Justice (Vol. 7, Iss. 13)

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.
Perlstein and Hochman New Department Managers in Joint Board

Mohr and Hochman have been appointed as the new Department Managers in the Joint Board for Women's Garment Workers. Perlstein was named Head of the new Protective Office and Hochman is in charge of the Dress Division. Perlstein, who had been Assistant Secretary of the Protective Office, has been made Head of the new Protective Office. Hochman, who had been in charge of the Dress Division, has been appointed Head of the new Dress Division.

Cloak Agreement is Signed in Chicago

The Chicago Garment Workers' Protective Association has signed an agreement with the employers in the cloak and suit industry. The agreement covers wages, hours, and working conditions and is the result of negotiations between the Protective Association and the employers. The agreement is the first of its kind in the industry and is expected to improve the working conditions of the employees.

Members of I.L.G.W.U. Called Upon to Read Union’s History

Secretary Baroff of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has called upon the members of the union to read the history of their union. The union has been in existence for 100 years and has played an important role in the development of the garment industry. The members are encouraged to read the history of their union and to understand the importance of the union to the workers in the industry.

Reunion of Student Instructors Tomorrow Night

The Student Instructors of the Washington Irving High School will hold a reunion tomorrow night. The reunion is an opportunity for the former students to come together and share memories of their time at the school. The reunion will take place at 7:30 p.m. in the dining room of the high school.

Agreement 1: Tucking and Pleating Trade Signed

Both sides affixed signatures to the agreement on Tuesday, March 24th, and the agreement is now in force. The agreement covers the terms of employment, wages, and working conditions for the tuckers and pleaters in the industry. The agreement is expected to improve the working conditions of the employees and to increase their wages.

Reduction of forces is called for tomorrow night in the Washington Irving High School. The reduction is necessary to balance the budget and to make the school more economical. The reduction will affect some of the faculty members and the school is looking for ways to make the reduction as fair as possible.

Cloak Chairmen To Meet This Saturday Afternoon

The Cloak Chairmen of the different unions will meet this Saturday afternoon to discuss the current situation in the industry. The meeting is expected to be an important one and the chairmen are working hard to make sure that the meeting is successful.

"My righteous ness I hold fast, and will not let it go."

—Job 27:6

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. VII, No. 33

New York, Friday, March 27, 1925.

Price 2 Cents

Beginning this week, a number of important changes are taking place in the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board. These changes involve the composition of the board and the division of the work. The board is being split into two parts: one part will handle the work of the protective division, and the other will handle the work of the dress division. The changes are intended to make the board more efficient and to improve the working conditions of the employees.
Perlstein and Hochman

New Joint Board Managers

(Continued from Page 1)

Joint Board, which is equivalent to the position he formerly held in the old management.

After the old dress joint board had been consolidated with the Cloak Joint Board, Brodsky had a time withdrawn from active union work, having gone to study in Brook- wood, Labor College at the time. However, in President Sigman requested Brother Hochman to go to Canada as International Representative of the campaign in the cloak trade in Montreal and Toronto. Hochman at once plunged into the difficult Can-

adian field and in the course of a few months succeeded in organizing near-
ly the entire industry in both cities, and after a general strike, led by him, introduced union conditions in the cloak shops and concluded a collective agreement with the cloak manufac-
turers of Toronto.

Brother Hochman's selection, has also been approved by the Joint Board and the dress local affiliated with it. Brother Israel Horitz, who until now acted as manager of the division, will work together with Manager Hochman and his agents for the division which embraces the entire in-
dustry in Greater New York.

Members Called Upon to Read Union's History

(Continued from page 1)

Comments by editors, lecturers, teach-
ers and professors which we received on this book are full of praise and ad-
nimation. Button says that the leaders of our Local Unions who are at the head of their respective bodies acquire more knowledge of the organization which they represent, and that they are more aware of the success of its ac-
cess. 1, therefore, deem it advisable to ask every member of your Executive Board to read this book, dis-
sect it, and take up from the book every one of your Executive Board members a chapter of the history of our organization.

I am sure that it will be a great help
to them in the future in their capacity as leaders of our organization. I advise
you that present this fact to the membership of your Local and bring to
their attention the importance of pe-
This book is sold by the publisher at $0.80 each. We have a limited number of books which we offer to our mem-
bers at the close of the present year. Please, when taking orders from mem-
bers, take note, address, Local Union name and number.

Cloak Agreement Is Signed In Chicago

(Continued from page 1)

cluding the American Gar-
ment Manufacturers' Association, will
soon adopt the same agreement, which will affect 4,000 to 5,000 work-
es.

Several wage advances were also made. The scale for button makers was increased from $28.00 to $54.00, and of edge hatters and fur sewers from $44.00 to $52.00. The mil-

Debs Thanks I.L.G.W.U. for Message of Good Will

Last week, we reported that the General Executive Board of the In-
ternational forwarded a telegram to Eugene V. Debs, President of the So-

Socialist Party convention in Chicago in the end of February, congratula-
ting him on his recent election to the Sen-

ate and the half-century of indefat-
igable labor of the workers who make up Debs' causes in America.

The telegram was signed by President Morris Sig-
mans and Secretary Abraham Baroff.

In reply to this message, the Gen-
eral Offices received the following message from Comrade Debs from Terre Haute:

"Mr. Abraham Baroff,
Secretary, Treasurer.
I. L. G. W. U.

"My dear Comrade::

"The telegram of greeting and congratulation from you and President Morris Sigman of the Internationals, is a joy to the Workers' Union reached me as I sat at the banquet table of the Social-

ists. It came as a bombshell without a sound

sent by Toastmaster Chumrath amongst the enthusiastic plaudits of the company. I hope you will tell me how deeply I felt touched by your loving recollection and my warmest thoughts return to you both for the signal honor you thus bestowed upon me.

