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

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Hearings On Cloak Report Postponed
By Special Mediation Commission
Illness of Attorney for Protective Association Causes Delay—No Date Definitely Set—Report Makes Profound Impression

The series of three conference-hearings on the reports of the investigators of the New York cloak and suit industry for the Special Mediation Commission for the industry, planned for April 4 and 5, did not materialize owing to the illness of Mr. William Klein, attorney for the Cloak, Suit and Shirt Manufacturers' Protective Association. Although there was a willingness on the part of the other representatives to go ahead with the conference, the commissioners deemed it advisable to put off the hearings temporarily.

The sessions were to be held at the Bar Association Building, 39 West 45th street. No new date for the hearings has been set, though it may reasonably be expected that they would be held some time during next week.

The issues involved in the report which no doubt will be brought forth as a result of the analysis of the facts and findings of the investigators, will in the main be the same as have engendered the attention of the Special Commission last summer. When the Union presented a list of demands calling for a number of thoroughgoing changes in Labor conditions. Only part of that program had been granted at that time upon the recommendation of the Commission, which ordered the investigation so as to be able to form its judgment with regard to the other demands of the workers' organization.

The I. L. G. W. U., among other things, demands a system of limitation of contractors, the guarantee of a certain number of weeks of work per year, and the equalization of wages among certain crafts.

The American Manufacturers' Association, which represents the sub-manufacturers and the contractors in the trade, endorses the demand of the Union for a limitation of contractors to be engaged by jobbers each season, and also demands the recognition of minimum Labor costs.

The story of the years that followed is a tale of heroic struggles to build up and maintain a union and union conditions in the trade. In the preceding six weeks' strike of the winter of 1923 is but an example of the kind of fighting that went on before the ladies garment workers had to wage to keep their banner flying and to preserve the trade improvements which they won by years of incessant sacrifice.

Aside from the numerous invitations already extended to the leaders of men and women in our own organization, to the I. L. G. W. U., and to the leaders in Philadelphia Labor circles, the committee is now working on a new booklet which will contain a number of articles of historic nature and will sound the keynote of the celebration. The committee will gladly receive suggestions from friends and will supply information with regard to the jubilee at the office of the local, 3181 Cherry street, whenever requested.

Dress Label to Go Into Effect April 15
Four and a Half Million Cloak Labels Sold Already

Active steps have been taken for the introduction of the label in the Dress Industry by the Joint Board of Special Commission.

A letter was sent to the manufacturers announcing that the label will be ready for issuance on April 4. Time will be given until April 15 to cover all the manufacturers and to enter an active agreement with the Union.

The label will be blue on white to differentiate it from the black on white label of the Cloak Industry. Each label will have a serial number.

Order books will be ready for distribution on April 4.

Weeks of the label in the Dress Industry is as follows:

In one-piece garments—on the hem, on the left side near the waist.
In garments with waist-lines—at the waist-lines.

The Board is kind to announce that it has received the official letter patent of the Patent Office in Washington extending for the term of seventeen years the right to use the future cloaker label as well. The labels are now fully protected against infringement.

That the Board has made substantial progress in the introduction of the Cloak Industry is indicated by the following figures on the sale of the label in 1922-1923, and the total number of labels sold up to date.

April 1924 1,147,650
In 1925 3,291,000
Up to Date 4,338,000

The Board has 1,919 shops in the Cloak Industry. The remaining shops, about 75, are chiefly small about, some of whom are even now going out of business.

While the total number of labels sold this year is lower than in 1923, the Board realizes that considerable labels can be sold in the coming season. The recognition of the Union and the Associations, the Board will be able to get labels to.

Note: That the label is patented and is about to be introduced in the Dress Industry, an appeal will be made to the consumer to insist upon a genuine label on every garment that is bought. The cost of the label is

(Continued on page 2.)
Now is the time to

The season is on

Mooey Forwarded
To All Parts of the World
Rapidly,

THE INTERNATIONAL UNION BANK

4 %

Earn 50 to 200 Dollars a Week
Take a Course in Instruction in
THE MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL
Of Men’s, Women’s, Misses’, and Children’s Wearing Apparel

The Mitchell School of Designing, pattern making, grading, dressing and setting of cloths, expert

DETERMINED OVER 5 YEARS

New Ideas — New Systems

Best Results

WANTED

WHEN YOU WANT
PERMANENT PATTERNS AND DESIGNS, ORDER FROM
M. MITCHELL, 15 West 37th Street, New York City

Dollars Draws Interest
Do Not Delay!

The season is on
Save for slack days!

