Justice (Vol. 7, Iss. 10)

Keywords
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments
*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.
First Group of Cooperative Houses to be Built in the Bronx

I. G. W. U., Cap Makers' International, Fur Workers, and Leather Goods Workers Purchase Square Block for First Unit of Houses in West Bronx—Meeting Elects Board of Directors—Construction to Begin Early in Spring

International Union Bank to Finance Building Plan

At a meeting held in the Council Room of the I. G. W. U. on Wednesday morning, March 4, attended by representatives of the International, the Fur Workers, the Cap and Millinery Workers, the Leather Goods Workers and the International Union Bank, it was announced that the provisional committee appointed several previous meetings, had filed a plan for the construction of the first group of cooperative houses sponsored by the I. G. W. U. and the organizations affiliated with it in the Union Bank, had taken an option to purchase one square block at Mott Avenue and 150th Street, in West Bronx. It was agreed to form the committee, the meeting decided to instruct it to purchase the ground. This marks a definite step in the direction of constructing cooperative houses for the members of the needle trade unions in New York. The meeting voted to immediately incorporate the building corporation, under the laws of the State of New York and to proceed to work without delay. The plot selected by the unions for their first group of apartment houses is located in one of the most desirable sections in the city, it is bounded by 160th and 164th streets and runs east from Mott Avenue. It commands an open view of the Cloisters of Concourse and is near the subway lines and the elevated.

Special Meeting of G. E. B. Discusses Policy and Action

Board Holds Two-Day Session in Bridgeport, Conn.

At the last quarterly meeting of the American Federation of Labor, held recently in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, President Sigman, before the meeting adjourned, touched upon some of the problems which interested the leaders of the I. G. W. U. with regard to fundamental matters involving both policy and practical activity and stated that none of the Vice-presidents were inclined to view the difficulties of the International more from the viewpoint of the individual locals they represent than from the point of view of the organization as a whole.

It was then agreed that at the first opportunity the Advisory Board would get together and give this matter thorough consideration. According to the minutes of the convention of the Metropolitan District Council held February 26, all the members of the G. E. B., with the exception of two or three who could not leave their posts in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and for two days discussed this very important problem in a series of conferences analyzing it from every side and angle.

The details of the meeting and the (Continued on page 2).

Label Custodians in All Shops Receive Label Rules and Regulations

Must Forward Weekly Report to Office

On Monday, March 2, Manager Charles Jacobsen of the Label and Insurance Office of the Cloth and Dress Joint Board forwarded to all shop chairmen in the cloth and dress industry of New York a list of instructions and regulations concerning the use of the Sanitary Label on all garments made in their shops. Under the rules adopted by the Joint Board, the shop chairman is the Label Custodian and is charged with the duty of supervising the application of the Label in the shop.

The letter reads as follows:

Dear Sir and Brother:

As Chairman of the Label Custodian of your shop, it is your duty to see to it that all Rules and Regulations concerning the Label are strictly observed and that your copy of the LABEL is strictly observed and that you send in your WEEKLY REPORT to the office.

The Sanitary Label is the only EFFECTIVE means for the abolition of the CORPORATION and SWEAT SHOPS which are undermining our industry, and by installing on the use of this label on A. I. M. garments made in our shops the welfare of every WORKER in our industry will be safeguarded.

It is, therefore, the duty of EVERY WORKER IN YOUR SHOP, and particularly YOUR duty, to see that your copy of the Label is...
special meeting of g. e. b.
doing policy and action

(continued from page 1) arguments presented at it will be brought forth from time to time in subsequent issues of justice. suffice it to state that the spirit of the discussion succeeded in bringing the desirable understanding between the members of the Board and that they have united on all questions of policy and action as enunciated by President Sigmam. Several discussion involving the president and Mrs. Theresa B. L. U. W. U.—Morris Sigmam, Abraham Barish, Aza Breslaw, Joe Fish and Manny Wexler.
From the International Bank—Morris Hillman, Philip Kalplowa.
From the Furriers International—Morris Kaufman, A. Roseenthal.
From the United Cloth Hat and Capemakers—Max Zaltinsky, Max Zuckerin.
From the International Pocket Book Workers, Oisup Wolinsky.

The Board of Directors will have its first meeting on Friday morning, March 6, in the Council Room of the I. L. G. W. U. building, to take steps for the immediate incorporation of the building association and to commence construction activity without delay.

The architect for the building is Mr. Andrew Thanein. Several design applications have already been received and filed with the International Union Bank. Members interested in the project are requested to communicate at once with Brother Philip Kalplowa; the executive of the Bank, at 21st street and Fifth avenue.

Chairman Ingersoll Upholds Worker's Complaint

A complaint charging unequal distribution of work in the factory of Ben Gerschel & Co. was brought last week before the Imperial Chairman in the cloak and suit industry of New York, Raymond V. Ingersoll. After a hearing, during which the facts were carefully sifted, Chairman Ingersoll arrived at a decision which, in part, stated:

"One of the firm's designers had engaged a finisher to work in his sample room with two piece tailors. The finisher says that he left another position to take this work, relying on a promise by the designer that there should be insufficent work for him in connection with the stock produced in the sample room, work would be supplied to him from the finisher's tailoring department in the factory. The designer, on the other hand, says he told only that he would do his best to keep her supplied with work. He adds that in this he has not been very successful. Although finishers in the piece tailor's department have been busy, she has been without work much of the time. The designer specifies the point that the firm's work is separated into departments between which there is little interchange either of orders or of garments. The board considers that it is not fair that a finisher should be dependent for employment on such work."

In spite of the division into departments, the firm must adjust its system to overcome the injustices in the distribution of the finishing work arising in connection with piece tailoring."

The Gerschel firm is a member of the Industrial Council of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association of New York.