"I am too wonderful to me that you comrades who are beset with all kinds of demands upon your time can still think of me on every available occasion and give proof at each of your loyal devotion which I attribute wholly to your all too generous recognition of the little I have tried to do in the field of la-

lar's meeting. The order of the day was to sign the agreement. The new agreement is identical with that recently signed in New York.

I shall deem it a very great favor if you will kindly let me, in the customary way, forward you a copy of your columns to make the following explanation:

In an effort to prevent the Jewish weeking class in the United States from ascertaining the truth about Russia, and linking the arguments with which to defend their indefensible position, the Communists in this country are determined not at nothing in disrupting my meetings. Fortunately, the resistance of our own comrades has "spont the game" for the Left wing headdum, and everywhere it has been possible for me to deliver my message.

In their desperation the Commu-
nists have turned to other, and fouler, means. Failing to gain their ends by their original method, they have now embarked upon a course of vituperation and vilification, the like of which has not been seen in the radical move-
ment. They seem to be determined to spread disapproving lies and calum-

nies regarding my revolutionary career in Russia. Under cover of "transgression" and equivocal statements that have set afoot the most outrage-

ous shameless imagination. It is the sort of sordid campaign against which an innocent man is almost pow-

erless, for nothing definite or dispro-

vable is said which will stand the test of time and endurance. If the cowardly dur-

ers and character assassans have the courage to make their charges, then it would be possible to nail the lie.

But they disseminate the slanders which defames the air wherever it is threat-

ened with defeat.

There is nothing in my entire life and political career which demands my apologies. For more than a quarter of a century my political activities have been fraternal and socialistic in the Society of the world. I am, and have always been, ready to "face the music," to hurl defiance at my detractors, to appear in every city and defend every act of my political life, every word that I ever uttered, everything I ever did.

And in order to place all available data before the bar of public opinion, I am willing to make the following state-

ment:

1. I left Russia in November, 1920, at the request of the Central Committee of the Russian Social Democratic Party and the "Band." I went to Europe to participate with Comrade Marx in the International Socialist (non-Communist) Confer-

ence in December, 1920, in Berne, and in February, 1921, in Vienna. The visits of Marx and myself, se-
cured by the Central Committee of my party (of which I was Vice-Chair-

man at the time), were officially and publicly secured from the Soviet Gov-
erment (the same which was destroyed in Moscow at different times).

Copies of the request for visas were mailed to all foreign delega-
tives of the Third International, which was then in session in Moscow, in order that they might be supplied with the true facts of the case.

My passport, signed by Karshen and three times vised by the Cheka, No. 4396/174, is attested at the top on page 8, "sent by the Cen-
tral Committee of the Social Demo-

cratic Party." 2. It goes without saying that I neither received nor accepted any message from the Russian Com-

munist party or the Soviet Govern-
ment. In fact, several days before my departure I was arrested, and spent a night with the Cheka.

3. Nor did I receive or accept any money from the Soviet Govern-
ment or the Communist party. My expenses were paid, in part, by the Soviet and the remainder was paid by my

4. A certain part of the money I was compelled to accept. The man who lent me the money and made it possible for me to leave Russia was dead at the time in Russia as representative of American publications, and was on several occasions in touch with me. 5. If not, indeed, the irony of fate that Olgica is the very person who now

For this campaign of vilification against me.

It is very interesting to observe that notwithstanding the bitter political struggle which is being conducted be-

tween the Jewish Socialist party and the Russian Communists—a struggle in which the Communists spare no me-

Dollars

5

Dollars

Draws Interest

Do Not Delay!

Money Forwaded To All Parts of the World Rapidly, Accurateg and Cheaply

An Open Letter from R. Abramowitch

To the Editor of JUSTICE:

"I shall deem it a very great favor if you will kindly let me, in the customary way, forward you a copy of your columns to make the following explanation:"

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tral Committee of the Social Demo-

A meeting of the Joint Board of Locals 8, 9, 10, 11, 21, 25, 28, 36, and 45 was held in the Union Hall of Local 45, 130 West 10th Street, on March 28, 18, at 3 West 16th street.

Chairman, Brother Ansel.

Communications

Local 8 informs the Board that they have approved the recommendation submitted by the management regarding the reorganization of the various departments in the Joint Board. The Joint Board appointed Brother Perlstein as manager of the Protective Department. However, on the question of the reorganization of the Protective Department, the Joint Board decided that since President Sigman has given Vice-President Perlstein the authority to handle the business of the Protective Department and at the same time will also carry out the reorganization of the Department Internationally, they deem it advisable and proper that the International take over the reorganization of the Protective Department.

Special Committee Reports

Local 8 advises the Board that they have approved the minutes of the Joint Board of March 6 and 13, as well as the election of the Joint Board that Brother Perlstein became manager of the Protective Department.

The recommendation is concurred with.

The Election Committee, which served on Tuesday, March 17, 1926, in the stockholders’ election, reports the following:

March 18, 1926.

Joint Board,
Cloak, Skirt & Dressmakers’ Union, 3 West 16th street.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

We, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Joint Board, declare the following Brothers elected as Business Agents in the Protective Division of Local 26, Brother Perlstein, Cloak, Skirt and Dressmakers’ Union, for the ensuing term, 1925:


Local 28

1. Biscutti, Joseph, 996 votes.
2. Gans, Max, 926 votes.

Local 89

1. Crivellini, Louis, 1006 votes.
2. Silver, Frank, 1901 votes.
3. Amico, Salvatore, 879 votes.

Respectfully submitted,

PHILIP ANSELM,

Finance Committee Report

The committees reports that they have approved the minutes of the Joint Board of March 6 and 18, 1926, and the reports of the Board of Directors of February 18, and the report of the Joint Board of March 28, 1926.