Money Forwarded To All Parts of the World Rapidly, Accurately and Cheaply

FIFTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET
Member Federal Reserve System

1 DOLLOR Opens An Account
5 DOLLARS Draws Interest

YOUR BANK
THE INTERNATIONAL UNION BANK

$4,000,000.00
Four Million Dollars

4% Open An Account Now and Draw
4% Four percent Interest
The first four months of the exist- ence of the Sanitary Label depart- ment, which period is covered by this report, may rightfully be marked as a very important step in connection with the enforcement of the Sanitary Label and the contribu- tion of the Unemployment Insurance Fund. The Sanitary Label Before the Sanitary Label was estab- lished this new department the Sanitary Label was not taken seriously by either the workers or management. The number of firms which purchased and used the Sanitary Label was very small indeed, while a number of firms merely purchased the Label but did not use it and a still greater number did not even purchase any Labels. While it may be said that the em- ployers who failed to carry out this agreement were unable to do so for several reasons, it is evident that the Sanitary Label was not of the greatest value and that it failed to live up to the expectations placed in it by the workers and management. The Sanitary Label in our Union shops did not end our task by fat. There were many cases reported to us (and many more will, undoubtedly, be reported in the future) in which the Label has been improperly used, or other irregularities in connection with its use had been committed. Such complaints were made to us in 442 cases, and they were attended to with the ut- most expedition. The firms in ques- tion have been instructed as to their obligations in connection with the use of the Label, and they were warned as to the con- sequences which will follow as a re- sult of any failure to carry out such instructions. Out of the above number of com-plaints there were 189 cases of serious attention. These com- plaints were against firms whose products were used or not-used out of the products bought by our members. The Label Director, after hearing the evidence presented in these cases, found that all labels purchased and used in our shops, but a good many did not do so, and that a number of them failed to purchase and to use the Union, for which purpose the latter was addressed by the stamped envelopes. Label Custodians have been reporting to the Sanitary Label department, right from the beginning of the season, and have thus enabled the Union to have a check on the use of the Sanitary Labels purchased and used in our shops, by the firms which have so far failed to perform this very important duty. The Sanitary Label Custodians have found that the Union the unpleasant task of bringing them to proper accounting for their failure to perform their duty. The Unemployment Insurance Fund The situation with reference to the Unemployment Insurance Fund is quite similar to that of the Sanitary Label, but the circumstances are more favorable to both the unions and the firms in this case have done their share by contributing regularly to the Fund. The Union has a great many of employers have taken undue liberties. Not only have they failed to make a 2 per cent payment, but they have also done the same thing with their own share (2 per cent) to the Fund, but they retained the one per cent which they deducted from their em- ployees' earnings. As soon as our Joint Board established its Label and Sanitary Department, the Unemployment Insurance Fund furnishes us with such a list every month. The Fund which showed 979 firms was still in receipt of money, i.e., they did not remit anything at all. We immediately got busy following up all such cases and com- mand prompt payment of all monies due as well as complete sets of weekly reports showing the earnings of each firm.
A veteran official of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union picked up a copy of Dr. Lewis Levite’s book, "Garment Workers’ Reminiscences," and on its pages, weighed in his hands for several moments, and cried, “Ah, this is my life in the garment industry! It is, even as it is the story of the life struggles of 100,000 other workers in the industry.”

When the 1922 convention of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers Union met in New York City, its General Executive Board had the task of presenting a report of the year’s work. The report was not a formal document, but a report by the story-teller of this history, it set a lofty standard, not only for trade union literature but for all social and industrial literature. Per Dr. Ervin had written earlier, in this way Dr. Lewis Levite has written this history with the assistance of a scholar and a University Press. It is a scholarly statement of facts, well documented, and presenting an accurate and authentic picture of a city, the garment industry, the development of union policies, and the struggles of a united women’s organization for the better conditions and rights of the workers, and in the interest of leisure, and for self-respect.

Several years ago there appeared in this magazine a series of articles entitled, pulsating life story of one clock maker. In that series the author presented the old story of the struggles of an individual to conquer the economic forces which endeavored to sweep him out of his class. In "The Women Garment Workers" we have the kaleidoscopic picture of thousands of individuals struggling to rise, not out of their class, but in their class and will maintain it, as an economic institution.

The color of her text is added by the tale Dr. Levite unfolds. "It is so human, so full of the virtues and vices of human beings by step we are taken from one period to another. The small, filthy sweatshops of the ’80s and ’90s, the long working hours, the low wages, the sporadic appearance and disappearance of the Union, make way for the period of greater Union strength, growing complexity of the industry, and developing union leadership. The gradual shift of power between locals and the International, the petty intrigues of factional rivalry, the appearance and disappearance of political controversies, between Socialists and Anarchists and more, are only signs of what a microcosm the Union really is. The Unity of the Garment Workers stands perhaps the gaining, the attempt to put into practice the many ideas of control over the industry graphically described in the report, and graphically described. In fact, the garments industry is not an "industrial experiment station." Voluntary arbitration, industrial courts, industrial cost of living, management, production standards, sanitary boards, unemployment insurance, recreation and education are the outstanding experiments. Even the publication of a history such as this one is, a record of failures and success, of the hopes and ideals of the workers, is an invaluable contribution. Nothing can confirm the relation of the history of the garment industry to the development of economic forces. Dr. Levite analyses the struggle of the workers, the fight of the workers, plus misdeeds in the preface to the history: "The technical simplicity of the trade gives the industry a certain charm of its own its human complexities. In the absence of potent mechanical factors of organization and standardization, there has been more room as well as greater need for the play of the human factor. The human factor, the men and women with imagination and with large social vision who could not only feel the sufferings of the workers, but with a realist’s insight into the social and industrial life. The content of ‘outsiders’ with the concrete realities of the trade, an insight into the structure of the businesses, medical men, university professors, social workers, financiers, Government officials, State Senators, and Cabinet officers, all play some part in the story and help weave the whole together. The industry and the Union become a composite of ideas, and modern conditions, which have been born of the labor movement of our day.