Needle and Textile Unions Confer on Labor Costs

President Green Chairman of Gathering—Vice-President Fannie M. Cohn Represents Ladies' Garment Workers

President William Green provided leadership in the recent gathering of representatives of all needle trades and textile workers' associations affiliated with the A. F. of L. to consider costs of labor in textile production. The conference was called by President Green in conformity with a resolution introduced by the United Textile Workers of America and passed at the El Paso convention calling upon the Executive Council to investigate production and labor costs in the textile trades.

The conference took place on Saturday, March 20, in Washington, D. C., in the Federation building. Attending the conference were representatives of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, the United Cap and Cloth Hat Makers, the United Hatters, the United Garment Workers, the Journeyman Tailors' Union, the United Hatters of America and the locals of Neckwear workers.

The conference adjourned all day Saturday, and before concluding adopted after thoroughgoing discussion a resolution presented by Brother H. W. P. Smith, calling upon all the participating internationals to forward all available material on labor costs pertaining to their trades and industries to President Green. All the delegates endorsed the resolution for its importance and usefulness of getting together and discussing in an expert group the problems affecting both the textile and garment industries. Such an intimate discussion is all the more important when one considers the leading role the leaders in these industries with material to combat the moves of the sweatshop in every respect are working.

President Green stated that he will submit all material received in the next meeting of the Executive Council of the Federation, which will be held in May, and that another such conference will be summoned if desirable.

Vice-president Fannie M. Cohn attended the conference on behalf of the I. L. G. W. U.

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JUStUCE
Friday, March 6, 1925

First Cooperative Houses to Be Built in the Bronx

(Continued from page 1)

also be a playground on this plot.
The building will be five stories high, and will contain 106 apartments, according to present plans, of three to six rooms each. If permits are given by the building department, a number of garages will also be erected on the lot as an integral part of the building.

Plan of Payment

The plan on which the building will be conducted calls for a down payment of $150 to $200 per room, and payment thereafter of $15 to $15 per room per month thereafter.
The tenant will be the owner of the apartment, and the monthly payment will cover all upkeep, wear and tear, depreciation, heat and light, besides providing payments for amortizing the mortgages on each apartment. With the tenants' equity in the apartments growing, he will eventually own his apartment free and clear.

Lavatory facilities will be provided in the cellar of the building, where there will be hot drying rooms, and also individual compartments for the use of each tenant.

The meeting also appointed a board of directors of the corporation which is to be composed of representatives of the affiliated organizations. The following were appointed:

From the I. L. G. W. U.—Morris Sigmam, Abraham Barish, Aza Breslaw, Joe Fish and Manny Wexler.
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The annual reunion of students and teachers of our classes will take place on Saturday, March 28, at 9 p.m. in the auditorium of your Irving High School.

On this occasion, past and present students of our various classes and their friends and instructors and officers of the union will assemble and spend a few hours in sociability and good fellowship.

The program for the evening will be refreshments, music and dancing.

The Students' Council, under the management of the class, has decided to have a dance.

Reservations can be made at once with the Educational Department, 5 West 16th Street.

Reunion of our Students and Teachers on Mar. 28
The Unity House in 1924

Managing Committee Rendors Final Statement

To the Executive Board of the Outcomes" Union
Local No. 22, I. L. G. W. U.

In connection with the financial report of the Unity House which is included in this issue, the committee believes that, in view of the present economy, the Unity House Committee felt it its duty to report on the executive board of the Outcomes Union Local No. 22, as it has been organized itself at the end of April, 1924. The Executive Board should have the information in hand at which the Unity House was managed during the past season as re- presents the complete and accurate list of the income and expenses of the last season only.

After a season, the Unity House Committee submits a financial report as to the past season and recommends that the report be published. Unfortunately, at the end of the 1923 season, by the time the House had been managed, the published financial report was not ready with the financial report, the committee had no has it to whom the income and expenses were submitted at that time nor administration.

When the present administration was given the current financial organization matters to be disposed of and it was very near to the submission of the last annual report by the Unity House could finally be taken up.

When the question of the Unity House was taken up by the Executive Board there was a difference of opinion as to whether the House should be managed by our local as heretofore be transferred to the Instituto de Educación Industrial. We decided that the local should conduct and manage the Unity House for another season and that until the committee had very little time to prepare the House for the coming season.

When the committees finally assumed the management of the House in reality, the House was already in such a state of disrepair that the committee was given the limited time to do these repairs. The committee, having as its object the restoration of the House with a certain number of the members and a proper and efficient staff, came to the conclusion that as Brother Roden- berg was more acquainted with the work than anyone else, as he managed the institution for the last two seasons, he should be requested to assume the responsibility of managing the House this season also. Brother Roden- berg consented to assume this responsibility, as he is aware that the hardships incurred in the course of management do not exist.

It explained to the committee that no trouble would arise in the management of the House during the season, not having much time to do the work during the short period remaining until the opening of the House and as the committee is constantly meeting, nothing would be done in this matter in a very short time.

Most of the members of the committee were of the local, so we decided to refer to the Convention, and Brother Roden- berg, who was at that time, work- ing in the office of the Joint Board, made arrangements to leave the office and spend his entire time at the Unity House as the season was near- ing.

From the financial report you will observe that there were many mem- bers employed to open the House for the first time ever before. Prior to the opening of the House, the work has been done by the House committee. The guard was there from all the locals of Greater New York besides the General Executive Board, among the national. The opening was a won- derful demonstration of union sol- idarity.

During the season, however, we did not have as many guests as we had the previous year and the weather seemed as if it would be necessary to close the House. The committee decided during the season to send out letters to the guests that were at the House during previous seasons, and to write to our executive board man and, by means of posters, to get publicity in the public. However, we have not received a number of other things there were no new members.

The Fourth of July brought the biggest crowd to the Unity House ever since we opened. There were many families and they stayed much longer this year than in previous years. We have the feeling that the days we stay at the House in summer, and, whereas last year we had less than 500 guests, this year we had at least 470, whereas last year we had 280 and last year we have members of families of members of the union.