Local 8 informs the Board that they have approved the minutes of the Joint Board of March 13.

Local 23 reports that they have approved the recommendations submitted by Brother Perlstein, as manager of the Protective Department.

Local 23 advises the Board that they have approved the minutes of the Joint Board of March 8 and 12. The Joint Board has the recommendation of Brother Perlstein for increasing the wages of the Protective Division.

The recommendation of Brother Perlstein is concurred with.

He states that Brother Perlstein will therefore begin his work in the Protective Department on March 21.

The Joint Board recommends that the majority of Locals have approved his appointment, he is recommended as the President of the Protective Division.

Board of Directors’ Report

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held on Wednesday, March 18, 1926, at the Union Hall of Local 48, 214 East 44th street.

Brother Weissman, Chairman.

Committees

Joe Stern, Local 48, 2144, member of Local 2, and chairman of D. Zimmermann, 2 West 33rd street, informs the Board that he collected a number of books from the workers of the Protective Department, in order to give them in the best interest of the workers, but the local refused to accept it, due to the dollar fine. The Brother states that in view of the fact that they were formerly members of Local 17, they did not attend any of the meetings of this local. He does not see any reason why the local should refuse them.

Local 2 advices the Board that this is a local affair, the Board of Directors decides to refer it to Local 2.

The recommendation of the Local Managers is concurred with.

Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Scudder, in his report, states that the debts owed by the Joint Board will be taken up at some future date.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSIAH FISH, Secretary-Treasurer.
What Readers of 'The Women's Garment Workers' say

Opinions and Extracts from Letters of Well-Known Leaders in the World of Labor, Education and Public Service of America, on the History of the I. L. G. W. U. Written by Dr. Louis Levine

William Green, President American Federation of Labor:
"Your organization has made a distinct contribution to Labor literature, and the broadening of the scope of labor education will do much to enable the succeeding generations of the members of your Union to evaluate the work of those who helped to build up so fine and so constructive a movement."

Louis D. Brandeis, Associate Justice, U. S. Supreme Court:
"It is a story of noble endeavor and notable achievement worthy told."

Eugene V. Debs, veteran Socialist leader:
"One of the most interesting, comprehensive and illuminating Labor documents ever issued. There are no dull pages in it. From first to last it holds the interest of the reader, commands his admiration and inspires him with unconquerable faith in the future of the Labor movement."

"No words of mine could possibly express my appreciation of this precious gift and the spirit in which it has come to me from your good hand."

Governor Alfred E. Smith, New York:
"It is a human document making an important contribution to the Labor movement. It is a significant piece of work by any workers and to the industry, it has been my privilege and it is gratifying to know that all of my efforts are valued by whom they were intended to benefit."

Lillian D. Wald, Head Worker, Henry Street Settlement, N. Y.:
"We are all in debt to the author for recording historically an enterprise so important to many people as this."

Dr. Jacob H. Holland, professor of political economy, Johns Hopkins University, Imperial Chair Cleveland Closs and Suit Industry:
"The history of your Union is a most valuable performance not only of profound interest to trade unionists but an indispensable requisite to all students of industrial affairs."

James Duncan, Vice-President, American Federation of Labor:
"In the field of militant economic organization, the I. L. G. W. U. stands out in bold relief as showing what can be done for the real workers of our time."

John P. Frey, Editor, International Molders' Journal:
"I hope to write a review for the April issue of our publication, which will reveal to the trade as Dr. Levine has done."

Professor John D. H. Columbia University:
"I am sure the history of your Union will be an interesting and valuable addition to my library."

Julius Henry Cohen, leading industrial attorney, New York:
"You are to be congratulated on having the courage to tell now as much of the inside history of the development of the International as you do. This book will have a profound influence in the future."

Other letters of acknowledgement and appreciation came from the following notable persons:

Fred. Felix Frankfurter, Law School of Harvard University.
John R. McLean, leading New Hampshire attorney and Labor mediator.
Orviday Teed, the New School of Social Work.

Professor Theodore W. Gleicher, University of Tennessee.
Hon. Bernard L. Sibley, Justice of the City Court, New York.
Professor W. H. Howell, Johns Hopkins University.
Wm. Jay Schleicher, Chairman N. Y. Joint Board of Sanitary Control.

Frank Morison, President American Federation of Labor.
George W. Perkins, President Cigar Makers' International Union.
Professor John R. Commons, University of Wisconsin.
Bernard Reff, First General President American Federation of Labor.

J. P. Noone, Vice-President American Federation of Labor.
Martin F. Ryan, Vice-President American Federation of Labor.

Thomas Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer United Mine Workers of America.
J. M. Burgin, President International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union.

P. E. Gorman, President Amalgamated Mill & Butter Makers.

J. A. Mulcahy, President International Butcher Makers and Ship Builders.
Matthew Burns, Secretary International Brotherhood of Paper Makers.


Hon. E. Morrow, President (IAF) Union of Mine, Mill & Smaller Workers.

Hon. Francis X. Mancino, Judge of the Court of General Sessions, N. Y. Hon. Salvatore A. Costello, Justice New York Supreme Court.

James Wilson, President Pattern Makers' League of America.


Prof. G. E. Barnett, Dept. Political Economy, Johns Hopkins University.
Professor Everett W. Goodhue, Dartmouth College.

Heinrich Brülau, Attorney at law, New York.


