Justice (Vol. 7, Iss. 11)

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.
General Stoppage Ordered in New York Dress Industry

Every Shop in Industry Ceases Work Upon Receipt of Telegraphic Order from Joint Board—Stoppage Ordered to Condemn Jobbers to Live Up to Provision Governing Price Schedules in New Agreement—Remarkable Demonstration of Solidarity

Chairmen Hold Great Meeting in Webster Hall and are Addressed by President Sigman and Vice-President Feinberg—All-Day and Evening Parley with Jobbers and Contractors at Hotel McAlpin Fails to Bring Settlement—Dress Strike Worse Looms Unless Jobbers Concede Demand of Union for a Tripartite Agreement to Agree on Price Schedules

A development of first-rate magnitude occurred last Tuesday morning, March 16, in the dress industry of New York, an event which hardly finds a parallel in the entire history of the organization of the workers in this trade.

On that morning, the chairmen in appearance, at the dress strike in Greater New York received a telegram signed by Vice-President Israel Feinberg, the managers of the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board, in which they were invited to "stop work to avoid further trouble to remain in the shops avoiding further instructions." The chairmen left immediately for Webster Hall, on East 11th street, to meet with the leaders of the organization.

Jobbers Cause Stoppage Order

Readers of Justices recall no doubt that the election of business agents and a manager in the Dress Division of the New York Joint Board, on February 15, did not take place and was scheduled after Vice-President Feinberg, the manager of the Joint Board, had ordered a postponement of the election. This delay was caused by the act of the Joint Board that the jobbers live up to the definitely agreed upon terms of the contract and refused to accept any modifications of the contracts at this time. It was quite obvious that the jobbers were playing for time and were interested in provoking the new dispute until the peak of the season was passed.

Union Leaders Decide Upon Drastic Step

Last Monday the leaders of the organization finally decided to call the jobbers to their responsibility. After a conference, President Sigman, Manager Feinberg, Vice-President Feinberg, and others dealt the jobbers to their responsibility.

Reunion of Students and Teachers on Sat., March 28

Two weeks remain before the reunion of students and teachers of the L. L. G. W. U., which will be held in the dining room of Washington Irving High School on Saturday, March 28.

This affair is always a memorable event in the life of our educational system. The attendance of our members is eagerly to be desired, for the union, which will be attended by our students and teachers, will be held.

To defray some of the expenditures, the Student's Council which is arranging this affair has decided to charge a minimum admission of 20 cents. Tickets can be obtained from members of the Student's Council or from the Educational Department, 3 West 18th street, New York.

Such of our members as has tickets to them by the arrangements committee will be assigned to account for them at once, as this will greatly facilitate arrangements.

International Orders Election of Officers in Dress Division

Holds Members Need Not Be Penalized for Wrong Action of Executive Board of Local 22 — Local 89 Wins Appeal — Election to be Held Next Tuesday, March 17 — Balloting Will Take Place in Seven Polling Booths

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President Sigman Notifies Local 2 to End Manager

Vice-President Perlstein to Remain Supervisor Until October

General Meeting Meeting This Saturday.

When Local 2, the Cloak Operators' Union of New York, had nominations and election for an executive board late last January, to replace the executive committee appointed in the early fall of 1924 by the General Executive Board of the L. L. G. W. U., the balloting for the post of secretary-manager was postponed; until a later date appointed by the President Sigman. It had been deemed advisable to reserve the executive work of the local for some time in the interest of the interests of Vice-President Perlstein until the completion of the merger has been successfully completed.

In the judgment of the General Executive Board, this moment has now arrived. The group of former Local 2 members which has now been completed, and the election of an executive manager for Local 2 would be now be delayed any longer.

Accordingly, President Sigman, on Saturday, March 7, forwarded to the executive board of the Cloak Operators' Union, the following communication:

"March 7, 1925,"

"Executive Board of the Cloak, Suit and Refiner's Operators' Union, Local 2:"

"128 East 46th Street, New York, N. Y.

"Greetings:""

"On December 23, 1924, I communicated to you and advising you that, according to the decision of the General Executive Board, the time had arrived when an election was to take place for an executive board. In this communication, I suggested that the election for secretary-manager be postponed until a later date. This thought was conveyed to you at that time owing to the attitude assumed by a group of former Local 17 members, who hampered the completion of the international orders election of officers in dress division.

A certain group in Local 22, who in defiance of the rules and by-laws of the L. L. G. W. U., has issued on the eve of the election a defamatory leaflet in which the candidates opposed to the views entertained by this group were vilified and attacked. This attack has appeared all the more revolting in view of the fact that lack of time made it impossible for the candidates to make any reply. Of course, this act was entirely in violation of the rules of the election conduct adopted by the G. E. B. for all its subdivisions in the interest of purity and decency of elections, which outlawed all forms of "warfare" and forbade the issuing of leaflets containing insipidness of opposing candidates."

"Vice-President Feinberg, the manager of the Joint Board, after failing to induce the executive board of Local 22 to issue a statement disavowing the action of that group and condemning it, ordered the postponement of this election, which was, however, to be remembered that in addition to Local 22, Local 89 and the dress cutters' local a joint board was represented in the Dress Division of Local 22 under the Chairmanship of President Perlstein thus affected not only the members of Local 22 but the members of the other locals and branches as well.

The special meeting of the general officers held on Page 2 of the local 22, the dress cutters' local a joint board was represented in the Dress Division of Local 22 under the Chairmanship of President Perlstein thus affected not only the members of Local 22 but the members of the other locals and branches as well.

N. Y. Joint Board Reopens Times Payment Office

Shop Chairmen and Members May Now Again Pay Duties in the Joint Board Office, 25th Street and Lexington Avenue

The Joint Board of the New York Cloak and Dressmakers' Union has issued an announcement that its dues payment department which was closed a short time ago, has again been re-opened.

This department was eliminated, as the readers of Justices will recall, on the ground that the interest was no longer of any importance. This change, however, proved to be impracticable. The office of the Joint Board had been a central point where thousands of members from all local gather daily and it appears at present that it must be more convenient to pay their dues in the main offices rather than in the local offices which are scattered all over the city. The shopchairmen, who collect the dues from any of their fellow-members in the shop and pay over these sums to the dues' clerks, and it particularly convenient, especially as the local offices of the joint board.