It is recorded that we had 266 members at the $16.00 rate, to the $18.00 rate and 1,000 outsiders during the season. Although the percentage of the number of members was less than last year, the number of weeks that they stayed was about the same as last year. Though, we were transacting the affairs of the Institute in a busi- ness manner and without a busi- ness and social and educational and recreational work. We communicated with the Educational Department of the Institute each week they sent us a lecturer, among them being Professors Levine, the former and Democrats. In the fall, we heard Scott Nearing, S. Niger and a good many others. We also ar- ranged to have the building committee, including the local's members and the local's members and the local's members, to go to the House. He saw that the institution was in a very good state of repair and that members were given preference.

There were also a number of sub- jects which kept in constant touch with the public. These were the weekly meetings of the entire local, as well as the local meeting, and our members met to discuss the week's events. There were times when misunderstand- ings arose between the com- mittees of the local, the local, and the local, but Roden- berg, we can say that he per- formed his work in an honest and conscientious manner.

At the closing of the House we suggested to the General Executive Committee that we may be re-elected for the following season. Apparently they thought that these abuses would go unchecked forever. One of the firm recently re-elected is Brother John Kelly, who left the House, and as a result the shop work is protest.

That same evening the meeting of the Executive Board of Local 29, it was decided to find this firm one as a result of the shop work, and to refuse to go to the relief fund of the Local. The line was collected on the following day.

"The members of our shop feel proud of their leaders and their committee, and we are sure that at all times by their committee in our common fight for decent treat- ment in the shop.

THE SHOP COMMITTEE."
Arbitration in Labor Cases

No. 5—Setting the Conditions of Arbitration.

We have already explained that sound arbitration rests on an agreement reached in collective bargaining. It is not abstract justice handed down from above. It is a decision of certain disputes submitted to the arbitrator or board designated for that special purpose by the parties themselves. On this account it is important to see that the prepro conditions are set for the arbitration proceedings.

The Agreement

The agreement is the basic law which guides arbitration. It fixes the procedure under which arbitration failure begouse dies, but it usually prescribes the method of choosing the arbitrator or arbitrators. Careful study of the agreement provides for proper completion to proceed to any appeal to arbitration. If it is to be decided to arbitrate only certain kinds of questions—such as the "agreed statements of facts." The arbitrator should know just what questions are being put up to him and what his limitations are. This is provided for by such a statement, agreed to by both sides, and adopted before each proceeding. The agreed statement of facts contains the clauses of the contracts on which arbitration is based, and the demands of both parties.

It must be remembered that an arbitrator will take it into consideration not only the abstract justice of a question but the actual bargaining power of the union and the employers, respectively, and the earnestness with which they support their demands. In other words, he is concern not only with a theoretically correct decision, but with avoiding a strike or Labor unrest on the one hand, and business troubles of the employers on the other. All this has a bearing upon the proper time and circumstances of arbitration.

The Answer to the Cross Word Puzzle

HOW CAN YOU MAKE WAGES KEEP PACE WITH THE INCREASING COST OF LIVING

Income: ORGANIZED WORK

Organized work makes for wage stability. It gives to the worker a definite and just wage which he can count upon. The purpose of organizing is not to get a maximum raise, but to maintain wages and prevent them from falling at a time of depression. The organized worker is in a better position to demand a raise, and he is better able to maintain it when demand increases. Organized work makes for wage stability and prevents wages from falling during depression.

Wage Standards

It is usually impossible to define definitely in any agreement the conditions which must be met by the arbitrator in arriving at his decision. The agreement may provide that wages shall go up or down only as the cost of living went up or down. This is a very sound provision, for while the cost of living was going up, but created trouble when it started to fall. There are of course many other important things to be considered in fixing wages besides changes in the cost of living. If the field is left perfectly free for an argument, new circumstances may be considered and a reasonable judgment applied. This will usually work out better for labor in the long run than any hard and fast set of wage principles written into an agreement.

Wages as a rule change more rapidly than hours of work or working conditions, and it is wise to allow for more frequent adjustments of wages than of the other matters.

An important preliminary to arbitration proceedings which is often used by experienced unions in the "agreed statements of facts." The arbitrator should know just what questions are being put up to him and what his limitations are. This is provided for by such a statement, agreed to by both sides, and adopted before each proceeding. The agreed statement of facts contains the clauses of the contracts on which arbitration is based, and the demands of both parties.

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Steel Trust Rules Industry

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The far-reaching extent to which the Labor policy of the United States Steel Corporation determines the wage scale of steel workers throughout the industry and thereby makes the development of even modest efforts in the direction of the employer's representation is shown in a report issued recently by the Industrial Studies Department of the Russell Sage Foundation as the result of a five-year investigation of the Industrial Representation Plan of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, one of the Independent steel companies, of which the Rockefeller family is principal owner.

The report declares that through the Rockefeller employer's representation plan, the men in the steel works of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company were able to secure the actual eight-hour day five years before the Steel Corporation and the rest of the industry adopted it, but points out that because this company feels impelled to follow the wage scale of its competitors, left among which is the Steel Corporation, its workmen have no real share in the determination of their wages.

"In an industry so devoid of any condition concerning representation of the workers as the steel industry," declares Mary Van Kleeck, Director of the Foundation's Department of Industrial Studies, "the Industrial Representation Plan of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company marks a distinct step in advance; for under the plan the men in the steel plant can agree on the important points such as the actual eight-hour day, an opportunity to participate in the planning and control of the industry, and an opportunity of presenting and discussing grievances, and a greater degree of security in their jobs through the right to appeal to higher officials against the decisions of foremen and superintendents. When one looks at these accomplishments and then considers the methods of the United States Steel Corporation, one must conclude that at least in one small segment of the industry the wage-samers have been given a voice in determining the conditions under which they must work. Nevertheless, until the men themselves are able to secure adequate and effective representation in determining wages standards, those employed by the Independent companies, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's steel works, are bound to be dissatis-

fied. Every week the steel workers in this company are reminded by the payroll envelopes that the scope of their activities is very limited and that they have no effective share in determining their own earnings. The lack of this representation in the determination of wage scales, according to the report, was one of the reasons why the workmen of the Rock of the company walked out practically in a body when the national steel strike of 1919 was called, just-withstanding the fact that they had already enjoyed the eight-hour day as well as the other advantages which the men in the rest of the industry so badly wanted.