The industry and the Union become the expression of new ideas, but a medium of self-expression for new ideas, political ideas, labor ideas. The workers who are inclined to regard their union as one of a number of political organizations, who are willing to abide by the grossest laws of the State law, who are opposed to the political organization, this group of the movement, the workers who are assigned to the union the role of school, club, and friend. Thus the industry and the Union engage in political campaigns for the Socialist Party, and annual conventions, the formation of leaflets, the turning of the workers into an instrument of national and international consciousness and group vision. It is at the same time the story of the struggles of the workers in the industry to maintain and extend their leadership in the industry. The industry and the Union are the play of the workers. The workers and the union have been, in one sense, the leaders in the working class as well as for the scholar and student of social movements. The work has been done with equal importance to articulate presentation and scholarly inquiry. It has been done, and yet not been written.

Ernest Grindling discusses Presid­ent Calles' call for a "fighting pro­gram in Centtryside (New York)" for March. Mexico has had little real experience of "a fight for power" since the public office has been commonly regarded as a "spoil of war." The main points of the program are: the recognition and administra­tion of employees, the development of greater interest in the cooperatives, and the widespread of the idea of agrarian reform, friendly relations with the United States, the restoration of peace, and "a more nearly democratic government under a revolution that had ever had." The main weaknesses of the administration were the failure of the" leaders of the De la Harra revolution, failure to grasp political responsibility, the centralization of an atfactic nature among some of the Labor groups.

In his efforts to improve the Gov­ernment, President Calles has "made a clean sweep of the Department of Agriculture," though the former secretary was one of his friends and supporters, appointed the head of the Mexican Labor movement as Secretary of Labor (Lázaro Chacón). The Mexican Labor movement, Industry and Labor, put Mexico's leading scientist in charge of rural education, appointed an Indian general, who is a doctor, and a university president in the Secretary of War. President Calles is trying to balance the budget by eliminating grant and unnecessary Government armies.
A Food War

By NORMAN THOMAS

There is one kind of war in which man cannot afford to be a pacifist—the war against hunger, malnutrition, and destructive insects. No heros deserve better of the public than those scientists and semi-scientists who are doing the public research laboratories are fighting for the life of man. Lately we have been bombarded with edifying articles and magazines that in word and in verse speak of the war against insects. As if the world were never faced before with the realization that by pests like the gypsy-moth are introduced to new countries, Freeman, to the destruction of crops, the destruction of bird life, and other conditions of modern civilization and to the fact that man will win an ultimate and complete victory against the tiny forms of animal life, we have a big food supply, the ration for his clothes and the lumber for his houses.

The practical issue of the average citizen is this: not only must he cooperate with every rule for dealing with these pests, but his community must face the fact that the scientific employee of the Government who are leaders in the field of hygiene, is the symbol of the gift of funds. Not our Congressmen, but the scientists in Government employment, demand that any program that will win out, must be more, greater public recognition for invaluable service.

Birth Control As A Means of Progress

The sessions of the six international Neo-Malthusian and Birth Control Conferences have been concerned, as are the sessions of every scientific assembly, with the discussion of new developments in the science, the old and the new, in the social thinker. More than one point of view was presented on the important subject of over-population and its relation to peace and well-being. The net effect of the conferences was powerfully to strengthen the popular belief in modern methods of birth control as a condition for the intelligent control of the size of populations, monumen to the aid of the improvement of the quality of population, and a great blessing to the millions of people who are forced by their own ignorance and by the sterility of the laws to bring into the world children crippled in health and beyond the ability of their parents to support.

Labor History At its Best

Poets have sung of heroes in many a useless war. But they and the historians have neglected the great, inspiriting struggle of Labor to be free. Only lately have competent historians begun to make vivid for us the men and women, the tactics they used and the heroism they displayed in the struggle against slavery in coal mines and sweatshops and the crowded unsanitary rooms of tenements.

Dr. Louis Levine has made the most recent contribution to this new history. It is his third book and his fascinating volume, "The Women Garment Workers," prepared at the request of the executive council of the Women Garment Workers' Union. The Union honored itself by giving the writer, Dr. Louis Levine, the right to call him as an historian, not a hired editor. Thus he writes not as a sentimentalist, nor as a human warm and color with a thoughtful analysis of the whole and the sum of the industry and the successful steps in industrial self-government in which the I. O. U. has been so prominent. Every Labor Library should contain this volume which has practical sug-