Besides that, it appeared that no objection was raised by the shopchairmen to this change, as, while the Joint Board, for a time, disputed the help of a few 'dogs' clerks, the additional clerks were compelled to hire additional clerks to receive dues. So that practically nothing had been saved by the elimination of this department in the Joint Board.
General Stoppage In N. Y. Dress Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

President Dubinsky, Wander, Breen and several of the dressmakers' managers participated, it was unanimously agreed to bring the trade in a step in order to compel the jobbers to abide by the agreement. Manager Feinberg thereupon went to the jobber, in order to wire to all shop chairman. The demonstration in Webster Hall was attended by several women in Webster Hall on Tuesday afternoon, turned out to be an inspiring demonstration of the coming dangers of the industry. The big hall was crowded to the top, and the great throng of shop representatives listened with breathless attention to every word said by the speakers. President Dubinsky and Manager Feinberg who reported in detail upon the recent developments in the trade, President Sigman explained to the chairman that the jobbers and not one else in the trade are responsible for the prices. The Union, he stated, is fully aware how the jobbers contrive to force down the 14.5% it is the prices in the trade, and what when some of these contractors manage by some underhand methods to make sure that the men of the Union contractors can afford to produce it, they become the factors of the dressmakers' bonuses of the Union shops. This must come to an end; the jobbers will have to pay the full value of the bonuses for the same grade of work. Very soon the jobbers explained to the chairman the proposed strike of the Union decided to resort to the extramural methods for the benefit of the industry. The jobbers, he said, apparently thought, when they signed the agreement, that the jobbers would freely ignore it as long as they are able to maintain the old cut-price competition between the contractors.

In this, however, they have calculated without the Union. The Union may be ready to negotiate with the jobbers concerning some of the details of the price schedules, but the jobbers must be in the meantime comply with the agreed upon price. The jobbers have paid the prices they had agreed to.

Wednesday Conferences Fail to Break Deadlock

On the next day, Wednesday, March 11, the representatives of the Union, the jobbers and the contractors met all day and evening in the Hotel McAlpin in an effort to reach a settlement of the controversy. The conferences, however, broke up on the refusal of the jobbers' committees to agree to a proposal advanced by the contractors, and accepted by the leaders of the Joint Board, suggesting the formation of a committee representing the three elements in the industry, which would be charged with standardizing price schedules. The jobbers said that they were unable to accept the proposal without further consultation with the full membership of their association, a meeting of which they promised would be held the next day.

The stoppage of the dressmakers' unions of the cost of dressmakers' bonuses to the jobbers their reply to the final demand of the Union. Should this refusal to negotiate continue, the stoppage may result in a general strike. It must be kept in mind that the workmen involved in this stoppage turn out 80% of the dresses produced in the country. The season this year has been left open that dresses which would have been on the shelves of stores keepers a month ago are piled high in fabric forms for all shops of dressmakers who make up the jobbers. A continued stoppage or a strike may ruin the Eastern dress manufacturing industry in every part of the United States.

Local 2 Notified To Elect Manager

(Continued from page 1)

merger of all the operators into one union. Since then, the merger has been completed.

"It is the opinion of the super-

vising committee elected by the General Executive Board that now, after the executive board of your local has been installed, you should call an election for a manager of your local. I am therefore now advis-

ing you to this effect."

I desire to call to your attention, however, the fact that who the General Executive Board made its decision to merge the three locals into Local 2, it is evident that Local 2 shall remain under the direct guidance and supervision of the General Executive Board through its committee appointed for that purpose, for one year, after which the election will be held on October 15, 1925. I therefore beg to advise you that, while Vice-President Puskin will, after the election of your manager, not continue to act in the capacity in which he is now acting, you, his substitute, will, of course, continue to act as the manager of your local, and that the change in this body will remain the same as the General Executive Board by whom this committee was elected. You may be interested in the following:

"I am happy to announce the sure news of the new local.

"Fraternally yours,

"MORRIS SIGMAN, Vice-President."
Causation, Causes of War

The findings of the Conference on the Cause of War, held re-
cently at Washington by nine large universities, is one of the most im-
portant documents of the war. The confer-
ence urged the members of the or-
ganization to select a subject that de-
took unparalleled and unprecedented study of the psychological, political, economic, social and moral problems, and (2) to stimulate a research program that (3) to stimulate a research program of national and international importance. The study of the psychological, political, economic, social and moral problems, and (2) to stimulate a research program that (3) to stimulate a research program of national and international importance. The study of the psychological, political, economic, social and moral problems, and (2) to stimulate a research program of national and international importance. The study of the psychological, political, economic, social and moral problems, and (2) to stimulate a research program of national and international importance.

The causes of war as presented by the speakers at the Conference are summarized as follows:

1. Psychological: (a) Fear; (b) National disunity; (c) Fear of war; (d) Fear of loss of property; (e) Fear of invasion; (f) Fear of disease; (g) Fear of destruction; (h) Fear of emigration; (i) Fear of revolution; (j) Fear of death; (k) Fear of poverty; (l) Fear of failure; (m) Fear of robbery; (n) Fear of taxation; (o) Fear of war. 2. Economic: (a) Economic exploitation; (b) Economic scarcity; (c) Economic depression; (d) Economic destruction; (e) Economic disorganization; (f) Economic disorganization; (g) Economic disorganization; (h) Economic disorganization; (i) Economic disorganization. 3. Political: (a) Political disunity; (b) Political division; (c) Political disorganization; (d) Political disorganization; (e) Political disorganization; (f) Political disorganization; (g) Political disorganization; (h) Political disorganization; (i) Political disorganization; (j) Political disorganization; (k) Political disorganization. 4. Social: (a) Social disunity; (b) Social division; (c) Social disorganization; (d) Social disorganization; (e) Social disorganization; (f) Social disorganization; (g) Social disorganization; (h) Social disorganization; (i) Social disorganization; (j) Social disorganization; (k) Social disorganization. 5. Geographical: (a) Geographic disunity; (b) Geographic division; (c) Geographic disorganization; (d) Geographic disorganization; (e) Geographic disorganization; (f) Geographic disorganization; (g) Geographic disorganization; (h) Geographic disorganization; (i) Geographic disorganization; (j) Geographic disorganization; (k) Geographic disorganization.

For the month of August this year the International Federation of Trade Unions will hold its 10th Congress in Stockholm. The delegates will come from over 100 countries. The Congress will be held in the Grand Hotel in Stockholm and will last from August 10th to 15th. It is expected that over 5,000 delegates and observers will attend.