The report also conducted the investigation for the Foundation and prepared the report, found that in the opinion of the workers the most serious obstacle to the success of the plan in the men's local office, not the higher officials. Workmen repeatedly accused foremen of favoritism and of being the representatives. The fact that the company did not promote employees according to seniority was another source of dissatisfaction, which though not always reported to the company was responsible for the picking out of personnel. There were complaints that the men were reluctant to make complaints because it meant antagonising officials who determined what they had to do their daily work.

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The third week of the campaign, undertaken by the dressmakers of New York to organize the non-Union dress shops of New York passed off with significant results. The volunteer organizers of the dress shops who are tackling this difficult task are going ahead with increased energy as the resistance of the employers is becoming stiffer. The number of native workers interested in the drive is becoming correspondingly greater.

In addition to the 300 volunteer organizers who have joined in this drive from the outset, several of whom have given up work for a few weeks so that they may give up their entire time to the organization, a number of shop clerks with their workers have now offered to help the striking shops in their districts. Each morning, large numbers of workers report at 16 West 21st Street, from where they are being sent out to take the place of the fatigued and frequently beaten-up men and women on the picket line.

Two hundred and sixty-five shops have already been called out on strike by our committees. Of this number, 115 shops have already settled with the Union and their workers are back at the machines. Some of these shops are of special importance as they supply work to instructors, such as the Louis D. Seltz firm, and by settling with them we have automatically unenlisted all their contractor shops.

 Naturally, not all the "open" shops are on strike yet. There are still several hundred "open" shops in operation not touched by our committees. The non-Union employers, taken by surprise in the first few weeks of the campaign, are better prepared now. The workers in the "open" shops are now being kept largely behind locked doors (which by the way exposes them to additional fire hazards). Some employers have also provided themselves with gangsters which makes the work of our volunteer organizers doubly difficult. The number of the striking shops keeps on increasing, and we need more pickets as growing ever greater.

We have faith in the loyalty and devotion of our workers, and we are confident that they will in the end overcome all these difficulties.

A leaflet is being spread this week among all dressmakers calling upon them to do their share in this strike. Such of them as work in Union shops are being called upon to report all "open" shops of which they have any knowledge, to come to the headquarters of the Union at 21st Street and help picket the strike-bound shops. All the non-Union Union shops are asked to report concerning it to the strike headquarters in New York, and it is hoped that in most of the Union shops are asked to report concerning it to the strike headquarters in their respective cities. The non-Union employers will take care to get together with their entire shops, without waiting for the visit of the volunteer organizers. All the native workers working in "open" shops are also being warned that in case they fail to register their shop they will be held responsible for their acts.

I cannot help expressing my sincere sympathy with the non-Union operation given as in this strike by the officers of the Joint Board, the textile and clothing workers are getting in touch daily with their employers, and I will thank them in this organization drive. Some of these agents are now busy engaged in setting up with the strike firms, but by the beginning of next week we expect to have them back in the lines and aiding us in further organizing activity.

That much for the present work. We are looking forward to the next week and we have organized the committee to drive this comes to an end. Quite the opposite of what generally prevails in this country, no get plans for regular and systematic activity along these lines all year round. But of this next week.

Relief for Political Prisoners in all Countries


An effort to organize relief for political prisoners in all countries and to begin a subscription for their release was announced yesterday by a committee representing the International Committee for Political Prisoners, with headquarters in New York.

The committee is composed of representatives from all countries, and the international channels through which relief can be given, is being opened up. Many business meetings to organize the work are being planned for leading cities, with the first meeting in Town Hall, New York City, March 9.

Among those representing minorities attached for their political views are Girolo Ciano, secretary of the Italian Socialist Federation, and Arthur Giustini, Emil Lengyel, journalist, for Hungary; Pedro ödeve, editor of Cultura Obrera, for Spain; Henry Hertzberg and Roman Vladek for Russia.

The announcement of the new committee says:

"This new work has been made necessary by the repeated appeals to friends of civil liberty to stop the victims of political persecution in Europe. These appeals naturally center in New York, where there are so many friends of these political prisoners abroad, who already have sent considerable sums.

"The committee will help all persons jailed for their views in all countries, without emphasis, on any particular country. We will cooperate with other agencies helping such prisoners wherever we believe their part have taken part in political acts of violence."
erguson, and the absence of similar protection in the case of the Bank of England, the Board of Directors of the Bank of England decided to adopt a policy of 'even-handedness' in dealing with the bankers of the Commonwealth in the event of a depression. The policy was adopted in order to prevent any one bank from benefiting at the expense of the others and to promote stability in the currency system. It was a reasonable and prudent course of action, and the result was that all the banks operated in harmony and contributed to the stability of the currency.

The Bank of England's policy of even-handedness was an example of the sensible approach to financial matters. It demonstrated that the Bank of England was committed to the well-being of the Commonwealth and was willing to take action to prevent any one bank from gaining an unfair advantage. This policy helped to maintain the stability of the currency and was a model for other banks to follow. It was a clear demonstration of the Bank of England's commitment to the welfare of the Commonwealth and its people.
By A. J. MUSTE

Once upon a time there were no medical schools. When the family doctor died, the community simply grew to the size of a body that could not heal itself. They all died because, of course, the doctors who treated them were not as good as they should be.

