftieth anniversary of its birth. It has won great victories and accomplished great things for the members. How then can it be obliterated in the various disputes, all though unpleasant, are adjusted in the end? This was the underlying motive of the recommendation of President Ninineto that no decision on this question should be rendered at the convention. This was also the motive of the spokesmen of Local 17 who did not defend craft unionism but insisted that the federation's position was not and should not be affected forebodingly.

Organizing labor in Texas, the resolution says, is desirable of having a sufficient number of able and energetic representatives and of having the union in Texas, as it is in the rest of the country, under the control of the AFL.

Organizing labor in Texas, the resolution says, is desirable of having the maximum assistance rendered the farmers of Texas, but also of the farmers, as the farmers are in need of this assistance.
Unemployment Losses Far in Lead of Strike Losses

By I. LEWIN

At the Executive Board meeting of Thursday, May 30, 1929, it was decided to change the date for the holding of our delegate delegates the convention of the I. L. G. W. U., from May 24, 1929, to the next month, May 31, 1929, with a meeting of the Board on June 8, 1929. This report will be the special order of business. The Executive Board felt that the report of the delegates is of such vast importance, that the additional time should be given, within which to advertise that meeting. We would prefer it to be present at that meeting, for the report will surely forth very important.

The committee of Local No. 10 which was appointed to attend the hearings of the House of Representatives on Senator Smith on the Lusk-Pacific Anti-Educational and Anti-Socialist Bills, reported that the Governor, all through that hearing, was very friendly disposed to nationalize the railroads and liberal bodies, who came there in great numbers to oppose the bill. The Governor himself stated that the Governor voiced all the above-mentioned bills, whereupon the Executive Board decided to write the following letter of congratulation to Governor Smith:

The following are extracts from the Executive Board's minutes of the past week:

... Emla Reid, 7, 16th St., appears as an applicant for a trial appointment as a correspondence clerk at the Board of Social Science, in which he is authorized to serve as a member of the Board in the absence of the above-named school. He explained the perceptions that the school had in so doing, and stated that the drive is going on for the fund of $25,000, for which purpose they have issued books containing ten stamps at $10 each, and which they request the Union to dispose of as many as it possibly can. Upon motion the Secretary was instructed to get 25 books and dispose of them among the members.

David Krammer, 78 Newport Ave. Mr. Krammer is a member of the Stue Case & Bar Makers' Union, Local 9, and is a manufacturer and in his office. By his landlord, Brother Max Spivack of 78 Newport Ave., a member of Local 24, it is further stated that the other tenants in the house, all of whom are workers, are being pressed by the landlord to accept upon refusal to do so will be dispossessed. He requests the Executive Board to take a step in this matter.

Mr. Krammer and his wife, who have been living in the house, were interviewed by the Board and were very courteous. A communication was received from the Hungarian Workers' Health, giving the unprofitable statistics that are being committed against Hungarian Socialists and workers by the Hungarian government, and asking the Union for a contribution to help the persecuted workers. At the request of the Union, the Executive Board recommended to the body to donate $25 to these worthy causes. Brothers H. von H. Paton, S. P. B. Horn, and Geo. Blakely, 264 W. 136th St., appeared. The above-mentioned brothers are members of the New England Railroad Men's Union, of 313 St. Anne Ave., which is organized to prevent such persecutions, taking in switchmen, firemen, and engineers, and conductors. The Department recommended to the above organization in which they are authorized to seek central representation, for the above-mentioned road strikers. On motion the Secretary was instructed to draw a check to work $250, but the summation of sums for 2 weeks, and if the strike will last longer, additional assistance will be given.

Morris S. Klein, No. 4636, appeared. Brother Klein was discharged from his employment in I. Stein, 309 Alabama Ave, for the last 5 weeks. After being out on strike, he was called back to work and was laid up for two weeks, during which period he could not work. He returned, and was discharged for not reporting to the Union. He now requests that strike benefit for the week ending May 15, 1929, be paid to him. Brother Klein presented a doctor's certificate to substantiate his claim. On motion his request was granted.

Abe Patasnik, No. 773, appeared. Brother Patasnik was discharged from our Union on Jan. 6, 1929, for failure to resign as a member of our Union while in business under the name of the Reasonable Mfg. Co. He now requests that strike benefit be paid to him. On motion the Secretary was instructed to grant him his request, and he was permitted to join our Union upon payment of a $100 reinstatement fee.

Louie Hamer, on reinstatement, appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Sachs with work for a period of 2 weeks after his discharge. Brother D'Angio Bros., 15 W. 18th St. A check for $50 was collected. Mr. D'Angio declared to the Secretary the sums: the following: In the latter part of January, 1929, he went to work at the D'Angio Bros. shop when that shop was non-union, and arranged with the firm that he would work there, and that he would have to have a drawing account of $65 per week, when at the end of April he got slow and on coming to collect his last week's pay the firm informed him that he has overdrawn his account and that he owes money to the firm instead of the firm owing him anything. He requested the firm to release him from his connection with the firm. Brothers D'Angio Bros., told the full story to the Secretary, and asked that a collection of $65 be made, which was done. On motion the Executive Board decided that the initiation fee be remitted to him.