Professor Fred R. Fairchild, Yale University.
Professor Frank T. Stockton, University of Kansas.


George Gordon Battle, leading N. Y. attorney and industrial mediator.

Professor William O. Weyforth, Johns Hopkins University.

Professor H. A. Overstreet, College of the City of New York:
"It is something for which scholars as well as workers should be greatly grateful. It shows the world what the militants have done to build up a firm constructive policies of the Union into the open in such a way as to have a very real effect upon the Labor movement in America."

Dr. John A. Ryan, Director Social Action Division, National Catholic Welfare Department:
"The work is impressive and well done."

Professor Samuel McCune Lindsey, Columbia University:
"It is a well-balanced record of events that are worth recording, and it will render a useful service to students of the Labor movement and Labor problems."

Professor Jerome Davis, Divinity School, Yale University:
"Here is a story more dramatic than any drama, more realistic than any fiction; the human picture of thousands of our fellow human beings. It is brilliantly written."

Mathew Wall, Vice-President, American Federation of Labor:
"A most inspiring record of the efficiency and productivity of the trade union movement as now constituted."

Dr. Charles A. Beard, formerly of Columbia University:
"It is a most constructive piece of world service and monument to the unknown soldiers of your movement, living and dead. It is also a milestone in the intellectual history of the American Labor movement."

Dr. Felix Adler, Founder Ethical Culture Society, New York:
"The history of your Union is a valuable addition to my library."

Norman Thomas, Director League for Industrial Democracy:
"It is a splendid story of a splendid struggle."

Professor F. W. Taussig, Department of Economics, Harvard University:
"This book makes an interesting and significant contribution to the history of the Labor movement in the United States."

Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Rector, Community Church, New York:
"You are to be congratulated on the remarkable history of your Union as it is revealed in this volume."

Sidney Webb, celebrated English Labor economist and historian:
"An admirable book, one that should be taken as a model by other Trade Unions. Is Dr. Levine you made a very wise choice of historian. This book will be published by every public library and by every university library in America."

Julian W. Mack, U. S. Circuit Judge:
"I deeply appreciate the very grateful reference in this book to the work that I had the privilege of doing in the interest of industrial peace."

James H. Maurer, President, Pennsylvania Federation of Labor:
"Such efforts are a credit to the entire Labor movement."
Let the People Own the Power Trust

By NORMAN THOMAS

Most of us get impatient at times with theCongressional slowness in putting measures which we favor. But unfortunate it is and sad that in the Senate, which natural guard would not always be an alarming business. If the Sena-
to the States, it is quite possible that by this time Muscle Shocks would be the pri-
cial executive of the Indian Standard Oil Company. What will be
of this anarchistic contempt for the processes of justice? Lost the question seems to any of our
readers to arise from any "radical"
leak of "big business," we quote
from an editorial in that eminent
conservative paper, the New York Times:

"Two oil company magnates and
daily find it necessary for their
health to go to France, where they
are now residing, where they re-

fused to answer the questions of
the French Magistrate, and whence
their own lawyers declare it is prob-
able that they will never return.

Another great oil executive, much
wanted at Chrysyma, suddenly had
pressing business in South America,
where the United States Marshal
was unable to carry an "arrest." Upon
these there are less absorptions
than disappearances. They tell
their own story of guilty knowl-
edge and evasion. The immediate
question is less what the Govern-
ment and the courts propose to do
about it than what action the
directors of their companies will
take. If morale is confusion, so is
fight.

Coudge vs. the Senate
It may be, as Mr. Coolidge is in a fair way to learn. Here
he is elected to the presidency in his own right by an enormous plurality, the
leader of his party, which party on policy controls both Houses of Con-
gress and he cannot put over his own
candidate for Attorney-General—the first time since 1861 that he has
ad

ministered to a President for more than half a century. Vice-President
Davis observing absence from the Senate at the critical moment may
have been the immediate cause of the President's defeat in this matter.
But behind it were, of course, much
deep-er forces. We hear that Mr. Warren has in American politics. We
suspect some of them have held the office for which they have been re-
lected. Nevertheless his appointment at this time showed a curious insensi-
bitv to the requirements of low en-
forcement and these Republicans who
acted with the Democrats to prevent
his domination rendered a service to
the country. Indeed, the standing of men like Horah, Norris and Walsh is so high that one must reject the
belief that mere partisanship prompted the Senate's action on Warren or
that the "ill interests," which (ac-
cording to an obscure dispatch in the New York Times) he is alleged to have
antagonized, were responsible for his
defeat. As for his appointment as
postmaster, his own advisers do not war-
rant him in appointing a responsible
official of corporations charged with
activities contrary to law to the po-
tion of chief law enforcer. We hope
that the majority against Mr. Warren
will held fast. If we can have a new party at least it is refreshing to find some independence left in the old par-


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Step By Step

"Step by step the longest march
Can be won; can be won.

Single alone will form an
One by one, one by one.

And by union, what will.
Can be all accomplished still.

Drops of water form a mill.