This old-fashioned practitioner did not practice medicine by going to the library and reading books. He treated the body and the soul of his patients. He referred them to specialists if he could not help them himself. Among them how little they really knew about their business, how important it was to study, and verify their knowledge of human beings and their care. Such men cared for the poor and the sick, not because they thought it was profitable, but because they knew they were helping to change the way people lived.

Medical schools were organized, in order that the body of knowledge and the care of the sick could be developed. They were not meant to be places of profit, but rather to help people live in the old doctor's home and accompany him on his calls for a few more years.

Medical schools were organized, in order that the body of knowledge and the care of the sick could be developed. They were not meant to be places of profit, but rather to help people live in the old doctor's home and accompany him on his calls for a few more years.

I.L.G.W.U. Officers Congratulate
Desb on His 70th Birthday

On Friday evening, February 21, a great throng assembled in the spacious Ashland Auditorium in Chicago to pay a loving tribute and homage to the Jefferson creator and veteran Labor Leader, H. W. Desb, upon the event of his seventieth birthday. The great meeting was attended not only by men of Chicago, but by a large number of representatives of the Labor movement, at the National Conference for Progressive Political Action.

The General Office of the International Forwarded from New York to the Desb meeting the following message which was read by the chairman.

Unconstitutional

By MAURICE M. McGEEN

In mills and mines and factories In fields and in dark tenements

(Who never who will be young)

In poverty and in wretchedness, In speed and in splendor

Drug out your sorry little lives From which all joy is worn

Because the laws that gave them joy And play as their inheritance, To comfort all children heels of light Have now been set aside

And called unconstitutional, And with this word, their youth and The children hope they may have had For better things have died

No lay, no rest, no school for them, No learning's taper burns for them By which they might improve their place Within the commonwealth

For tardy justice have set

They please glad and said, "Not yet In time of despair from Industry's cruel wheel." Have we forgotten how we cried, Have we forgotten how we tried, To save these very little ones From whom we turn away Unwatched we let this shame Steal into our country's name But oh, the monster, Greed-for-Gold, Was, watching every day And yet, I think, now she can think, The apple is sweeter in her mouth The very heart of the mine The master of the mill, We shall break their little children's bones, Cut off their tender flesh with stones; His hand was hard But does it with his will The world is safe for men of might, The world is safe for men of greed, The world is safe for those who trade Ethical values for the true; Oh, Statesmen, you have failed your duty Unless you frame, too strong for us, A law that makes our country safe For little children, too.
In the realm of books

The Labor Press for January and February

By SYLVIA KOPFAL

When great events stir the Labor movement, its press acquires a single
ness that is the hallmark of unity. The opening of a new year saw the ending of a significant chapter in American history. Several of the major books of the year had appeared in the preceding months. The Labor Press, with its varied and independent viewpoints, played a large part in the issue to tributes and recollections. President Perkins paid his respects to "the Friend," in "The International Executive Board offers the leaves-taking of ano-
to the EL Pao Convention and Miss Le Gueran's text-labeled print for the Journal's readers.

And so to the end.

The EL Pao Convention

Naturally enough, the El Pao Convention took second place in the jour-
nel's coverage of events of the year. Its influence and its effect on Labor as a whole are destined to be long-lived. And, as Samuel Gompers observed, for the last time:

"This is our last obligation to the past, and to the future."

The International Molders' Journal gave its first place to Miss Rose Le Gueran's tribute to her chief, with whose memory the book ends. The Molders' Convention was in honor of Samuel Gompers. The Molders' Journal presented in addition Chester Wright's study of Gompers' last years and John P. F. Pender's account of some of those stirring times. A picture of Gompers and a frank-and-
frank analysis of the labor movement's print offered to his memory.

The Liberator's Journal also gave its front pages to a tribute to the "alma mater" with this concluding paragraph:

"The Labor movement of today is the movement of tomorrow."

With the birth of a new year, the birth of the 18th Amendment, the beginning of a new cycle of events in the life of the country, the Labor movement begins its work again. It is no idle boast to say that it will not be satisfied until it has achieved its goals of social democracy and the commonwealth of the freeborn man.

In reporting the Convention's ses-
sions, the Labor Journals, as a whole, did not neglect this more important aspect of their work. They differ somewhat in the emphasis they give to various items in it. Several of them are especially interested in the various phases of the cooperative insurance scheme and other matters of interest to the movement in general. But the more important of the Federation's present a Gompers' convention to the country.

And the story of William Green, "new Presi-
dent of the American Federation of Labor,

And the Family

Men may come and go but

generations are respected by virtue of their history. That is the reason why such great names as those of Miss Le Gueran, Labor's most distinguished leader, are etched in the minds of those who know her. She has given so much to the movement of her time and to the future. She has given so much to her country and to the world. And she has given so much to the Labor movement.
LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

War Friend Cases Fall

The Government has failed in its policy of compelling business men charged with industrial fraud. The three-year statute of limitation was extended three years. With this statute lapsed on war crimes, Department of Justice officials find that the Government has obtained only two convictions, including one in the recent Westinghouse case. A large second suit in the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and finding turned over by the Graham investigating committee four years. The Department of Justice will now institute civil proceedings, and has secured an additional appropriation of $1,000,000 for that purpose.

The collapse of the criminal proceedings mark the end of Attorney General Daugherty's war fraud bureau which was established for the purpose of convicting war profiteers.

Leather Workers' Unity Plan Succeeds

Progress is being made by the United Leather Workers' International Union in their organizing campaign. General President Bryan has assisted in organizing more than one-half of the workers engaged in the fancy leather goods trade. These workers produce ladies' handbags, bill folds, pocket books and similar articles. Another gain in that city was the recent affiliation of a union that has remained independent for six years. The Leather Workers' International Union is now our fourth large union in that city. Other calls in this city and some of the surrounding towns are expected to assist this organizing campaign. The union has jurisdiction over the leather working industries, except boot and shoe workers and glove makers. Most of the workers are employed in the harness and saddlery, travel goods, leather novelty and the tanning industries.