A Labor Chautauqua

When we reached the mining town of Hasting's in the mountains of Pennsylvania one blustery March day, the wind had turned a banner stretched across the street upward, so that two miners, painted on the sign of the Labor Chautauqua, were standing on their heads. But there was nothing going on above the Labor Chautauqua itself. But five successive nights the comfortable auditorium of the Moose Theatre was filled with miners and their families. They listened to learned addresses and practical organization talks by such men as Professor David Lopeson of the Brookwood Workers' College; President Hemy of District No. 2, United Mine Workers of America; President Mauer of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; Richard Hoge, Director of Labor for the Pennsylvania Federation; Paul W. Fuller, the xericographic teacher and leader of educational classes in District No. 2; Louis Budge of Labor Age, and Norman Thomas of the I. O. U. The compound did more than listen. It furnished its own entertainments from the ranks of the rank-and-file and the young people. And mighty good entertainment they gave night after night. As a result, the working class has come into its own classes, the whole district, outside of Hastings, and with the help of a combined membership of 120 students. Claims are studying such subjects as the "History of the Labor Movement," "Some Aspects of Unemployment Insurance" and "The Coal Industry."
The report of the investigation of the cloak and suit industry of New York ordered last summer by Governor Smith's Special Mediation Commission is final at last. It is, in some measure, as conscientious a survey and summary of facts as can have been made by a body of expert investigators working without hinting bias. And anyone who knows how valuable or untrustworthy the theory or set of fixed principles. As such, the report is, of course, of outstanding significance for the organization of the workers in the last stages of textile industry in general. In this sense we are entirely in agreement with the comment of Governor Smith, who, upon receipt of a copy of the report, is quoted as having said that this is a clear and concise report which will undoubtedly be of the greatest aid in improving the future standard of living of the workers. The report is quoted further in his statement, "because it is the first time in the history of the industry that they will endeavor to solve their problems on a basis of scientific fact-finding."

We shall not undertake an analysis of the great mass of facts and statistics laid before us in the absence of space. We have, however, a duty to return to this report as frequently as we may, and to endeavor to place before our readers the outstanding findings of the investigation and the conclusions of the cloackmakers who are and who are not present only a few of the facts and summaries reached by the investigators, which throw a powerful light upon the conditions of the cloak and suit trade and to us, are therefore, of overwhelming interest.

To begin with, the report leaves no doubt as to the fact that the average earnings of the cloakmakers are very, very meagre. In 1924, generally speaking, there was no trade in the cloak trade at all. The report speaks in glowing terms and with a great flourish of the "pricey" wages of the cloakmakers. One would frequently hear it claimed that cloakmakers were the highest paid of all the wage-earners in the cloak industry. Our employers, naturally, were not adverse to popularizing this legend—so what with the adage that a man's wages are a measure of the market for a raise of wages, such a demand would be at once stigmatized by the employers and their apologists as a "hold-up" of the profligate overprivileged cliques.

The facts unasked by the investigators, however, tell an entirely different story. A comparison of the statistics in the report with the earnings of the men who work in the larger shops and are employed about 40 weeks during the year is revealing. The average, said the report, is $2,016 yearly, or about $50 a week. Now, if we turn to the earnings of the men who are working only 31 weeks in the year and are earning only $1,676 a year, or about $51 a week. Such are the monstrosities of increased production and increased efficiency that have been made by the employers and the press. It is clear from these facts revealed by the report that the great majority of cloakmakers are grossly underpaid.

On the other hand, we learn that the average earnings of the cloakmakers in New York today and have been for some years past must reach the inevitable conclusion that the "pricey" wages of the New York cloakmakers are practically starvation wages.

We stated that the cloakmakers who are employed in the big shops and are averaging $35 weekly are in a small minority. We get this information directly from the report which leaves no doubt as to the fact that the average earnings of the cloakmakers are very, very meagre. It is, indeed, a most illuminating part of the report. The report has a clear answer to this query, too. It informs us that each year near one-third of the sub-manufacturers in the cloak trade are forced out of business because of the annual failures among this group demonstrates. Second, it makes clear that no matter how shabbily this collector treats his own workers, he is himself being exploited even worse and is being forced into bankruptcy with frightening rapidity.

Who is it that is exploiting the sub-manufacturer?—No one else, of course, but the controlling factor in the industry—the man who is in control of the sub-manufacturers. It is this man, who is in control of the sub-manufacturers, who is driving the existing sub-manufacturing shops going out of business annually; it is the jobber who is forcing these establishments to change hands so fast; it is the jobber who is passing on the whole burden of the sub-manufacturing and in turn becomes easy prey for the clever, calculating jobber.

From these facts only one conclusion is possible. If the industry is to be saved from this demoralization, an end must be put to this whole system of buying up the trade. It is against another, this unconscionable competition which is ruin- ing the sub-manufacturer, the manufacturer, the workers, and the industry itself. The only effective curbing upon this cut-throat competition is contained in the demands of the Union to limit the number of sub-contractors, and to establish a guaranteed number of weeks of work for the workers employed in the industry. This would imply that each jobber would have to employ on his contracts as many men as the demand of his output, and it would safeguard the workers against any erosion by the jobber. It is this system of buying up the trade, as for example, one of the biggest jobbers in the industry, who operates what is in effect a club, concentrates his work in the shops of the contractors selected by him at the beginning of the year, to supply their workers with labor for a fixed number of weeks. The adoption of these reforms in the industry would make an end to the ruinous policy of setting up contractor against contractor, and of buying up the trade. It would give the "owners" of the trade a chance to work their own work, and it would enable them to do some of the producers of unnecessary and really unprofitable wares.

The theory that the introduction of the Union demands would result in the erosion of the public, and that the jobbers would be forced to do any of the dirty work which has been done until now. This is, indeed, a most illuminating part of the report. The report is a clear answer to this query, too. It informs us that each year near one-third of the sub-manufacturers in the cloak trade are forced out of business because of the annual failures among this group demonstrates. Second, it makes clear that no matter how shabbily this collector treats his own workers, he is himself being exploited even worse and is being forced into bankruptcy with frightening rapidity.