Blytly, slowly, singly now."
EDITORIALS

NEW BLOOD IN THE NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

The administrative personnel of the New YorkCloak and Dress Joint Board has undergone a striking change in the last few months. A number of the older officers, who have come to be regarded as indispensable, have been removed, and new men—to such an extent, indeed, that a person who has not been to the offices of the Joint Board for a year or so may be surprised to find himself in "strange surroundings." With the exception of the general manager, Vice-President Perlstein, and the manager of the Jobbers' division, Vice-President Wexler, all of the Joint Board's official personnel has undergone a change. The new secretary-treasurer, Joseph Fish, though for a considerable time a member of the Joint Board's executive and a member of the needle-cutters' union, has been known but little in the wider circles of cloak and dress makers in New York. The new manager of the Protective Division of the Joint Board, Charles M. Stein, has been out of the Joint Board's offices for some time, and the new cloak strike leader, Charles Einhorn, is a man of prominence in the New York packing houses. The new president, H. A. Schoolman, is the brother of the late Henry A. Schoolman, and the new secretary, Louis H. Perlmutter, is related by marriage to the late Michael Perlmutter. The Joint Board's strike leader, Joseph Fish, is the brother of the late Joseph Fish, and the new secretary-treasurer, Joseph Fish, is the brother of the late Joseph Fish. The new general manager, J. A. Perlstein, is the brother of the late J. A. Perlstein, and the new manager of the Protective Division of the Joint Board, Charles M. Stein, is the brother of the late Charles M. Stein. The new cloak strike leader, Charles Einhorn, is the brother of the late Charles Einhorn, and the new president, H. A. Schoolman, is the brother of the late H. A. Schoolman. 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The Fight Against Prison Labor

By Dr. Herman Frank

One of the social problems affecting millions is the labor of prisoners. The workers in this labor, in many cases, are not only poor, but victims of crime, who, in many instances, have served long terms in prison. 

The labor of prisoners in most states is done under the most degrading conditions. 

In the state of New York, for example, the labor of prisoners is done in the most degrading manner. The prisoners are subjected to the most inhuman conditions, and in many cases are forced to work in the most degrading manner.

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Local Secretaries:

We deem it important to advise you that the per-capita tax to the Board of Directors, which is raised from time to time levied upon the locals is fixed upon the basis of the Locals' membership as it appears upon the books of the Record Department of the I. L. G. W. U.

It will, therefore, be material benefit to you to keep the Record Department officially and regularly posted of every case of suspension for non-payment of dues, transfer of membership or transfer to other locals, for failure to pay dues, or for any other reason. This will prevent locals from being charged with tax and per-capita payments for members long dropped by them.

Be sure and state in your return the number of weeks owed by the member at the time of cancellation.

Fraternally yours,

H. T. SCHOOLMAN,
Director, Record Department.
**DOMESTIC ITEMS**

**Outlaw "Yellow Dog" is Unions' Demand**

Ohio trade unionists are conducting an aggressive campaign in behalf of a bill before the State Legislature that would outlaw the "yellow dog" contract.

Employers who favor the "yellow dog" take advantage of a worker's necessity for a job to force him to join a labor Union—to waive a lawful right—as the price for giving him employment.

The pending bill was drawn by Prof. Ophir, for many years professor of law, Columbia University, and has been declared constitutional by two of the most noted lawyers in this State—Timothy S. Hogan, former State attorney general, and George B. Okey.

The bill declares that it is "contrary to public policy" to enforce the "yellow dog" contract. The workmen's act of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, that no State shall make or enforce "any privilege of liberty or property without due process of law."

Red John Smilga and the secretary of the ironclad committee, Pres.

**Census Opposed in Illinois**

Organized Labor ridicules the claim that State police can patrol and guard the highways of Illinois. The unionists show that this State has 100,000 miles of highways and an organization capable of covering at least 1,000 miles every twelve hours, if they traveled in pairs. This estimate makes allowance for a maximum force of 400 privates on active duty, while the State would do barracks duty, be on sick leave, or engaged in the duties of officers.

The workers insist that the purpose of the census system is to overthrow the local police power of communities and subsidize the old European theory of policing.

**War Work Education Will Be Discussed**

The workers' education bureau has issued a call for its fourth annual convention, to be held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, starting Friday morning, April 17.

The bureau has received hundreds of letters from workers' educational organizations in showing the possibility of such education. It was established in 1912 by trade unionists and teachers and has been inducted by the American Federation of Labor.

**Social Progress in Mexico**

In view of the increasing number of mining accidents the Mexican Minis-
tery of Labor, which is now under Moresco, the well-known trade unionist who has been placed in the secretariat of labor, states that it is its hope to be able to do away with the pain of the withdrawal of their concessions, to take all the measures necessary to ensure the safety of the miners. The Ministry also intends to increase considerably the number of inspectors. These inspectors are empowered to investigate all the measures taken to promote the hygiene and ensure the safety of workers, and, in addition they are authorized to act as consultants in cases of labor disputes.

Another impeding step forward in Mexico is the preparation by the Technical Commission for Labor Questions of a decree to put into force those clauses in the Constitution which have not been put into practice. This decree will recognize the right to strike and the validity of collective agreements, and will define the duties of arbitration courts. These latter, besides making decisions, will also be empowered to carry them out. The decree is also to contain drastic regulations providing for compensation for vocational accidents and diseases.

**PORTO RICO**

**Election Frauds**

The protest of Igiehans, the Socialist leader of Porto Rico, against the frauds practiced in the Porto Rican elections has not been without effect, for a recount has already been ordered in two places where the margin of votes is small.

The decision has caused great excitement in Porto Rico, for it is expected that there will be more recounts in other places where frauds were charged. It will be remembered that this protest was backed by the American Federation of Labor.

**SOUTH AFRICA**

**The Organization of Colored Workers**

The Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa (I. C. U.) is an all-comprehensive trade union for colored workers in South Africa. It is best known for its own weekly "The Workers' Herald," published in Cape Town. The I. C. U. itself was founded six years ago, and its general secretary, Clement Kadalie, conducted an energetic propaganda campaign among colored people throughout Natal and the Transvaal, chiefly connecting his efforts with the removal of native drill sharpeners, and their substitution by white workers.

This action, in the opinion of the I. C. U., "will widen racial strife between white and black workers."