Coal Owners' Threat Getting Colder

With former Sheriff Don Chaffin in the Atlanta pen, because of bootlegging, and Federal authorities standing in the way of his pals, the life of gamblers and private detectives in this country is no longer the same round of pleasure.

The latest to feel the iron hand of Uncle Sam is Deputy Sheriff Mitt Privett and three fellow thugs who are charged with conspiracy to intimidate a Federal witness. They are held in bail aggregating half a million dollars. As the counsel for the Commissioner Hager told him he might have to stay in jail unless he could furnish a $200,000 bond.

Pan-American Union Headed By William Greene

President Green of the A. F. of L. was elected chairman of the Pan-American Labor Federation at a meeting of representatives of that organization, held in the A. F. of L. building in Washington, D. C. Mr. Greene succeeds the late Samuel Gompers, who organized the Pan-American and was its first president.

Delegates present included Matthew Woll and Frank Morrison, vice-president and secretary of the A. F. of L.; Santiago Iglesias, president of the Free Federation of Workers of Porto Rico; Luis Marin, organized Labor, Havana, Cuba; R. A. Deuel, secretary of the Ditto Labor Federation, of Sao Domingo; B. Suarez and L. Munoz Marin, Venezuela Labor Union.

Farmers' Income Drop

The average labor income of farmers in the State of New York was $453 in 1914 and $205 in 1926, according to the Monthly Labor Review, published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

By labor income is meant the amount the farmer receives for his year's work above all farm costs, including interest on the capital invested and in addition to the use of his house and farm products.

The difference between earnings in 1914 and 1926 amounted to a reduction of 58.2 percent of the amount and of approximately 79 percent in the purchasing power of the income.

Wholesale Prices Up

The upward swing of wholesale prices which has been in progress since June 1924, continued through January, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The bureau's weighted index number rose to 160 for January, compared with 157 for December and 144.6 for June, last year.

There was an increase of 2.8 percent in the wholesale retail cost of food in January, this year. The index number was 154.3, as against 151.5 in December.

Old-Age Pensions Is Urged By Labor

The Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor has circulated Pennsylvania trade unions in behalf of the old-age maintenance law, which has been declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court.

The court upheld a decision by the Dauphin county court that old-age pensions are a charitable act. In their statement to affiliates, officers of the State Federation of Labor say:

"The judges who have declared that the old-age maintenance law is invalid, point to the fact that the State, because the payment of pensions to aged workers would be a charitable act, as though it were a charitable purpose when they accept 60 percent of their salaries upon retirement, after the work is over. To them it is a compensation for the hard times of long-service public service.

"During the two years the old-age assistance commission has been organized, it has received nearly 5,000 applications from persons over 70 years of age, who are partially, or totally, dependent on charity for their existence. The decision of the courts robbed them of the meager assistance of $30 a month, which was provided for in the law."

FOREIGN ITEMS

GERMANY

In Favor of Vacations for Young Workers

On January 20, the executive council of the various German Youth Associations met at Berlin, and gave some attention to the question of the holidays in the working-class youth. After an introductory speech by Knaul, the secretary of the German Trades Union Congress, the subject was exhaustively discussed by the representatives of all the chief German youth organizations, and the following resolution was passed:

"The Committees of the German Youth Associations consider that the introduction of holidays for young people working for wages is an urgent necessity.

The Committee of the German Youth associations therefore asks the German Government to introduce as soon as possible a bill providing for three weeks of paid holidays for all young people working for wages under 16 years of age and two weeks of paid holidays for all young people working for wages between 16 and 18 years of age."

The German Trade Union and the Republic

The growing influence of the attacks of the Parties of the Right in Germany on the Government has led to the demand that the Government in the German Trade Union Congress to issue an appeal to the German working class, calling upon them to show the blue of the Nationalists and their allies that all endeavors of the right to work for the fall of the Republic will fail when opposed by the united will of the organized workers.

INDIA

The Indian Trades Union Congress

The All-India Trade Union Congress of India will hold its congress at Bombay, by the end of March, 1924. It is an uncertain how many unions are connected loosely with the Trades Union Congress, in addition to the number which has so far officially affiliated and paid fees, and which is comparatively small, consisting only eight unions, most of which belong to Calcutta or Bombay.

An earnest appeal is made in the 'All-India Trade Union Bulletin' of December last, in which the following statement is made: The All-India T. U. C. has drawn up a new constitution, a copy of which it has sent to all the unions of the country, so that an energetic attempts is evidently being made to form a genuine federalist body in India on the German union basis.

In addition to the All-India Trade Union Congress there exists another body, the "Labor League of India" of Calcutta, which, however, admits "persons who are interested in Labor" besides the affiliated unions. At the beginning of 1924 the Labor League of India comprised eleven unions.

ENGLAND

Towards the Co-operative Industrial Disputes

There is a distinct movement in the British trade union world in favor of co-operating industrial disputes. Both miners and engineers have recently held meetings of their representatives, which have passed resolutions for common action through the General Council of the T. U. C. in case of industrial disputes involving one of them; and many railwaymen are also in favor of the principle.

The miner's meetings, the engineers' resolutions at the best methods of pursuing this end, the miners want united action before the negotiations actually begin. Mr. A. J. Cook, Secretary of the British Miners' Federation, has already written to the engineers unions, the transport workers and the railwaymen to discuss possible action to secure the various wage demands.

ITALY

Appeal of the Italian Trade Union Centre

In accordance with a resolution of its congress at Milan, the Executive of the Italian Confederation of Labor has issued an appeal to the Italian workers, calling attention to the renaissance of the Fascist movement in general, and in particular, to the most complete suppression of the freedom of the press, the bad economic position, the discrimination in favor of the capitalist class, and various fresh acts of violence. Amongst the last named are the destruction of the offices of the trade unions of Bologna and Reggio (Emilia), and the premises of the railwaymen's union; the dissolution of the trade union organizations in Bologna, Brescia, Modena, Trieste, Palermo and Catanias; the closing of the offices of the wood-workers union; raids on the premises of other organizations and threats of comrades actively engaged in trade union work.