J. W. Brown, Secretary of the I. F. T. U., will have the direction of both schools. At Brunswig lectures will be given by Mr. Brunswig, President of the Royal Swedish Academy, Mr. Sidney, and by the Chairman of the International Federation of Labor Economists of Germany, and by members of the Czech-Slovakian Labor Union. At the Swedish school English will be the language principally used, and at Prague all lectures will be in English. The Congress will be translated. The fees for Brunswig will be £25/0/0 for the fortnight, and those for the English and Danish schools will be fixed, will probably be about the same figure. Information as to terms and curricula, with forms of application, can be obtained on application to the International Federation of Trade Unions, Teynichstraat 21, Amsterdam.

Dollar’s Purchasing Power Is Test

BY PROF. IRVING FISHER

Department of Political Economy, Yale University

To the person that can understand that money changes, that a thousand dollars today is apt to be very different from a thousand dollars last year, or next year, the postman’s argu-
ment that he is poorer now than he was in 1915 seems unreasonable. He got $1,200 in 1913,” they say, “and has since been raised 50 per cent, getting $1,800 today. Surely he ought to be satisfied.

But money has changed in purchasing power so that $1,800 today is worth only 1,100 “pre-war dollars.”

If this is true then the postman really hasn’t $600 a year more than he had in 1913, except on paper. On the contrary, in actual purchasing power he has $166 less. The dollar of today and the dollar of 1913 are not the same. They differ in terms of gold, although the same in weight of gold. The $600 raise in terms of gold, or of money representing gold, is not a real raise. He cannot eat gold, cannot dress in gold, nor drive in a gold—his money—into food, clothing, and shelter. The question then becomes: Will his $1,800 today buy him more of these things now than his $1,200 bought in 1913?

Another way of stating this is to analyze the change in the purchasing power of gold, to see what changes in the cost of living have taken place, and what changes in the cost of living have taken place, and what changes in the cost of living have taken place.

Similarly, if the cost of living has increased 50 per cent, he has lost 50 per cent of his gold, his money, his purchasing power.

The step by step method of computing the purchasing power of gold is as follows:

Step by Step

1. Step by step the highest month can be the same or less.
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The most interesting economic develop-
ment of the recent month was one little noticed outside the financial world: the increase of the revolving rate of the New York Federation Re-
servation Bank. At first sight this looks pretty unusual.

In spite of the general wailing that has been heard over the past 1924, it appears that these 116 companies, at least, had very little justification for lamentations. The earnings of only one group—clothing—fell below 6 per cent on the common stock. Nine of the 15 groups showed earnings of 9 per cent or better. The average was 14.6 per cent in 1924 as against 16.1 per cent in 1923.

The question in these 116 concerns on account of their magnitude are typical of conditions throughout the industry. They represent an average common stock capitaliza-
tion of more than $31,000,000 each. It is, however, just from these "leaders" that the agitation for lower wages and the resistance against in-
crease usually find their original stimulus.

HAVE YOU
already made reservations for the
M.E. UNIONS
of past and present students
and instructors of our classes arranged by the Students' Council, in the Dining Room of Washington Ir-
vine High School, March 28, 1925, at
7:30 p.m.? If not, you can still obtain tickets at the Educational Department, 3 West 16th
Street. Admission 35 cents.

The Only Way!

Well, a new party was formed at
Chicago on the birthday of the
Father of Our Country. It was
formally named but we suppose it will be
called, if it lives long enough, the Progressive Party.

In so unfriendly scenes do we ex-
press some doubts as to the vitality of the party on a national basis. There has no outstanding leader (owing to the ill health of Senator La Follette), no inspiring philosophy, no para-
mount issue, no organic relations with the farmers or labor. It has a hazardous and Democratic and Repub-
lican parties and has renewed its faith in the admirable plank of the Cleveland platform. These things are
good, but for reasons we have already given in previous editorials they do not seem to us adequate as the basis of
a new party. We fear the new party may disappoint by the old method of political trades and com-
promises. It was a disappointing omen to find that the Progressive Commit-
tee in Illinois during the last campaign gave an eleven-hour endorsement to a man from admirable politician,
Governor Small.

The new party would, we think, have a better chance for success if it could have worked out a basis on which the Socialist Party and Labor and all other organizations could have affiliated as groups. Such affiliation would set the individual work that the different organiza-
tion. However, this plan did not command itself to the majority of the, for the railroad unions had
made it clear that they would not participate in the formation of any new party.

If, however, hopes for the future of this new national party are not bright, we think the general situation is
far from discouraging. The Con-

HURRAY! THE UNION
SAVED ME!

The New Party

By NORMAN THOMAS

A compilation of profits made dur-
ing 1924 shows that no real trading
concerns has been completed by Dow, Jones & Co. Of those 20 very few, if any, are greater than in 1923, while 48 reported a falling off from the previous year. As the 31 industries in which the corporations are divided, 9 showed higher earnings than in 1923 and 44 fell. The decline of the four, however, more than counter-balanced the gain of the nine and resulted in a loss of 5.4 per cent in the total.

Expressed in terms of the per cent equivalent, the same consistent characterizing the list of growing firms, only 4 groups registered an advance, namely mail order houses, metal goods, oil and coal, and chain stores.

The balance showed a decrease, with automobile, clothing, and steel goods leading the list. The following table presents the data for all groups:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Per Cent</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1923</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Motor</td>
<td>-3.14</td>
<td>55.70</td>
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<td>Lumber</td>
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<td>14.76</td>
<td>18.16</td>
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<td>Mfg. Materials</td>
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<td>Motor Tract.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Textile</td>
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<td>35.30</td>
<td>37.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and line</td>
<td>-3.14</td>
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<td>58.84</td>
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<tr>
<td>Steel</td>
<td>-2.38</td>
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<td>37.68</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>-0.56</td>
<td>55.10</td>
<td>54.64</td>
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The Only Way!
A Who's Who for American Labor

For the first time in the history of the American Labor Movement, the personal histories of its leaders have been collected in book form, in the American Labor Who's Who, to be brought out in March by the Harvard Press, New York.

The book contains more than 1,500 concise biographies, including a special section with over 200 of the most prominent European labor men and women. The labor cover includes trade unionism, Labor politics, Labor journalism, workers' education, and cooperation.

Officials of practically every organized labor group in the country will make the book a valuable tool for information as full and accurate as possible. To index, one according to State and Labor organization, and occupation and organization, and add the usefulness of the nearly 400-page volume.

Arrangements will be made for a special price for the book within all branches of the Cigale movement.