**FOREIGN ITEMS**

**ARGENTINA**

**Work of Women and Children in Argentina**

The International Labor Office, if incessantly that the Argentina Chamber has adopted an Act on the work of women and children, to replace the 1927 Act that no case of age under twelve years of age be employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, except those in which the members of the same family are working. An all-inclusive regulation prohibits, throughout the entire country, the employment of any gainful work, including agriculture, to children under twelve years of age, provided, however, they have completed their period of compulsory education.

The Act, which is twelve years of age are to work eight hours per day, or 48 hours per week. Young persons under eighteen years of age may not work more than six hours per day or three days per week.

Women or young persons under eighteen years of age may not do night work in industry or commerce.

Employment of women or young persons under eighteen years of age in dangerous or unhealthful industries is prohibited.

These provisions and others serve to bring the legislation of Argentina almost entirely in line with the recommendations of the Convention of the International Labor Conference although definite ratification has not been consummated.

**AUSTRALIA**

**How Wages are Fixed in Australia**

Although Australia and New Zealand are not primarily industrial countries, they have had the way in attempting, to solve by legislation some of the problems of wage regulation.

Three different types of State wage regulating machinery are now operating in the various Australian States, according to a survey made by the Industrial Labor Department of the New South Wales Government.

There are various types of industrial arbitration courts. The court may consist of a Supreme Court Judge and one or more deputies, each of whom, sitting alone, may hear industrial cases, or provision is made for the appointment of a Junior of the Supreme Court and one representative each of employers and workers, who together act as a court.

Western Australia is the only State of the Commonwealth which has a pure arbitration court system.

**MEXICO**

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tery of Labor, which is now under Moresco, the well-known trade unionist who has been placed in the secretariat of labor, states that it is its hope to be able to do away with the pain of the withdrawal of their concessions, to take all the measures necessary to ensure the safety of the miners. The Ministry also intends to increase considerably the number of inspectors. These inspectors are empowered to investigate all the measures taken to promote the hygiene and ensure the safety of workers, and, in addition they are authorized to act as consultants in cases of labor disputes.

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**WORKERS' UNIVERSITY**

Washington Irving High School
Irving Place and 16th St.
Room 830

**Saturday, March 26**
1:30 p.m. B. R. J. Sloper—Clear Voices in English and American Literature.

**Sunday, March 27**
11:30 a.m. H. J. Carman—The Industrial Development of Modern Society: Present day problems.

**INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' BUILDING**
3 West 26th Street

**Wednesday, April 1**
6:30 p.m. A. Pichaud—Economic Basis of Modern Society—Grasping and Dealing.

**EXTENSION DIVISION**

**YIDDISH**

Washington, March 27
Local 2 Club Rooms—1811 Washington Avenue
3 p.m. Ch. Neiger—How To Read a Book and Understand It.

**Saturday, March 26**
7:00 p.m. Students' Get-together in Washington Irving High School Dining Room. Refreshments, Dancing: Admission 25 Cents.

**Saturday, April 11**
P. S. 61—Charlotte Street and Crotona Park East, Bronx
8:00 p.m. Concert and Group Singing—Well-known artists will participate—Detailed announcement later.

**TICKETS AT REDUCED PRICES FOR PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS**

Sunday, April 5—3 P. M.—Metropolitan Opera House

Wednesday, April 1—8:30 P. M.—Carnegie Hall

Tickets for these concerts may be obtained at reduced rates from our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street, New York.

**Sets of Lesson Outlines**

The usefulness of the lesson outlines prepared by our teachers has been established.

Now that the sources for this season will soon be completed we would suggest to our members to provide themselves with a set of these outlines.

With each outline there are suggestions for reading in connection with the particular subject. These sets can be obtained from our Educational Department free.

**Volunteers to Decorate Dining Room for Reunion**

The Students' Council is planning to decorate the dining room of Washington Irving High School for the Re-Union of Students and Instructors thereof. The officers of our Union will take place on Saturday, March 26, at 7:30 p.m.

**OUR MEMBERS CAN OBTAIN TICKETS FOR TWO MORE PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS AT REDUCED PRICES**

Our members can obtain cards at the Educational Department which will entitle them to tickets at reduced prices for two more Philharmonic Orchestra concerts: one on April 1 at Carnegie Hall at 8:30 p.m. Wednesday, and the other in Metropolitan Opera House, Sunday afternoon, April 5.

The cards obtained in our Educational Department must be exchanged for tickets in advance at the Phil Building, 250 West 57th Street, Room 718, from 9 to 5 daily and 9 to 12 Saturday.

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**EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES**

**The Child Labor Amendment and Public Opinion**

Outline of Lecture given at WORKERS' UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL (Season 1924-1925)

(Continued from Last Week.)

By DR. SYLVIA KOPALD

9. But the time-worn rationalizations of their position do not explain the result of 1925. In the new factors entering the campaign lie the forces responsible for the amendment's defeat.

10. The most remarkable of these is the attack upon the measures on grounds of its "Bohemic, radical and anti-union origin." Quotations will be read from speeches and writings of Sentinels of the Republic, Woman Patriots, Chambers of Commerce, etc.

11. From such attacks persistent misrepresentations of the amendment has resulted. Few people realize that the actual child labor laws are aimed at specific abuses, that the Federal law would supplement and work with, not wipe out, the State laws. Through this misrepresentation many farmers and family men have been added to the amendment's opponents.

12. People who oppose the Prohibition Amendment cite its "failure" as proof of the Government's inability to control "individual lives."

13. The foundations of this attitude are offered by Jeffersonian Democrats and State rights advocates. They fear further encroachment of the Federal authority. Through their opposition the child Federal-School rights argument has been revived in modern form. Since this is the sole intellectual argument advanced against the amendment, its pros and cons must receive our attention.