The cry that the introduction of the Union's demands would tend to increase the cost of garments to the consumer—cris which is likely to be raised by the jobbers and other upper echelons of the industry who have been proposed by the Union— is a cry which, when realized, might do in the direction of eliminating these evils. The jobber, limited to a legitimate number of contractors to whom he is forced to sell his garments under the threat of a boycott, would be compelled to practice his nefarious "competitive" tactics. His contractors will, therefore, be compelled to exploit the workers as shamefully as they are today. By that same token, they would also more strictly regulate the workmen, that is, to multiply swarms upon swarms of petty contractors and myriads of petty shops in the trade. The investigation has shown that the jobber would be compelled to improve the conditions of the workers to a point where the level of an industry where those employed in it might derive a decent livelihood from it.

The report leaves no doubt as to what the present irresponsible régime is doing to the cloak and suit industry. Let us consider for a moment what the report has to say to the workers. The report has a clear answer to this query, too. It informs us that each year near one-third of the sub-manufacturers in the cloak trade are forced out of business because of the annual failures among this group demonstrates. Second, it makes clear that no matter how shabbily this collector treats his own workers, he is himself being exploited even worse and is being forced into bankruptcy with frightening rapidity.
Productivity and Labor Costs

A Comparison Between America and Europe

By DR. HERMAN FRANK

In a recent article, the author, Dr. Herman Frank, discusses the productivity and labor costs between America and Europe. He notes that America is generally more productive but faces higher labor costs. The article argues that America's higher productivity is due to a combination of factors, including a more educated workforce and better infrastructure. However, the higher labor costs are a barrier to competitiveness. The author suggests that America needs to address these issues to maintain its global competitiveness.

The strike called April 13 in northern West Virginia by the United Mine Workers was the result of the decision of the striking miners, who have been working for the betterment of the miners' conditions. The strike will involve a large portion of the miners in the region and is expected to last for several weeks. The strike is a direct result of the failure of the companies to meet the demands of the miners for better wages, hours, and working conditions.

The strike is expected to have a significant impact on the coal industry and the economy of the region. The companies are likely to use imported coal or coal from other regions to meet the demand. The strike may also affect the transportation of coal, which may lead to disruptions in the supply chain. The government is expected to intervene to mediate the dispute and ensure a resolution.

The strike is a testament to the miners' determination to improve their working conditions and pay. It is also a reflection of the challenges faced by the coal industry in the face of increased competition from other energy sources and the need to address environmental concerns.

In conclusion, the strike in West Virginia is a significant event that highlights the ongoing struggle for workers' rights and better working conditions. It serves as a reminder of the importance of collective action and the need for continued efforts to improve the lives of workers.
There appears from time to time in the floods of printed words pouring from American presses a book that it contains a fascination all its own: it makes the spread of literary just a little more appealing. Must one peep through such unreadable books because there may be some common bookcovers a real clue to the solution of grave social problems? Why do men rush to write such involved nonsense? Why do other men unaccountably fail—290 million of them. Who, besides book reviewers presented with free copies by the publishers, read it? Is this democratic sort of scanning-managing newspapers, meeting pictures. Can Mr. Wakinshaw's "Solution of Unemployment"? Obviously, Mr. Wakinshaw has no eye for good hard reading material over admirable piece of thinking and writing will restore it. In the meanwhile it will be possible to write, while to let Mr. Wakinshaw point a moral.

The Porridge hot: But what has pea porridge hot, or pea porridge cold for that matter, or even pea porridge in your pot nine days after Mr. Wakinshaw's book? Just as much as Mr. Wakinshaw's book on the solution of unemployment can do to solve with solving unemployment. Mr. Wakinshaw mentions unemployment on page 8. He concludes—by dismissing the failure of unemployment. Remember when the slack season arrives on your shores close down that those who argue in terms of "unemployment" must be here dismissed, as either believing in an inferior level of civilisation (whether the serious State of Socialist bureaucracy or that of Capitalist supremacy) or victims of such a sloppy thinking that it would be idle to persue further.

Mr. Wakinshaw is not solving unemployment in his "Solution of Unemployment," what is he solving? He strives a hint. His subtitle reads, "Or (or, indeed) The Postulates and Implications of the Social Credit Theory of Major C. H. Douglas, M. L. M. E." Of course, Mr. Wakinshaw is not solving Major Douglas's theorem. No, indeed. The theorem is the open sesame with which he unbooks crony seized bulk in the domain of truth and practical affairs. The dispatch with which he solves everything under the sun—while you wait—with one wave of the magic wand is wondrous to behold. The Dwars' Report. Reconstruction. Bolsheviks. The Jewish Question. Money. China. The Gold Fallacy. War. Peace. Progress. "Inferior" Races and the Racial Peril. Science and Soul. Upon your honor. This hodge-podge begins with the aim of economics and ends with Science and Soul. Followed, of course, by the seventy odd pages proving that Mr. Wakinshaw's solution of unemployment is the correct one.

The devil is it, you know, as one of his friends might say, that Mr. Wakinshaw has read his sources—in a distressingly wide.