Darrow and Bridge Discuss Crime and Punishment

The responsibility of criminals and the whole life of crime are discussed in the March issue of the Century magazine by Clarence Darrow, the eminent criminal lawyer, and Horace J. Bridges, sociologist, and head of the Ethical Culture Society of Chicago.

In this article, Mr. Bridges states his case, while Mr. Darrow's side appears.

Mr. Bridges is violently opposed to Mr. Darrow's conclusion that the human being is a \"machine,\" that the criminal is a \"machine,\" and that the machine is just as fixed and certain as that which contrives the physical world, and that man is the puppet of two dominant, interlocking facts—heredity and environment.

If Mr. Darrow was right, says Mr. Bridges, then there could be no such thing as justice—because of the heredity of the normal man as well as the criminal would be devoid of free will and therefore, of course, of the sense of justice.

Mr. Darrow is utterly opposed to Mr. Bridges' attitude. "For me," the latter contends, "the only question is whether the defect is inherent or acquired, or the execution of irresponsible offenders. And at present, conditions being what they are, I am a great believer in the machine."

To heal the bleeding sore, Republicans would say: Arrest and imprisonment. To pay the victor's charge, Patricians (Ged save the name) would say: Reapportionment. Mobilization—September twelfth—Wall Street's call to test: At home, the banks close; at the loan, Mortgage, stock and interest.

The scrap pile—Democracy—and a war to end war, Disarmament—and a cut in tax—To heal the bleeding sore; Reapportionment—Mobilization—Wall Street's call to test; At home, the banks close; at the loan, Mortgage, stock and interest.

Justice Who's Who for American Labor
EDITORIALS

SOME UNFULFILLED EXPECTATIONS

The strike of the underwear and children’s dress workers is nearly ended. As these lines are being written, there are, perhaps, a dozen shops in both these trades that have not yet settled with the Union. On the whole, the conflict is nevertheless, concluded, and not without some improvements in the work conditions of the erstwhile strikers. Yet, in all sincerity, we, as all concerned, are not at all contented with its outcome, for the main purpose of this strike still remains unaccomplished.

The prime aim of the walkout of the children’s dress and underwear workers was to secure that, without the interference of any workmen and women in these trades—mostly women—working under very bad non-union conditions in the drive to unionize their shops, all these shops would be under the umbrella of a union. Well, this purpose, for the time being at least, had been left unachieved. It would not be amiss, therefore, to attempt at this juncture to discuss the impossibility of this strike to accomplish its all-important purpose.

In former days, the strike, in our industries as well as in other trades, used to be an expedient and most potent means for recruiting workers into trade unions. The history of our Union alone is full of convincing proof of the effectiveness of this method. The lack of waist and dress makers’ organization was built up, from a mere handful of loyal trade unionists, as a result of the great strike of 1909, into a large and militant body. The Clooakmakers’ Union of Chicago, too, has been profoundly influenced by the strike; it came into its strength as the outcome of the big walk-out of that year. In the minds of a great many the strike, and only the strike, has come to be recognized as a vital instrument for the organization of workers. To a considerable extent, this prevailing notion was true; yet, in the light of present-day experience, it is becoming apparent that such a strike today cannot remain applicable to all situations and under all circumstances.

For the spontaneous strike to be invariably a successful means for organizing the workers must, first of all, be present among these unorganized workers a fighting spirit, and a readiness to join in the struggle the moment the signal for the fight is given. If, for instance, the waist and dress makers in the needle trades, in particular, have hit the past earned for themselves an enviable reputation as ready and willing fighters. Whether this fine spirit-originated from their trade or from the subject of this moment, or from the shops or from other causes is for the moment of no importance. The fact remains that in all our past struggles these workers have responded almost invariably with marvellous fire and will, and this invincible spirit has been mainly responsible in the past for the steady, irresistible advance of our unions and the growth of their influence in the trades under our jurisdiction.

This all-important guarantee of success, this fighting morale, appears to be lacking today among the unorganized portions in our trades. As far as we are able to diagnose the state of their mind, these workers are today dominated by fear of loss of jobs and of the little they had acquired for themselves by dint of inordinate efforts. In the face of the big drive, the Edaunt of the other trades, everywhere, they have lived under indescribable conditions of misery, degradation and persecution. Here they have found, at last, a measure of escape from their woes, and, badly as they are exploited, are still so much in the shadow of their imme- diate past that they care not and dare not risking the little they have on hand.

These men and women, scared and spiritless victims of war-time savagery and of the soul-crushing after-war experiences in Europe, are not the militants of former years. The fact, however, remains that they are today, consciously or unconsciously, offering competition to the organized workers in our trades. It stands to reason that the unorganized workers, or those afraid and eager to bring them into the fold of the organization, as a matter of self-preservation, if not for anything else. This object the Union primarily had in mind when it issued the call for the present strike in the miscellaneous trades. And the Union had reason to expect that, like in former years, the victims of exploitation in the underwear and childrens dress shops would respond to its message and leave the factories.

The voice of the Union, however, remained unheard. The thot-
One of the severest indictment against the economic order is found in the fact that less of thousands of wage-earners lose their jobs by a day or a week, and that they are without means of support. A worker who, by his efforts and diligence, has managed to support himself and his family, may suddenly find himself without a job and without means of support. This is a problem that is not limited to the United States, and it affects workers all over the world. The labor unions, which have been organized to protect the workers' rights, have been instrumental in bringing attention to this issue. The labor unions are instrumental in defending the terms of employment, which includes the right to a minimum wage, the right to a maximum workweek, and the right to a safe and healthy working environment.

The problem of old age pensions is a serious one, and it is not limited to the United States. The United States is not the only country that has to deal with the issue of old age pensions. Other countries, such as France and Denmark, have also faced similar issues. The Old Age Pension Act, which was introduced in Germany in 1889, is a good example of how other countries have addressed the issue of old age pensions.

Old Age Pensions for Workers

By Dr. Herman Frank

The old age pension system has been in existence in the United States for a number of years. It was established in 1935 as a result of the Social Security Act. The purpose of the Social Security Act was to provide a safety net for the elderly, and to ensure that they would have a minimum income in their retirement years.

The Social Security Act provided for old age insurance. The old age insurance program was designed to provide a monthly payment to those who had worked for a substantial period of time and who had reaching the age of 65. The program was financed by a tax on wages and salaries, and the payments were administered by the Social Security Administration.

The Social Security Act was a significant step forward in providing a safety net for the elderly. It was a sign of the times, and it showed that the United States was willing to take responsibility for the welfare of its citizens. The Social Security Act was a victory for the labor unions, who had been fighting for a law that would provide a minimum income for the elderly.