14. It is important to remember that the child labor fight is still on. Subsequently elected legislatures may reverse rejection of an amendment made by earlier ones. The ratification of nine of nineteen amendments came after struggles of more than two years. Consequently, it is wise for us to consider ways and means for meeting this new campaign against child labor regulations.

**Workers' Education; A Definition**

(Extract from Pamphlet on Workers' Education)

BY ARTHUR GLEASON

Workers' (or Labor) Education (for the working classes) is an educational method which falls inside the classification of Adult Education. But it is its own kind of adult education, and is to be confused with university extension, evening high schools, night schools, public lectures and forums, "Americanization" education by employees, and T. M. C. A. Industrial courses. Labor education is inside the Labor Movement and cannot be imposed from above or from without. It is a training in the science of re-construction. It is a means to the liberation of the working class, individually and collectively. In pursuance of that aim, it uses all aids that will further the life of the group and of the worker in the group, and that will win allegiance of the worker to the group. All this has been done, and the results are in the books and the methods are catholic. Workers' education is scientific and contains principles and procedures that are civic, industrial and social. It concerns itself with the individual and his needs, the citizen and his duties, the trade unionist and his functions, the group and its problems, and industry and its conditions.

The best recent summary of workers' education is that of Dr. Harry W. Galen.

If the object of a workers' educational experiment were to give the worker greater power of employment here and now; or to develop his ability to think fundamentally on social problems; or to help him to function more effectively as a citizen in the solution of social problems; or to equip him to fight effectively for immediate improvement in the conditions of labor; or to train him as a leader in the trade union movement; then, in that case, I believe that the aim was one of those things, the aim would be a legitimate aim of workers' education.

Education, says Graham Wallas, is "a process by which human beings acquire the knowledge and habits which constitute civilization as to be fitted, to live well both individually and in cooperation." That which distinguishes labor education in this process are the experiences of the workers and the conditions of industry.

WHY DO WE READ BOOKS?

A Lecture by Sh. Niager in The Bronx, Friday evening, March 27.

Sh. Niager will lecture on Friday evening, March 27, at 8 p.m., in the Club House at Local 2, 1811 Washington Avenue, Bronx. His subject will be "Why Do We Read Books?"

This will be interesting discussion of how to get the best out of what we read.

Admission will be free to members of the I. L. G. W. U.
**Out Already**

**The Women's Garment Workers**

A History of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

A Book of 640 Pages, Excellent Bound by Dr. Louise 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.

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**Would Speed Up Adjustment of Labor Disputes**

For some time past, the representatives of the Jobbers' Division of the New York Joint Board have been complaining to the officers of U.S. Women's Garment Association that the handling of disputes lodged against the members of the Jobbers' Division by the Union has been tardy and that it could be expedited materially if less time were lost between the day a complaint is made and the time the complaint is disposed of.

In an effort to settle this friction, committees representing both sides met on Tuesday, March 19, to discuss the matter. Those in attendance were, representing the Union, Vice-president Harry Vander, the manager, and representatives of the Jobbers. The meeting was held in a friendly way to the suggestion made by the officers of the Union with regard to the speeding up of the adjustment of complaints concernig the Jobbers who are now employed to work in non-union firms and presumed that a serious effort will be made to harmonize such complaints in the future with greater dispatch.

**Worker Reinstated After Illness**

Raymond V. Ingenhub, impartial chairman in the cloak and suit industry of New York, after a long illness late last week, decided in favor of a piece tailor, M. Asher, who after a successful hearing had been discharged by the former job.
In the event that the notice for the meeting which, according to the manager, would be large as was experienced at meetings having a special order of business, Members' attendance was expected.

However, the meeting, did become an interesting one, largely made so by two events, the one an increase in the activities in the trade and of the office rendered by Manager Dubinski of about nearly two hours' time. The interest with which it was attended is attested to by the cases which the manager cited, because a good deal of humor attended the treatment of these cases by the Executive Board.

Before entering on his report Dubinski mentioned to the members the fact that he had requested of the Executive Board the granting of a leave of absence for a few weeks for the purpose of making a trip to Poland to visit his parents.

The manager's brother had planned last year a trip to Europe, and had left the country, and after that time there was no word of the trade and the organization presented to him from then taking advantage of the situation. The manager's brother to counter the contemplated trip and wait for a better opportunity, informed him that the present quietness in the trade would probably continue until June, when the agreement would expire, and that peace was effected in the dress industry, Dubinski decided to wait.

The Executive Board's recommendation, in connection, was asked to, read to the members by the secretary, was unanimously approved.

Dress Industry Peaceful

After the manager's report, which centered itself around the conditions in the dress and dress industry, a number of cases recently handled by the office and the Executive Board.

The situation in the dress industry it may be said is that it is gradually reverting to normal. Dubinski said that the order given the men by the manager to resume working, following the stoppage, meant that the jobbers were finally convinced that it was their responsibility for observing the conditions of the new agreement, to which they had lent their support prior to the stoppage.

The jobbers made an attempt to shake off the responsibility which was rightfully placed upon them and sought to continue during the next two years in the same manner and were satisfied to let chaos run riot. They were anxious to obtain the responsibility with regard to maintaining union conditions and wanted to face this difficult situation.

The union insisted that the contractors were too, more pawns in the hands of the Jobber and if the union maintained, were the rightful employers and should assume the necessary responsibility for the union, and if the contractor made planter to them through the strike would have been forced them to abide by the agreement.