The Executive is well aware that no representations to the fascist authorities will be of the slightest use, but nevertheless thinks it desirable to call public attention to this fact. The two fastest methods of calling upon the workers to take part in the reconstruction of the trade union movement, no matter what obstacles are placed in the way or what persecutions the champions of trade unionism are exposed.

MEXICO

Labor and Capital in Mexico

In view of the numerous Labor conflicts which occur in Mexico, many of which are due to the fact that the trade unions are frequently merely fronts for political purposes, held in abeyance by the government, no discussion is easily obtained with the employers. The first meeting of the kind will be a congress of textile-workers, which will deal chiefly with wages, which are especially low for this branch of industry. It is to be hoped that these congresses will forge closer links between the workers of the same industries.
EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

Reunion of Students and Teachers of the I. L. G. W. U. Classes Sat'y, March 28

Reservations can already be made for the yearly reunion of the students and instructors of the I. L. G. W. U. classes which will be held in the dining room and gymnasium of Washington Irving High School on Saturday, March 28, at 7 P. M.

To this affair are invited past and present students of our school, and one who acquaints this affair is being arranged, has appointed a committee on arrangements. This committee is sparing no effort to make this affair a memorable one, and to afford our members an opportunity to spend a few hours in sociability and good fellowship. They will provide delicious eats, a musical program and dancing.

To defray some of the expenditures the committee has decided to charge 10 cents admission. Tickets can be obtained from the members of the Students' Council and from the Educational Department, 2 West 13th street, either in person or by writing.

As in previous years it is expected that there will be as many as possible at the capacity of the dining-room, and therefore, preference will be given to past and present students for the time being.

The Child Labor Amendment and Public Opinion

Lecture by Dr. Sylvia Kopald in our Workers' University, Saturday afternoon, March 14.

Dr. Sylvia Kopald will discuss the Child Labor Amendment and Public Opinion on Saturday, March 14, at 2:30 p.m. in the Workers' University, Room 530.

Child labor and the proposed 50th Amendment to abolish it is of paramount importance to the Labor movement in particular and the country in general. It is being discussed now throughout the country.

The public is confused on this issue. Certain interested groups in society are confusing the minds of the people by interpreting the 50th Amendment as being opposed to the family, personal freedom and many other platitudes.

It is important that our members be informed on this problem, and this is the purpose of this lecture.

I. L. G. W. U. Chorus Concert in Town Hall, Saturday, March 21

The I. L. G. W. U. chorus of 100 voices under the direction of Mr. Law, will give its spring concert in Town Hall, Saturday evening, March 21.

The chorus will be assisted by a famous singer and violinist.

By special arrangement, our Educational Department has obtained a number of tickets which we will sell to our members at reduced prices.

Company Unions—The Rockefeller Plan

A Lecture by Ben Selman in Our Workers' University, Washington Irving High School, This Saturday Afternoon.

Mr. Ben Selman will lecture on "Company Unions—the Rockefeller Plan," this Saturday, March 7, at 2:30 p.m. in Washington Irving High School, Room 530.

Mr. Selman made the investigation of the Rockefeller Plan for the Russell Sage Foundation, and the book of his findings has just appeared and has called forth an interest all over the country.

DANCE AND SOCIABLE BY TUCKERS, PLEASERS AND HEMSTITCHERS' UNION, LOCAL 41

Saturday Evening, March 14

In the I. L. G. W. U. Building, 3 West 13th street, on Saturday evening, March 14, a Dance and Social arranged by the Tucker, Pleasers and Hemstitchers' Union, Local 41, will be held.

The program for the evening will be refreshments, dancing and a short talk by a representative of the Educational Department of the International.

Admission will be by tickets only which can be obtained at the office of Local 41.

This will be an evening of sociability and good fellowship.

LECTURE FOR THE WIVES OF OUR MEN IN THE BRONX, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 13

In the Club Rooms of Local 5, 1381 Washington avenue, Bronx, on Friday, March 13, a lecture will be given for the wives of our members, regarding various phases of their life.

The subject and name of the lecturer will be announced next week.

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Washington Irving High School
Irving Place and 16th St.
Room 530

Saturday, March 7
1:30 p.m. Dr. J. R. Steiger—Clear Voices in English and American Literature—Merits Carlyle and Ruskin—Socialists of Mind and Form.
2:30 p.m. Ben Selman—The 50th Amendment—Company Unions.

Sunday, March 8
10:00 a.m. Arthur W. Calhoun—Economic Psychology and Economic Qualities of Modern Man.
11:00 a.m. H. J. Gernon—The Industrial Development of Modern Society: Results of the Industrial Revolution.

Saturday, March 14
2:00 p.m. Dr. Sylvia Kopald—The Child Labor Amendment and Public Opinion.

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' BUILDING
3 West 18th Street

Wednesday, March 11
6:30 p.m. A. Fichandler—Economic Basis of Modern Society—Mining.

UNITES CENTERS

Tuesday, March 10
Bronx Field Center—P. R. 61
Crotona Park East and Charlotte Street:
5:45 p.m. Theresa Volkoff—Woman's Auxiliary.

Wednesday, March 11
East Side Union—P. R. 43
Fourth Street near First Avenue:
8:45 p.m. A. L. Wilber—Social and Economic Forces in American History: Natural Resources—Forest, Mines and Power Resources.

EXTENSION DIVISION

YIDDISH

Friday, March 6
Local 2 Club Rooms—1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx
5 p.m. Dr. I. Galdston—The Common Sense of Health Conservation.

Saturday, March 7
Local 2 Club Rooms—1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx
11:00 a.m. H. Roegoff—Civilization in America.