The Social Security Act was not without its critics. Some people argued that it was a giveaway to the workers, and that it was not a fair system. Others argued that it was a wise investment, and that it would pay for itself in the long run.

The Social Security Act was a landmark piece of legislation, and it is still in effect today. It has been modified and improved over the years, but the basic principles of the act remain the same.

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IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

Vistas
By SYLVIA KOPALD

A MERCHANT'S HORIZON.

By A. Lincoln Filene. In Collaboration with


Who touches this book touches a man. Such volumes appear but in-

frequently, their author must have been a part of an era, a

scene, recountals of events, even mere

recitals of facts — that transmit an

impression, a sense of the realities of

that time. Whatever ideas and emo-

tions a reader may gather from Mr. Filene's

book — and he garners many — the

dominant impression that gives its tone to all his others is inscissively

friendship with its author. We turn

its last page, grateful that such men as

the Filenes are in our midst.

Mr. Filene writes with more than scholarly humility. The experi-

ence his drive and vision, is an individual experi-

ent — yet he keeps in the background, behind the Filene Cooperative Asso-

ciation will prove sufficiently universal to make its findings generally useful.

From cover-to-cover it builds he presents himself to the reader as only a "mer-

chant." The vision of distant things he offers is glimpsed from a mech-

anistic horizon. But there is a

mismatch where: in this confidence. Mr. Filene sees in his merchant career the

scoop of much of that he is today. He

recognizes in it a challenge and a

trust. But only men recognize such a challenge, — the merchant. But

Mr. Filene is a merchant as few others are, and such a citizen as were

the best arms in the ancient navy.

How easy it is to pass over the

challenge of business. Men born to it prove themselves masterful; most are

more fortunate, perhaps, but as

much caught by their birthright as the

many things they have. Many things they

keep the boy born to a worker's family

or a worker through his life; even

omnipreme to keep the man in the

man as a business man. He has

his established position; law and govern-

ment and social influence; and protect it as: his winning success early, he

identifies his favoring cir-

cumstances with his own. He

is able to control men by right of

place, by right of position, by the

influence of his individual

superiority. Add to this it is

his prerogative to accumulate money for himself and his family. He

accumulates it.

To such a position the Filenes came

some years ago. Their father had built

up for William Filene a retail store a reputation that passed with

beyond Boston, which held it.

"William Filene's Stores," it is

a business from which they might have drawn upon personal prosperity

and to which they he: the end

but business acumen. Thus

meet merchants; why not? Why not

can not say yet. That they did

not, the record tells.

Of course, the Filenes did bring

acumen to their business. There is a

successful business and in their busi-

ness success they find the acid test of new policies. But one is more

than mere acumen — they brought a sense of community, and this sense lies

hearts, minds, and actions.

upon success and efficiency. For ser-

vice is the community's first de-

duty. Grudge, the different
efficient instruments serve better than inefficient. And this same sense

of community, trust life from efficient, life from the

business man with a deep com-

munity sense finds itself in a quan-

dary. Business is still run by domi-
nantly jungle rules, and social and

societies still go to the basic procedure of the Filenes, their ac-

sociations slowly appear; but with all

the qualifications the business game is

still one of the most interesting for the community-minded men who

are caught in it. Two courses are

open to the Filenes adopted for

their own. In his present volume, Mr. A. Lincoln Filene describes the

process that is new made wide

their business. A remarkable story —

out of a department store, the

commerce, the arithmetical

William Filene's Sons of Boston

one branch enterprise of

Filene. It began with his

two sons. In the course of time and

the changes as they ran today: it

might pass on to the hands of the

present owners. But these owners found such a name a force of service

with community demands. The filene

business has it's efficient business contin-

ues to be the demands

— provision of men who will be

capable of taking up threads when the

sheets are cut into the arm

spools of today. They widened

the base of their business, adding three

men, a dozen to the manage-

ment, full-rounded partners of the

original owners. Unfortunately

success assurance of

up to than two, but even five are

few. Consequently the Filene reformed the

organization to a group

management understands who will be

ready to take their rules whenever prime rule. The

understandings receive definite training for the

parks they may some time

place.

But each business is more than a

Board of Management. It is a

in the community's

people have populations. Filene's numbered

3,600. How could the 3,000 workers

cooperate in a business under

understanding taken as Filene's? After much
discussion and study the

Filene are elected to the

of the Association are elected to the

Filenes have deliberately made the workers

representatives a majority of the

Board of Directors, and the Filenes

Vote the owner-managers on any

plan. From the eighteen sections of the

shops, nine seats are at large:

rer elected. Three worker-architects
do to the work, wages, rules, conditions, and

by a two-third vote the As-

sociation decide any store regu-

lation instituted or suggested by the

management.

Through the workers' initiative and

frankness, the evolution of their

musical activities have been instituted,

the workers run their own banks, their own

their own restaurant, their own

4. News increases given by members when

the workers.

At any instance of the Filenes' laws, where

in the community.

The Vulture

A. SABLE in the Chicago Forward

A worm in search of modern culture removed his hat and asked a Vulture:

"Excuse me air, I'm rather green —

But what's the difference between

The process called financial dealing

and plain, old-fashioned, honest sieving?"

The Vulture merely shook his head:

"Plains crawl away, I'm told," he said.

"But, ah, the little post persisted:

"I know my views are rather twisted;

But why, when you're considered great,

Should I be merely used for bait?" Why should I be the butt of Nature, When you control a legislature?"

The Vulture ruffled up a wing:

"I'm curious," he said. "You tender thing!

"Oblige me, please," the poor worm gurgled, We ask the officers of whom I've struggled — Why predators do great they hail, While common thieves are clapped in jail?"

Here came a pause — and very nasty

The Vulture ate the Worm completely, Remarkably: "Had I spared his life, This creature would have stirred up stews."
DOMESTIC ITEMS

Comedy Textile Rarities: New Demand Wave Cat.

In 22 years stockholders of the Ulta Steam and Mohawk cotton mills have received $16,100,000 in dividends and bonuses, and now the mill management declares a final dividend out of the amount of stock outstanding $7,000,000, or less than one-half of the profits.

Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, brought out this information in a speech to employees who are striking the reduction.

"Aside from these dividend payments," President McMahon said, "all expenses and taxes were paid, as well as corporation taxes to the State and nation, leaving in the company treasury a large surplus over and above this 12½ per cent paid out in dividends on a $7,000,000 stock issue during the past twenty years, as well as keeping up improvements on machinery and buildings."