It is expected that the special organization department will be reorganized to the Joint Board within a few days. The business agent who was taken up with helping the organization drive and with signing up agreements with Independent shops has completed their work and are now at their tasks.

Clacksmen Face Serious Situation

The topic of the day in the cloth industry, according to the manager's report, is the report of the Governor's Commission, due any day. It is feared that the still in effect in the agreement in the cloth industry was signed for one year and most of the interfered with, the number of such agreements as well as the wages, etc., were referred to a committee of the cloth industry and report to the Governor's Commission, upon which report the Governor's Commission would give the final decision of the balance of the union's demands.

Preparations for payment of unemployment insurance are now being made and the question of the fund will be paid out to the unemployed members beginning June 1. Details of the agreement were announced in due time and members of the union entitled to this insurance are reminded of the time and place.

This fund is administered by individual personal chosen by the union and provided with the information members contribute towards the fund in accordance with the provisions of the agreement.

Harsh Penalties Justified

The manager's report on the detail work of the office was prompted by his confidence that he had made the effort against some seemingly heavy penalties imposed upon members for violations.

The harshness of the penalties under the new rules has only been justified if the details of the cases are taken into consideration.

An instance in point was the case of two cutters, Mike and Abraham, whose action was in violation of the Act of Advance Service Company. These men were long expected of working under conditions and regulations which are required of union's members. Committees were sent to the shop in an effort to apprehend the men, but no complaint was received from a union, but with no results.

In the case of the two men in question was 'watching' the shop, complainant kept coming into the office to the fact that they were dropping questions very tiring, turning out its garments under circumstances which would make use of below the standard of the worst type of non-union shops.

A telephone call one night after eight o'clock proved and fact that the illegal was in the shop. Advantage of what seemed at first a slight violation, was made of the fact that the men were summoned to the Executive Board. The Executive Board held over the time for four weeks.

On the following day an officer of the union was assigned to investigate the books of the firm. Cancelled checks were found within a very short time and showed that for a number of weeks checks drawn to the names of both men totaled certain weeks as high as $150 each. No single check, however, approached that amount. Two checks, always dated on one day, were running consecutively, were drawn, one of each usually equaling a regular full week's work, the others beingSampling Checks, showing that the men's average wages in the season were over $100.

Upon the finding of the evidence, again to the Executive Board, they finally decided to order the men to work under regular conditions. One of the brothers was fined $50 and ordered off the books, and the other, upon his depositing $100 security to guarantee his behavior until the end of the season, the same was accepted. Another illegal was fined $100 and ordered to deposit $100 security.

Additionally Fined for Offering Bribe

Another interesting case cited by the manager concerned Sol Lapan, No. 4000, who was found working on a Saturday afternoon and Sunday.

Upon one of the committee's apprehending him, the cutter offered him a $10 bribe and asked him not to report him to the union. The committee took the $10 and turned it over to the manager as evidence, at the same time giving a complete report.

In the meantime the committee had seen three pressers working at the same time, Lapan, thinking that the committee would not report the $10 bribe meant that the case would not be reported, went a step further and offered a day later a $18 bribe, in order that the pressers' violation should also not be reported. The committee reported this matter to the office and turned over the $15, the second bribe offered him.

The $55 bribe, of course, was considered by the committee, as compensation for his having reported to the office the fact that Lapan was fined $100 and was ordered off the job.

A number of other cases of the committee's report have been added.

The manager's sole purpose in recounting these was to show that the executive officers kept strictly to the rules and that the penalties meted out were in line with the offenses.

MAKE THE 15TH ANNUAL BALU A SUCCESS

In urging the members of the cutters' union to make the Fifteenth Annual Ball a success, the appeal by the Arrangements Committee is based upon reports of financial conditions.

Every day of the three hundred and sixty-five days of the year is spent by the members and officers of the union in struggles to earn a living under difficult conditions. The occasion is rare, during the course of the year, when a member of the union may come in contact with his officers and fellow-members to spend a pleasant few moments.

The second reason is the disposition of the proceeds realized from the ball. A trade union's function is solely economic. It cannot divert its energies towards any purpose other than the economic betterment of the workers. However, there are many members so unfortunate that the union is compelled to at times raise means of helping them in other ways than as belong to the functions of a union.

During the last few years the Executive Board had before it dozens of members with proofs of sickness and financial inability to meet medical expenses. Many were the members, too, who appeared before the unions' hospital and one by one they had to drive to such dire need as to be unable to meet rental payments. Funds derived by the union from dues and assessments cannot be utilized for such purposes. The number of needy cases of the nature described, but its regular activities. The union was, nevertheless, compelled to create a fund from other sources than dues and assessments. Hence, the annual affairs of Local 10 have become important for the two reasons stated here.

Little else need be said in urging the members of the cutter's union to attend the affair with their friends and families. The committee has spared no efforts to make the occasion one of which a very enjoyable evening may be had. It is only a matter of weeks before April 4, at the Hunts Point Palace, 163rd street and Southern Boulevard, Bronx. Tickets may be purchased at any place at fifty cents each, and will be one dollar at the door. You have been taxed with one ticket which has been mailed to you.

COME TO THE BALU!
COME WITH YOUR FELLOW CUTTERS!
COME WITH YOUR FRIENDS!
COME WITH YOUR WIFE OR SWEETHEART!

LEARN DESIGING
Gain 50 to 200 Dollars a Week
Take a Course of Instruction in
THE SCHOOL OF DESIGNING

MEN'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S Wearing Apparel and Ladies' Furs Garments

The Mitchell School of Designing, pattern making, draping, cutting, sewing, drafting, making patterns and designs, drapes, dresses, for garments and men's garments.

Hunts Point Palace, Saturday, April 4

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1925.