Philip Gluck, No. 6951, appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Frohman. He left the house of the 100 & 34 Mady Co., 366 Roosevelt Ave., for union work. On the morning of his discharge he was called into the office of the Union, told the full story to the Secretary, and asked that a collection of $65 be made, which was done. On motion the Executive Board decided that the initiation fee be remitted to him.

For years the state of Massachusetts' new York published figures showing percentage of unemployment among trade unionists in those states. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts the unemployment percentage among unionists rises to levels of close to 50 per cent. minimum at any time since 1928 was 3 per cent in 1919. The unemployment percentage is even greater in New York state. The percentage among non-union workers is at all times higher than among union members. This was especially true of the United States before the passage of the Unemployment Compensa- tion policy of the National Labor Board, the Unemployment Compensation policy of the largest employers of labor, especially unskilled or semi-skilled labor, to keep on the up, as it were, a large reserve forces line which to draw in case of strike or any emergency requiring additional men.

'Some definite statistical information exists, but from a study of strikes as have come to my attention, I am convinced that strikes today, as always, are insignificant in causing stoppage of work in comparison with unemployment and strike to death of raw materials, lack of orders for output, insufficient transportation, lack of a properly organized labor force that will meet the demands of raw materials, lack of a sufficiently large and properly organized labor force that will meet the demands of raw materials, failure to make use of the tremendous latent creative force lying dormant in the work force.

'The cost of this most costly and destructive of all industrial hazards, unemployment, is appalling. Its money cost, reckoned in terms of product unproduced, services unrendered, and capital goods lost or deteriorated in value, estimated, or guessed, would amount to more than half of the value of the yearly product of all our industries. There are millions of workers operating out industries on a 60.2 per cent efficiency basis and are losing, by not producing something like $35,000,000,000 a year, just for the want of an organized and properly recognized that ignorance, knowledge, and misjudgment, are mighty expensive.

Commissioner Meeker's statement on strikes and their losses, the greater losses through unemployment is sim-ilar to a recent statement by Dr. Hugh S. Camm, surgeon general United States public health service, who showed that strike losses were $1,687,000,000 per year that was staggering to this country through preventable diseases.

The medical man stated that the cost of an epidemic malarial fever is $15,000 a year and that one death occurs to from 400 to 500 sick days. In 1913 there were 190,000 deaths from smallpox in the country, only 500,000 sick days. Two years later there were 7,000,000 cases of smallpox fever occurring 500 sick days. There were 7,000,000 cases of malarial fever occurring annually, with a loss of seasonal days, which were in 1913, only 50,000,000 sick days. In 1915 there were 365,000 deaths from influenza, punch death only occurring 125 sick days.
of an early increase of salaries.

That a man serving more than twenty-five years faithfully, and in charge of 500 men, may get $38 a week, and be compelled to work from 5:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. each day, and not be given any day to make up a living wage for his family.

There has been no increase in the basic wage of $1,200 a year in the past twenty years, but that the 450 hours now paid must be fought for in Congress every year.

In big offices such as New York, veteran employees are paid for overtime at the rate of 41 cents for 67 cents an hour, while they are required to train colored girls who are paid 60 cents an hour and who get less since the girls remain temporary employees. At the end of 60 days the temporary workers must take permanent work, beginning at 41 cents an hour, or quit.

"That the retirement bill, now about to become law, will give relief to thousands of superannuated clerks, but it will lay a tax of 2½ per cent upon the retirement salaries of the great body of the employees who are yet sixty-five years of age."

Majority Leader Mondell, in the House, has mentioned that no bill is not already on the calendar, of both branches of this Congress for the peace of Harry Dummer. Officials of the Federation of Postal Employees point to the present law as a bases prediction regarding the retirement bill—that it could not get through.

The present American Social Science Association, which has been damaged by a contested postal strike in New York, Chi-

The present Social Science Association is being managed by a new chairman, a man who is extremely active in the movement and who should know that he wrote the songs, lyrics and book.

The hero of the heroine are Marion Davis and Earl Bernheim, who sing and dance effectively. Ed.

D. LINCOLN DURKIN has a pleasant voice. The Mikoyan catalogue, a Japanese trio, are versatile young entertainers, although Mr. Durkin is not entirely due to his training. In the Carnival scene are a zippier Jazz Band, an eccentric toe dancer, two unusual acrobats and "himself" as a Lightning Calculator. Of his skill with figures we are extremely doubtful, but he does seem to enjoy his own silly dance.

Particularly beautiful and graceful is Evra Burrows Fonda-

In 1920, they are featured in one number as "Lena and Purr." Miss Fitzgerald does some splendid imitations but it is Ed. Wyman who no good reason introduces her, makes himself foolish in the background and then demands most of the applause.

You'll enjoy every bit of Ed. Wyman, from his absurd little step down to his ridiculous shoes.

Ralph Diemer, comedy, "39 East," opened Monday, May 24, at the Shubert Theatre for a limited return engagement.

"Not So Long Ago," has just completed its first month at the Booth Theatre.

William Collier in "The Hot Clock," continues to be as much of the audiences as the Gro. M. Cohen Theatre.

At ARlington HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

Cutters of All Branches should secure a card when going in to work and return it to their cuts. They must also charge their cards when securing an increase.

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will take place
TUESDAY, JUNE 1st, 2:30 P.M.
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1. Finance Report.
2. Convention Report and other important business.
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HARRY HILFMAN, Secretary.

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