"In view of these facts, does it seem reasonable that the workers in the two mills affected, who have made this return possible, should have their wages cut 10 per cent at this time?"

Venezuelan Workers Are Under Iron heel

"Trade unionism is not permitted in Venezuela and the executive committee of our union is functioning in that country," said Barnardo Suarez, president of the Venezuelan Workers' Union.

"Venezuela is rich in natural resources," said Mr. Suarez. "Its oil reserves are only equalized by Mexico. It has extensive gulf fields and its vast area is covered with fruit and cocoa plantations. This has made us the victims of exploitation, especially by United States capitalists."

"Our country is ruled by force, not by public opinion. No trade union activity is permitted, and free assembly, free speech, free press and the presentation of grievances are denied."

"We have tried to organize under the guarantees offered by the laws of the United States, continuing our confidential relations with our brothers in Venezuela and those banished in the Pan-American countries until 1914, the year all labor legislation in Venezuela was abrogated."

"We shall be emancipated from the tyranny that has been its lot for years, and shall have re-made its national life along constitutional and democratic lines.

Many Married Women in Ohio Industries

A study of conditions in the Ohio textile industry conducted by the United States Women's Bureau, discloses the theory that women marry and abandon their industrial jobs.

Of the 16,222 adult women in Ohio industries who gave information about marital status, 28.4 per cent were married and 17.2 per cent were widowed, separated or divorced, making a total of 65.8 per cent who were or had been married.

In this conglomerate group were reported more than one-half of the women in each of the following industries: Laundries, the manufacture of auto tops, women's outer-products, rubber products, cigarette, cordage, other textiles, and tobacco and cigars. Single women predominated strikingly in 5 and 10-cent stores and in the manufacture of electric products, shoes and women's outer-products.

In these industries single women formed more than two-thirds of the women workers.

Coke Workers Unite: Get First Contract

President Lewis of the United Mine Workers announces that the first wage agreement ever negotiated in the coke industry has been signed with the United States Coke and Coal Company.

This is significant when the occupation of West Virginia anti-union coal owners is recalled.

The miners have restored to every brutality in their fight against the miners' union. They have employed machine guns, strike guards, injunction suits, and packed judges in an effort to drive workers from the union.

Women and children are housed in barracks and tents erected on land leased by the union because they were evicted from company houses.

The new coke agreement is immediate effect. It covers wages for all classes of coke workers in the Northern West Virginia field and is the beginning of the organizing campaign that has been started by the miners.

Insurance for Oil Workers

Officers of the Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers announce that the new form of group insurance, approved by the last convention, will become effective April 1.

This insurance will be compulsory and will cost $4.80 per year for $500. Because the International officers act as general agents for the insurance company, only 80 per cent of the cost for insurance in this hazardous industry is eliminated.

Postal Workers Win Wage Increase

President Coolidge has signed the post workers' wage bill, which raises wages for a majority of the workers.

"The bill is in the hands of the Godement, and if the President signs it today, it will go into effect immediately," said Labor Secretary Daniel L. Wagen. This was the hardest-fought battle for wage increases that was ever inaugurated by Government employees, and is a defeat for the bureaucracy of the postoffice department, which opposed the measure.

At the first session of this Congress the increase was approved by an almost unanimous vote, but was rejected by the President on the ground that it was contrary to the interests of the workers, and a call to similar work in private employment, and that the bill did not provide for raising the necessary revenue.

The postal workers affiliated to the A. F. of L. directed the successful wage fight. Three or four company "unions" that are petitioned by department officials took no part in this movement for a living wage.

FOREIGN ITEMS

CANADA

"Back to the Land" Campaign in Canada

An intensive organization campaign is about to be launched by the various international trade union organizations in Ontario. This action was made urgent by the move of over 60,000 Canadians to the far eastern provinces of the Dominion, and the province has been divided into four districts for the purpose.

The general organization of the American Federation of Labor, John A. Flett, will be in charge of the campaign. Mass meetings will be held throughout the province, and will be addressed by prominent Canadian trade union officials.

The platform campaign will also be carried on in the province of Quebec. A conference will be held in Ontario in March to discuss the results of the campaign.

NORWAY

A National Economic Conference in Norway

To remedy the unbalanced trade, the steady rise of prices, and the growth of unemployment, the Norwegian national centre requested the Government to convene a national economic conference, which was held on the 28th and 29th of September, at Oslo, and attended by all the different economic organizations represented at this conference, which was attended by eighty persons, eight of whom were trade union representatives.

In the name of the Norwegian trade union centre, Ole G. Lian, the President of the Norwegian trade union centre, presented the following demands:

1. The immediate appointment of a National Economic Council.
2. The abolition of customs duties.
3. The abolition of military exercises on a large scale, and the reduction of expenditure on armaments.
4. The regulation of imports.
5. The establishment of a National Advisory Committee of Norwegian shipowners to compete with those of foreign countries.
6. The establishment of a State of Exchange office: (a) The passing of the bill now before Parliament, which would establish the stabilizing system and the "Committee Men" system in the fishery industry and on board ship.

The Conference was of an advisory character only, as resolutions were adopted. The proposals made in respect of the different points were submitted to the Government for its examination.

ENGLAND

Arbitration for Civil Servants

After long negotiations the Civil Service Clerical Association has decided to accept the Government's offer to refer the board of arbitration matters in dispute connected with wages and working hours. The Government has refused, however, to refer to arbitration any question connected with the grading of civil servants, a decision which, in the opinion of many of the C. S. G. C. A., will inevitably lead to future conflict.

Unfortunately, the C. S. C. A., although it has the advantage of being affiliated to the T. U. C. G., is not an all-inclusive union for civil servants. Many civil servants belong to ex-service unions, to ordinary clerical workers' unions, or to departmental organizations, such as that catering for the workers of the Air Ministry. The C. S. A. A. is the mere handmaiden in the grading question, inasmuch as the administrative members of the civil service have a union of their own, so that the C. S. C. A. represents the lower-grade workers only.

Refusal of the Railwaymen's Demands

The demands of the British railwaymen have been refused by the railway companies on the ground that the increases of wages asked for would cost another £20,000,000 a year. The managers have announced counter-proposals for fairly stiff reductions--as much as 6 shillings a week in rural areas, and 4 shillings a week in London.

The question will be before the National Wages Board. The companies' reply is much more drastic than the unions expected, and will do nothing to consider the indignation.