Mr. Wakinshaw's close attention the title of world affairs. He has kept abreast of the new trends in the social sciences. He has talked and conferred with many men. He has made all these thinking into the pea porridge but that is the "Solution of Unemployment?" Through some crack religion entered the brow, and ethics, and even mysticism. Poetry, art, has been specialized about and highfalutin' prose flourished. Little wonder the mixture leaves an indelible a taste.

Judging from his chapter titles, Mr. Wakinshaw's intent was somewhat as follows: in the first he set out to discuss "The Aim of Economists." In the next few he would outline the content of the Douglas"Theorem with the whole financial twist it attempts to give to Capital Socialism. In the seventh chapter he would resolve these considerations into "An Imperial Policy." And in the last he would try to discuss "Science and Soul" or the peace factors making for progress, all these subjects he permitted that "enough progress is conflict." Intimations, before Mr. Wakinshaw, have paved the way to a great deal of the latter intention. But perhaps a few illustrations may at least indicate their fate.

"(On the fact that the end of Economists and the end of Money as Goods Titles have not clearly defined) the present industrial system is visibly and daily tottering to its fall, and civilization must be clearly re-established upon a new created synthesis of science and soul.

"Doctors and schoolmasters tend to become public officials, while lawyers and doctors are a sort of the swarm of servants of the wealthy or their contrived corporations, while under the name of education the people enmeshed are not free individuals, but bondsmen who, whether by the state's secondary selfishness or the absorption of modern Marxism, are many of them clouding for the gloed increase of their fetters." Tell, Mr. Wakinshaw!

We have learned that our troubles today proceed mainly from misconceptions of Currency..."

"It is remarkable how the Jew is impelled in finance and all the luxuries of civilization... It civilisation is to consist of a society of producers with leisure, then the Anglo-Saxon culture of creative activity, inherent from the Nordic strain, will gain a stronger hold on the world by virtue of its aptitude for the maxim of imperial occupations... If, however, we are laping into a community or a rich few, while the rest of the world is sunk in poverty, we cannot compete with the Jew and kindred Gentile types..."

luxury and the essential student of and provider for all human weakness..." (e. g. art)

"The question of race and culture we are poised to have less and less world in this country... it has been said that there are today three powers in the world fighting for its domination—high Finance, the Jew and Romanism... the English attitude of tolerant accommodation toward the Kala Klau Klaus, the Orangeman and the Anglo-Indian is illogical when one recalls that in the same circumstances the Fall of Man..."

And thus a moral is pointed: Do not seek to solve modern social problems with neaty inclusive formulae; the problems are too complex. But why point such a moral? Every one will agree to its truth—for the other fellow's formulæ.

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Child Labor

By W. A. B.

Down in the depths of the factory's gloom They gather at early dawns Where the careless whirr of spindle and loom Gently lulls them to sleep And the god of gold in the tainted air An invisible Moloch stands... As he lies beneath the stars, there By the toll of childish hands. Backward and forward, ever and up Steadily still they go But they hold to the lips a bitter cap A cup that quenches not their craving For the hopes of youth grow faint and die Held fast in these iron hands, and thus cold, hard world has never a sigh For the patient, childish hands.

Ah, ye, whose darlings, in slavery ways, Know naught of grim despair, Think of the heated summer days And your children working here, Where never a cooling naphys comes Through the factory's stifled breath, Where the looms weave on and the spindles hum In the treadmill 'round to death.

And onward, upward and back, In the close and crowded rooms, In a dusty race on an endless track, Go spindles and shafts and looms; Till the angel of death, with fatal glass, Slips in, and plucks her dainty hand. As the mournful, long-shadows pass Over worn-out childish hands.

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NEW SLAVE MARTS

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Justice, Friday, April 10, 1925.
DOMESTIC ITEMS

Civil Service Show Women in New Job
Entry of women into new fields of work in recent years is reflected in the records of civil service employment, where they now hold many situations for which they were heretofore considered the past, said a statement by the Civil Service Commission.

While until recent years "it was difficult to visualize a woman employed in the government in other than clerical or stenographic positions, an increasing number are now being employed in the fields of chemistry and other scientific work, in addition to teaching, nursing and social work," the statement said.

Company "Union" Defends Long Hours

Boundhouse and Fords Explored by the Great Northern Railroad are forced to accept a 10-hour day, though the Railroad Labor Board has ruled that those workers shall be paid time and one-half after eight hours. The railroad management ignores this decision, and is defended by its company "Union."

As the recent convention of the company "union" in St. Paul, the roundhouse workers were denied representation. Then they asked that their grievances be corrected.

Trade unions declare that every working rule is violated by the company whenever such suits are profit-minded and they began to make demands of the union and the Federal government.

The present plan is to rejuvenate the scheme that would drive off the scene everybody else in the business.

Oppose Canoe Labor

Governor Baker has notified Kansas City business men he agrees with them that State prison labor should not be used in the manufacture of garments, shoes, brooms and other commodities in competition with free labor. It is stated that the Governor is considering plans to have the prisoners work on the prison farms in this city. Hundreds of acres of land could be used to produce crops and dairy products to supply State institutions. The amount of rock on some of this land could be crushed and used on State roads.