Friday, March 13
Local 2 Club Rooms
8 p.m. Why the Wives of Our Members Should Study the Labor Movement—Lecturer to be announced.

Friday, March 13
Beethoven Hall—510 East 4th Street
8:30 p.m. Max Levin—the Industrial Development of Modern Society.

Saturday, March 7 and 14
Local 9 Building—67 Lexington Avenue
1:40 p.m. H. Roegoff—American Civilization.

Sunday, March 8
Clown Operators' Centre—1629 Lexington Avenue
10:30 a.m. Max Levin—Industrial Development of Modern Society.

Saturday, March 8
Russian-Polish Branch—315 East 10th Street
7:30 p.m. K. M. Obrutschoff—Psychology of the Labor Movement.

Thursday, March 12
Brussel-Labor Lycoun—Room 510
7:30 p.m. Alexander Fichandler will give a course on "The Economic Basis of Modern Society." The topic of the first lesson will be "Mining."

Sat., Day, March 21
8 p.m. Concert in Town Hall arranged by the Chorus of the International. Detailed announcement later.

Saturday, March 28

Friday, March 6, 1925.
LEARN DESIGNING
Earn 50 to 200 Dollars a Week
Take a Course of Instruction in
THE MICHTEL DESIGNING SCHOOL
Of Men's, Women's, Micees' and Children's Wearing Apparel

Friday, March 6, 1925, 11
J U S T I C E
Label Custodians Receive Rules and Regulations

(Continued from Page 11)

1. That every garment in your shop shall bear the Sanitary Label.
2. To refuse to make any garment in your shop that has not been approved by the Label Committee of the Joint Board of Sanitary Custodians.
3. That all garments made in outside shops shall bear the Sanitary Label.
4. That Sanitary labels shall NOT be sewed on garments which are made "WITHOUT LABELS in outside shops.
5. To report to our office promptly all violations of any of the above rules.

It is also your duty to bring before our Grievance Committee any worker of your shop who willfully and deliberately violates any of the above rules. Failures to do so will be considered gross neglect on your part of your duties as the Shop Representative and will subject you to such penalties as our Grievance Committee will see fit to impose upon you.

You are, therefore, urgently requested to give this communication your earnest attention, and to send in your report regularly EVERY WEEK.

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES JACOBSON,
Manager Label and Insurance Dept.
F. S. F.

Rules governing the use of the Sanitary Label.

1. The label must be sewed on by the operator who makes the garment at the time the garment is finished. The label must be sewed on as soon as the garment is finished, and must not be removed without permission of the operator.

2. The label shall be sewed on in the following locations:

In coats and Capes in the inside of the label pocket.
In other garments having outside pockets—inside the right pocket.
In other garments having outside pockets—inside the lining pocket.

3. In coats and Capes having no pockets at all—the right side of the lining 3 inches below the arm.

In unlined coats—in back of the label at the bottom.
In blouses, on the outside of the label, in back of the label.
In dresses, on the back of the label (this location has not been designated finally as yet and is subject to change).

4. In coats and Capes the bold letters "L.M.D.

5. Garments made in outside or contracting shops must have the Sanitary Label sewed on them in the shops where they were made. No firm is allowed to sell the label on garments which were made outside of its own premises.

Mitchell Designing School
16 West 27th Street
New York City
The Week In Local 10

By SAM S. SHENKER

The week just passed saw no change worth speaking of as regards the work in the cloak industry. The cutters in the various plants worked through the entire week, with the beginning of the week found jobs on hand in the office.

The House of Representatives committee appointed by the Joint Board for the purpose of reviving the business of the dress trade and of opening shops manufacturing children's dresses, has met and work is going on, the dress trade is still out. The great majority of the firms manufacturing these garments have made changes, however, and in some cases Independent firms manufacturing underwear have also settled. This left, during the early part of this week, the workers of the employers who are members of the associations, practically only the ones at one joint board plant, which was out of operation.

Dress Settlement Continues

The dress settlement continues to keep the dressmakers' local to conduct "self-accorded" as it is called. The dress settlement committee, the dressmakers' organization led Israel Feinberg, manager of the Joint Board, to call on the various dressmakers to send men to the dress department of the Joint Board. On the eve of election of business agents and district managers by the members of the firms affiliated with the Joint Board, it was learned that in which sections of many years' standing, against whom no charge has ever been made, that the 10 shops closed. When Feinberg reported this to the Board of Directors, he pointed out that the lease was leased by a group designating themselves as a section of the Trade Union Educational League.

The leaflet contained the names of several officers, many of whom were on the staff of the board. In another leaflet, the dressers' and dressmakers' business agents and managers for the dress division have been notified of the meeting.

No objections were received in the opinion of district managers and business agents on the list. The election for this division went off without a hitch. It was felt by the Joint Board that the leaflet was kept up for the purpose of the election, but that the Joint Board had voted for a separate ballot for the two shows, and that the Joint Board's branch might have been casually overlooked.

According to the quota assigned to Local 10, five business agents were to be elected for the cutters. Fortunately, the quota was not increased to the cutters. The cutters did not appear on the ballot, and the Joint Board's branch might have been overlooked.

Arbitration

The joint committee, consisting of one member of the Joint Board and one member of the Committee of Adjustment, has been appointed to consider the matter of the arbitration of the dispute between the Joint Board and the Manufacturers' Association. The committee has been appointed to consider the matter of the arbitration of the dispute between the Joint Board and the Manufacturers' Association. The committee has been appointed to consider the matter of the arbitration of the dispute between the Joint Board and the Manufacturers' Association. The committee has been appointed to consider the matter of the arbitration of the dispute between the Joint Board and the Manufacturers' Association. The committee has been appointed to consider the matter of the arbitration of the dispute between the Joint Board and the Manufacturers' Association.

The committee is expected to be in session at about 7:30 o'clock.