BRAZIL

Co-operative and Trade Unions

Six years of conflict as to whether or not it should be compulsory for cooperative employees of the Co-operative Wholesale Society to be trade unionists has been settled by a recent referendum on the subject: 1,581 votes were recorded in favor of 1,266 against the principle of compulsory trade union membership.

BRAZIL

Cooperative Fishing Colonies in Brazil

There were in 1924 some 140 cooperative fishing colonies established and functioning in Brazil. The hard-won victory of the fishermen in these colonies is 21,600, with 9,011 boats and the total value of material purchased by them during the year amounts to 23,222 milreis.

Since 1919 the Brazil government, under the presidency of Getulio Vargas, has spread the system of cooperative colonies, and a group of at least 40 fishermen, Brazilian by birth or naturalization, signed as fishermen in the port registers and established in the states determined by the Departamento de Pescos, the objective of this provision is to create a bond of fraternity among the persons concerned. Affiliation to one of these colonies, with the payment of a subscription, is compulsory for all fishermen.
EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

“The Women’s Garment Workers”
History of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union

Optule of Lectures at
WORKERS’ UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL
(Sesquicentennial 1924-1925)
Saturday, February 28, 1925—2:30 P. M.

BY R. J. R. STOLPER

How the Book Came to be Written.

At Cleveland Convention, 1922, the General Board was instructed to publish a history of the International.

The Author.

Dr. Louis Levine, an honest, competent scholar, thoroughly informed, formerly Professor of Economics, University of Montana.

His Viewpoint and Methods.

A clear, even dramatic statement of the whole struggle for justice in the garment trade, an unprejudiced examination of past conditions and to power of the present International, its aims and policies, all firmly based on evidence and documents to which reference is always given. The author remains calm, never digresses nor scolds either; but often the facts themselves, intensely dramatic, seem to carry the narrative to emotional reactions.

The Contents.

Beginning with the earliest account of the garment trade and garment worker in America, the book traces, step by step, the freeing of the worker from the little tyrannies, the unsanitary conditions, the scantly wages, the long hours, the degrading scramble of the "play market" and the sweat-shop, the series of strikes, understandings and combinations by which all the processes of the whole garment trade were united for the common good in the International; the extraordinary tangle of racial, political and economic amities that eventually straightened to their present smoothness; the rise of the unique educational and international policy of the Union; the success and power of this united group in the welfare of the country as of themselves.

Truth More Vivid and Dramatic than Fiction.

There are moments in the book that beg for a playwright-lik Galsworthy in "Strife" or Hauptmann in "The Weavers." The chapters on the "Uprising of the Twenty Thousand" and the "Great Revolt," the almost religious fervor of the meeting in Cooper Union, the intense episode of the "black treason" and Dr. Horace at the meeting of 1914; the making and dissolving of the protocol—all those demand the boards of a stage as much as the pages of a history.

More Than a Book to the Garment Worker.

To the garment worker, Dr. Levine’s history will be more than a history book, since it makes him conscious of himself, and the part he and his work and his struggle play in the life and culture of his nation, opens his eyes to the real road he is traveling, shows him that growth comes from within, and that it makes no difference in what spot or what job you happen to be, when you begin to grow.

Bronx Concert with Group Singing, Saturday, April 11th, 1925

On Saturday, April 11th, at 8 p. m. in the auditorium of Public School 61, Charlotte street and Crotona Park East, Bronx, a concert with group singing will be given by the Educational Department of our International.

The program and the names of the activities will be announced later. Admission will be free to members on presentation of their union card. Remember to leave that date open. Further announcements next week.

WORKERS’ UNIVERSITY
Washington Irving High School
Irving Place and 16th St.
Tuition $30

Saturday, March 14
1:30 p.m. B. J. R. Stolper—Clear Voices in English and American Literature: Charles Dickens—English Laughter.
2:30 p.m. Dr. Sylvia Kapoul—The Child Labor Amendment and Public Opinion.

Sunday, March 15
11:30 a.m. H. J. Garman—The Industrial Development of Modern Society: Present day problems.

Saturday, March 21
2:30 p.m. A. J. Munse—Why Workers Should Study History.

INTERNATIONAL LADIES’ GARMENT WORKERS’ BUILDING
2 West 16th Street
Wednesday, March 18
6:45 p.m. — A. Fichandler—Economic Basis of Modern Society—Mining.

UNITY CENTERS
Wednesday, March 18
East Side Unity Center—P. R. 66
Fourth Street near First Avenue
6:45 p.m. — J. L. Wilbert—Social and Economic Forces in American History: Natural Resources and the Labor Movement.

EXTENSION DIVISION

YIDDISH
Friday, March 13
Local 2 Club Rooms
8:00 p.m. Why the Wives of Our Members Should Study the Labor Movement—Max Levin and Fannia M. Cohn.

Beethoven Hall—216 East 5th Street
8:30 p.m. Dr. Bernard Eichen—The Worker and His Health.

Sunday, March 15
Local 2 Club Rooms—1921 Washington Avenue, Bronx
4:10 a.m. Dr. L. Galdstone—How to Live Twenty-Four Hours.

Friday, March 20
Beethoven Hall—216 East 5th Street
8:00 p.m. Max Levin—The Industrial Development of Modern Society.

Sunday, March 15
Cleak Operators’ Centre—1629 Lexington Avenue
10:30 a.m. Max Levin—Industrial Development of Modern Society.

Friday, March 20
Russian-Polish Branch—216 East 10th Street
Subject to be announced.

Local 2 Club Rooms
3:00 p.m. Thomas Wright—Religion and the Public Schools.

Thursday, March 19
Brownsville Labor Lyceum—Room 301
7:30 p.m. Alexander Fichandler, “The Economic Basis of Modern Society.”

The topic will be “Lumbering and Fishing.”

Friday, March 20
Local 2 Club Rooms
8:30 p.m. Ch. Neger—Subject to be announced.

Saturday, March 22

TICKETS AT REDUCED PRICES FOR PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS

Sunday, March 15—3 P. M.—Metropolitan Opera House
Wednesday, March 18—6:30 P. M.—Carnegie Hall

Tickets for these concerts may be obtained at reduced rates from our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street, New York.
The Women's Garment Workers
A History of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
A Book of 640 Pages, Excellently Bound
by Dr. Louis Levine

Author of "The Syndicalist Movement in France," "Taxation in Montana," etc.

The Price of the Book is Five Dollars

Members of the International may obtain it at
half price, $2.50, from the General Office directly,
at 3 West 16th Street, New York City
Out-of-town members can secure it at half price
through local secretaries.