Physical Defects of Children Increased by Forced Labor

One-half of the working children under 14 and 15 years of age studied by the State Bureau of Women in Industry have physical defects aggravated by their work.

The study included 412 working boys and girls in this city who are under 15 years of age. It is reported there is a deficiency in the physical condition of working children and the physical requirements of their employment.

Almost one-half of the children entered industry because money was needed at home, but a second very large group went to work because they were dissatisfied with school and had to offer them. The desire which many of these children have for more education is emphasized by the fact that in addition to working every day, almost one-eighth of the children attended night school.

U. S. Employees' Union Files Work Plan

Standardization of working conditions among Government employees was urged by the United Federation of Federal Employees, affiliated to the A. F. of L. The unionists reiterated that a personnel manager be employed by the Government.

The Federal employees show how they are bound by red tape and conflicting rules that each bureau chief evolves, according to his mood and the needs of employees. There is no co-ordination between departments, and administrative officials in many instances, are out of touch in their own realm.

The Executive Council of the Federation instructed President Luther G. Stewart to present their views to the Chairman of the Senate and House Committees on Civil Service.

DON'T

Suffer from
BAD TONSILS

HAVE THEM TREATED AT
THE UNION HEALTH CENTER

1311 EAST 17TH STREET
NEW YORK

Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 12 Noon.

Charges for Operation on Tonsils and Attachments:
$25.00 FOR CHILDREN — $20.00 FOR ADULTS

FOREIGN ITEMS

BELGIUM

The Dilemma of the Belgian Miners

Belgian miners are faced with a decision of tremendous import. After enjoying a period of prosperity, the days of their contentment are numbered. The miners are faced with the decision of whether to accept a reduction in the price of coal.

In the first six months of 1924, coal prices fell from twenty to fifty per cent, and coal prices by about thirty-three per cent. The difficulty of finding a sale for the coal led to the accumulation of coal stocks, which, in spite of the ten-weeks' strike in the Borinage, amounted at the beginning of this month to no less than 1,123,500 tons. Miners' wages have fallen also; since May, 1924, unemployed workers' wages have been cut eleven per cent, and surface workers eight per cent. The employers now want to make another cut—six per cent for underground workers, and two per cent for surface workers, for March 1st. This would bring some of the wages below the minimum laid down in the Agreement of April, 1920.

Moreover, food prices have risen steadily ever since the beginning of 1924. The miners have declared that they intend to give notice to terminate the agreement of 1920 on March 1 unless the new wage-cuts are accepted.

The General Council of the Belgian Miners' Union has declared its willingness to negotiate provided that the minimum fixed in the Agreement is maintained. A few days ago it passed a resolution to hold an extraordinary congress, to consider the situation and express the miners' determination to stand firm, if necessary, to the last man.

BRAZIL

The Growth of the Brazilian Textile Industry

Thanks to European and American capital, South American industry has made great strides during the last decade. Its progress was greatly stimulated during the war, when, being cut off from its supplies of European goods, it spared no effort to make itself independent.

One of the industries which has advanced most rapidly during the last fifteen years is the cultivation and manufacture of raw cotton. It should go on to the point of being an asset to Brazil. Between January 1 and February 10, 1924, Brazil will have become one of the greatest raw-cotton producing countries in the world. Moreover, many great textile factories have recently been opened, in cooperation with German capital and the latest machinery. One hundred and fifty-four textile factories now exist in Brazil, and probably there will be fifteen more new ones before the end of the present year. A new wave of labor being created which will be used for manufacturing finer goods. It will have about 80,000 spinners and 1,000 looms. The President of Brazil is one of the largest shareholders, besides factory instrumenal in the new corporation, and was built with Brazilian, Italian, French, British and Dutch capital.

The chief centre of the textile industry is San Paulo, where about 175,000 persons are engaged in it, of whom the number of child labor is forty thousand. The prohibiting legislation, which banishes child labor in Brazil, but it is apparently not difficult to evade it; it is all the easier, because Brazil now has so many penniless immigrants and because eighty-five per cent of the people are illiterate.

GERMANY

The German President as a Trade Unionist

Ebert, the deceased President of the German Republic, became in 1889 a member of the Saddlers' Union which had been founded the year before. In the very first year of his membership he took part in leading a strike against the prohibition of the employment of women to cut wool. Even after his accession to the first place in the German Republic, he was always careful to retain his membership of the Union, to which he paid his dues regularly. A year or two ago the "left" members of the Berlin branch of the Saddlers' Union marked their disapproval of certain acts of the Government by securing the passing of an absurd resolution expelling the President from the Union. But for this, not only could Germany have lost Ebert's death an excellent President, but the Trade Union Movement would also have lost a faithful member.

The "free" trade unions (those holding the platform of Amsterdam) have issued a declaration calling on the employers to stop work for a quarter of an hour while the funeral of Ebert was in progress. This demonstration seems to be a proof of loyalty both to the dead President and to the Republic.

The Ways of Yellow Trade Unions

A few years ago there was a trial in Berlin which furnished some interesting sidelights on the ways of the so-called yellow trade unions. Fahrendorff, a member of Parliament, who had formerly been a member of the Yellow Federation of Trade Unions, testified that false lists of members were kept by the yellow unions. One union which had 183 members gave its membership as 5,183, another, which had 137, announced 2,187 members. The Union of House and Private Teachers had an income of 10,000 marks last year, the income of the hairdressers' union was only 141 marks and that of the landowners, 1,560 marks, but these unions spent altogether 150,000 marks, the deficit being supplied by the employers. But to the eyes of the while, these sums were minuscule in comparison. Ordinary lists of members are said to begin with the number 1,001, instead of one.

These discoveries will set surprise those who have been in contact with yellow trade unions and know how devoted they are to the interests of the employers.
Those of our members who wish to join this walk will assemble in a circle in the schoolyard at 10 o'clock, under the leadership of Dr. Nyoka. The walk will take place in two sections, one for the older students and the other for the younger ones. It will be led by some of our experienced teachers and will cover a distance of about three miles. The weather is expected to be pleasant, with some clouds and a gentle breeze. 

Then our students will be taken to various exhibition halls on the move. These exhibitions will provide an opportunity to see many fascinating things. We will visit the sections on prehistoric animals, the prehistoric man, the prehistoric man's cave, the prehistoric man's tools, and the prehistoric man's life. We will also see the tools and weapons that were used by the prehistoric man. The exhibitions will be open from 10 am to 5 pm, and admission is free for all students. 

These activities will be concluded at 5 pm, when the students will return to the school. There, they will have a chance to relax and socialize with their peers. The day will be a great opportunity to learn about our prehistoric ancestors and to appreciate the rich history that has shaped our world.
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.

3 West 16th Street, New York City
Out-of-town members can secure it at half price through local secretaries.

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

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

Combination Laws were more his work
than any other man's.

"Judged by actual results, the work of Place in this single instance was certainly one of the cardinal achievements
of the century. Yet his name in the orthodox histories is altogether ignored, and is not conspicuous, even in Labor records. School children are still sedulously taught to believe that Wellington was a greater man than Place, just as they are made to think that Waterloo was a more significant event than Peterloo. Place and his associates did not, it is true, seek to attract much attention to their doings. The measure passed through Parliament in less than a week, with
out debate or division, almost, as it were, "as by a motion" in the words of members within or without newspapers without.
But their attention was soon awakened by the sudden blossoming of the Trade Union movement: Unions multiplied
with astonishing rapidity within the first few months, and a series of strikes occurred. This led in the next session of Parliament to a demand for
the restoration of the act, "as a consequence of the legislation
laws. During the debates on the situation in 1825, the Prime Minister,
Lord Chancel- cellor, Lord Eldon, declared they were quite unaware of the passing of the
Act, and would not have ascertained it if it had known what it was.
But the work had been done, and re-
peal of the Act was out of the question. In the words of the pamphleteer of the 'Peas's Act' in 1825, the workers found themselves secure
of a remedy to the "wider and more
bargaining, the right to strike, the
right to organize. The Magna Charta
of the workman was written!"

A quarter of a century passed be-
fore the Trade Unions found the right to strike, in 1877, the same year
that they dreamed of the One Big Union, in which all the workers
would be gathered. The direction
had never been so aware of human
as the Grand Consolidated National
Labor Union was then. It did not live long, but at the height of its power it numbered more than half a million adherents. By this time industrial
organization was well advanced in the principal trades, and with the advent
of the Grand National A positive
fervor of activity set in. Strikes were
initiated in the name of Trade Unions and
industrial organization languished during
the time of political agitation
that followed. For ten years the story of the workers' class period was
the story of Chartism. But in mid-
century a new movement began with
the establishment of the engineers'
society on the new model. Unions
class period as the "global storm"
attack upon the poor farm laborers
of Tolpuddle, ending in the deporta-
tion of the leaders in 1814, and that it
ruled the fiercest indignation, brought about a confusion into
the minds of the Advisory Board, the
Trade Unions, the employers and the Government
became alarmed. Their hostility cul-
tivated in the days of the Tolpuddle
strike of 1812. The Tolpuddle strikers
were punished for their efforts to
organize the agricultural workers
against the power of the landlords.
The Week In Local 10

By SAM M. SHENKER

True to the purpose for which the affairs of Local 10 are arranged annually, the cutters, together with their families, gathered at the Bell Hotel last Friday night to celebrate their annual meeting. The meeting was held in the ball room of the hotel, which was tastefully decorated in red, white, and blue.

Following upon the heels of this affair, there took place the send-off for the four members of our Brotherhood who had been sent to Manhattan to represent Manager Dubinsky to the officials of the International. In addition, there were three other members of our union who were present at the meeting.

The occasion was one of great importance to the members of Local 10, who, by their votes, sent their representatives to the United States to represent them in the interests of their union.

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Gathering Symbols of Progress

One of the first impressions that one got at first glance of the gathering was the fact that the workers are capable of many things that were hitherto considered impossible.

An instance of this is the excellent musical program which the committee has arranged for the occasion. The music will be performed by the members in the local, and the program will consist of several pieces from Russian and Italian masters.

In addition, there was a dance held in the ball room, which was supplied by the Russian Song Orchestra, directed by Peter Ulej.

Brother Samuel Perlmutter, who was chosen toastmaster, introduced the musical program and made a speech in which he said that the workers are capable of much more than what they are accustomed to do.

His speech was followed by the musical program, which was eagerly awaited by the workers.

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