The Books contain several excellent illustrations—
from the early days of the organization to the last Boston Convention.

Cooperative Marketing in the United States

Certain recent statistics of the Agricultural Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture give an idea of the extent of farmers' cooperative marketing. The Department has recorded of about ten thousand local farmers' business organizations. Of these about a thousand do purchasing only. Out of the nine thousand doing both, eight thousand are members by "patronage," or by the amount of business done. Figure is the Department indicates that about fifteen hundred of these localities are in twenty-five federations which engage in grading, processing, advertising and selling of the product. The number of members of these federations is estimated by Department of Agriculture officers to be about forty. The number of members of local cooperatives has approximately nine hundred thousand members. These are mainly associations of farmers handling fruit, wheat, wool, cotton, and tobacco. The United States Census reports that there are over one million tobacco growers in seven associations, the largest of which, the South Atlantic Tobacco Cooperative, has a membership of 100,000 members. In Minnesota the Cooperative Canners Association in canning received 425 local canners. The New York Dairymen's League Cooperatives in dairy work and does a business of $75,000,000 annually. The greatest growth of farmers' cooperatives, however, seems to be that of the American Cotton Growers Exchange (a federation of twelve state cotton associations), has been since 1920. The main economic benefits of effective cooperative marketing associations are stated by Dr. Theodore Macht, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Wisconsin, after a study of several years for the American Farm Bureau Federation. Cotton cooperatives has furnished the net profits of marketing, but this amount has not to be in to the farmer. The Cotton Exchange on the basis of the ordinary price paid to farmers in about four times as much financial gain as taking over the middleman's net profit. It improves old and creates new markets for farmers. The profits are termed tangible or financial benefits. There are also intangible or non-financial gains. Cooperation readjusts economic relations, gives farmers confidence in the marketing system, convincing them that their products are marketed as well as they can be; stimulates the development of community spirit; gives farmers experience in commerce.

Unicy City

Our Unicy Cities in seven public school buildings are now open. There are classes in English for beginners, intermediate and advanced students. Register at once at the Unicy Center nearest your home. Unicy City is open Monday through Thursday, 2 West 14th street, until 6:30 p. m. every

P. S. The General Office will be open until 6:30 p. m. Monday and Thursday to enable our members to purchase the book after work hours.

OUT ALREADY
Howick Jobbers Rescued Action

However, following the conclusion of the negotiations with the jobbers and consistent with the enforcement of the new terms of the agreement and set Tuesdays, March 21 and 28, the provisions of the new agreements were to become effective.

The jobbers, following the settlement, requested to meet the union for the purpose of going over the schedules adopted at the original conference. They sought to obtain modifications which the union could not concede. The situation became so acute, so grave, that the jobbers, being bent, on refusing to observe the agreement which they had approved, refused to declare a general stoppage last Tuesday, March 10.

In the course of the subject of a lengthy report by Manager Dubinsky before the membership at the regular meeting on Tuesday, Lawrence E. Alling, chairman of the Joint Board, took advantage of the time to call attention to the strike which had appeared and spoke at some length on the situation in the dress trade and the union's struggle with the contemplated action by the union.

The Union Will Not Go Back

Dubinsky said that the troubles in the dress trade centered around the insistence of the manufacturers that the jobbers assume responsibility for the schedules. A peculiar aspect of the situation is that the manufacturers, when this point was discussed, was that the original jobbers' conference were not present. Their president was also absent.

In the report that the failure of the original conferences to 'be' present was probably due to a desire on the part of the manufacturers to get rid of the responsibility for their former action. That the union would insist upon the old conditions was well known, according to Mr. Dubinsky, it was recently concluded is practically a foregone conclusion. Just as employers demand that the union does not observe its agreements, so the union will insist that the employers do like-wise. And that more, a union cannot afford to go back.

In speaking of the situation to the cutters, Finberg said that the jobbers were not using their best efforts to secure the cooperation of the members. For instance, they have not been paying the workers decent living wages.

May Result in General Strike

The first step in the direction of compelling the jobbers to observe the terms of the agreement is the threat of a general strike. When the members are paid the wages which are looked upon in the issue of the "Women's Wear" for March, March 9, appears, it will be taken by the union as a semi-official organ of the workers' apparel industry in New York.

The issue of the cutters' wages may be subject of negotiation.

In conclusion, the welfare workers' wages are (1) a union, (2) the determination of minimum scales for workers in the industry, and (3) revision of scales upon thirty days' notice. (4) No work to be sent unless the inside workers are present, (5) prices increased by 25 percent, (6) the use of the union label on embroidery and auxiliary lines of work.

Assn. Firms Supported

The day after the agreement with members of the Dress Industry Association was concluded, some twelve or fourteen firms broke away from the Association, intending to make lower prices in order to secure better terms. However, a majority of these recently realized that the employers would not agree to the prices which existed for the cutters even prior to the existence of the Union.

In the meeting, when this was discussed, it was found that the entire matter was one of camouflaging and an attempt to raise the issue which does not exist in the trade. It is insignificant and concerns merely a very small number of employers. Even were these employers serious about it, the union would never consent to giving up its principles of work for cutters and permit their being laid off at any time during the demand.

When the demand will be for an increase in wages for cutters in order to equalize the rates to which the crafts subjects the cutters and in order to rectify the wrong that has prevailed for years, that is camouflaged by an attempt, paid in comparison with the workers of the other crafts, the demand will be for a legitimate demand. The strike, otherwise, will be a demand in the market in vain, without the raising of issues or the seeking of bargain which are of importance to the trade.

MISCELLANEOUS Strike Ends

The strike on the part of the members of the commission committee represented the Cotton Garment and Insecticides, to which end an increase of $3.00 for cutters and increases in wages for other workers as a whole, was only as a part of the granting of the union shop and other demands, the strike in the underwear trade up to a point on an end on Wednesday, March 4.

Thus the general strike in the Miscellaneous branch of the American Federation of Labor's strike committee disbanded last Monday night, March 9. There remain yet, at the time of writing, one or two strikes against employers in the children's dress trade and some six to seven strikes against employers in the underwear trade.

In addition to the decrease, the central office of the waterfront work- ers are (1) a union, (2) the determination of minimum scales for workers in the industry, and (3) revision of scales upon thirty days' notice. (4) No work to be sent unless the inside workers are present, (5) prices increased by 25 percent, (6) the use of the union label on embroidery and auxiliary lines of work.

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