Justice (Vol. 7, Iss. 20)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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

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

Last Statement Meets Arguments Presented by Employers' Associations at Hearings—Presents Complete Summary of Union's Requests.

Justice Procedures

Last Tuesday, May 12, President Morris Sigman on behalf of the International Union, Vice-president Israel Feinberg for the New York Cloak and Drees Joint Board, and Morris Hillquit, Counsel for the Union, submitted to the Governor Smith's Advisory Commission of the Cloak and Suit Industry of New York a final memorandum containing a complete summary of the merits. This memorandum is also designed to meet some of the more serious objections urged at the hearings held before the Commission by the spokesmen of the Industrial Council of the Protective Manufacturers' Association and of the Merchant Ladies' Garment Association, to answer certain criticisms and complaints against the Union and to discuss the concrete suggestions of changes in the existing arrangements proposed by the associations of employers.

In brief the demands of the Union, in this final memorandum, are summarized under the following heads:

1. A minimum period of employment for all workers in the inside shops and in the sub-manufactories.

2. The designation of a minimum number of steady sub-manufacturers by each jobber designated on the part of the jobber towards such sub-manufacturers, including the obligation to furnish them with work to enable them to give their workers the minimum period of employment mentioned above.

3. An increase in wages.

4. A reduction of working hours from 44 to 46 hours per week.

5. The setting up of all clauses of the present agreement to be set up by members of associations shall be Union members.

6. That all members of the Industrial Council shall use Union made embroideries, buttons and other trims.

The main complaints of the Industrial Council and the Merchant Ladies' Garment Association against the Union are:

1. That the productivity of the workers employed in the inside shops is inadequate.

2. That the occurrence of stoppages of work or shop strikes in the shops of the industrial council members has not been properly checked.

3. That the Union is not taking

(Continued on Page 3)

Joint Board Wins Important Case Against Sadowsky Firm

Vice-President Perlestein Brings Charges Before Imperial Chair

The firm of R. Sadowsky, one of the best known and largest located in the New York market, has an independent agreement with the New York Joint Board, as it happens, by any of the existing associations in the trade. Recently there have occurred several gross violations of this part of the firm which have seriously affected some of its workers. The union decided to call the firm to an account: the case was turned over to Vice-President Perlestein, manager of district No. 1, who at once began to prepare the charges to be laid before Imperial Chair Ingerson.

The Sadowsky firm has an inside shop and a number of outside shops. These shops, designated by this firm under the code, are set up by any of the existing associations in the trade, and according to its agreement with the Union, the firm must maintain in these shops the same standards of labor as prevail in the inside shop. All work available must be distributed among all "unions equally.

The firm, however, seriously violated

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Payment of Unemployment Benefits Begins on June 1st

Registration Office Opens Today at 6 East 29th Street

Arthur D. Wolf, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, of the Cloak and Suit Industry, announced last week that he had engaged two clerks for an office to be used for the registration of unemployed workers in the industry. The office will be open by the Board of Trustees under the supervision of J. A. Corcoran, Assistant to the Chairman. The Insurance Fund office secures a record of each worker's lost time while employed from the weekly shop reports, which are sent to each office. The rules adopted by the Board of Trustees, however, require all workers not appearing on the weekly report to register for unemployment with the Fund, and report regularly until again employed. The registration office will be located at 6 East Twenty-ninth street and will open on May 15. All members of the local who desire to register will be notified of the time to appear. These workers, who have been temporarily registered at the office of the Joint Board during the past two years, will be transferred to this permanent office. The payment of unemployment benefits will become effective on June 1. All of the workers who have lost also since more week before January 1, 1925, will then become eligible for unemployment benefits and receive the first payment on June 8.

President Sigman Back in New York

Dress Trade Campaign Plans Perfected—Drive Started to Unionize Cloak Shops in Small Towns Near Chicago.

After an absence of two weeks, spent largely in organization activity in Chicago, President Morris Sigman returned to New York on Tuesday morning, May 12.

While in Chicago, Brother Sigman attended several meetings of the Joint Board arranged specially to discuss the pressing needs of the Chicago organization in his presence. President Sigman also visited member meetings of Local No. 5, the cloak operators' organization, Local No. 18, the Pressers' Union, and of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union. Local No. 160, of the Illinois dressmakers' union, has recently elected John E. Schubert as president of the union, succeeding President Sigman, who was elected by acclamation.

At these meetings, plans for a sustained and systematic drive in the dress trade were discussed and agreed upon. Miss Mollie Friedman, International Organizer in the Chicago dress trade, is to remain in charge of this activity as a traveling worker, working co-operatively with the officers and delegates of the Chicago Joint Board. The work will go on until at least nine months, or eight months until substantial inroads into the unorganized section of the trade have been made, when further plans and a change in organization

(Continued on Page 2)
Union Submits Final Memorandum to Mediators

(Continued from Page 1)

adequate and effective measures to unionize the industry.

The positive proposal on the part of the employers' associations were:

1. That the manufacturers be given the right to discharge a specified portion of their employees at certain times without right of review on the part of the workers.

2. That the employer be permitted to operate on the piece work system if he chooses.

3. The conclusion of employers be given certain advantages over independent employers.

The memorandum then proceeds to analyze, step by step, the requests of the Union, the basic principles involved, deriding them, their timelessness, mod eration, and urgency for the welfare of the workers and the health of the industry. From that it proceeds to the complaints lodged by the employers and proceeds that they are, as a rule, bare statements and conclusions unsupported by facts. It concludes with an analysis of the positive proposals made by the employers' associations and submits in their place some suggestions of its own containing reasonable provisions for the elimination of some alleged disadvantages of association arranged on an equitable basis of independent manufacturers and jobbers.

We shall publish in next week's issue of Justice some of the salient points of the Union's statement, as well as its concluding observations.

Chicago Dressmakers Stage Pageant

(Continued from Page 1)

get the moment during the pageant when the spirit of our International is, a red Greco robe with a torch in her hand, rose amidst the groups of girls dancing folk dances in the garden. In front of her, a beautiful girl, dressed as the Queen of May, with rifle and flowers, while everyone in the hall joined in the tune of the "Internationale.

"The affair has created a better spirit among our workers and every one is still talking about it. Brother Sigman was everywhere all the week. He is going to have a meeting with the executive boards of Local 66 and 67 this week. Will attend the Joint Board, where plans for organizing activity among the dressmakers will be worked out. A meeting of the shop stewards and price

Chairman Ingersoll awarded damages to the Union amounting to $2,500, and handed down a lengthy opinion bearing on many phases of the relations between the employers and the workers in the garment industry. Besides, the damages, which included a fine of $2,560 for breach of agreement, and $2,500 in liquidated damages for loss of time, Chairman Ingersoll ruled that the firm respect the closest out "union" and re-employ all their former workers. This impartial chairman also ordered that the firm give these workers, between now and July 1st, enough work to reimburse them for the time lost through their mansoulevries.

Ingersoll's decision has made a profound impression in cloak circles in New York. It is expected that the ruling will have a salutary effect on many other employers who might be inclined to regard their contract with the Union rather loosely, or as something which can be violated with comparative impunity.

LOCAL 131 HONORS UNION OFFICERS

The Clerk, Salespeople's Union Local 131, of the I. L. G. U. U., at its last meeting, honored a gentleman who is next in line to two officers of the Union.

President Samuel Leviwos and Sister Alice Greenblum, the secreta ry of the local.

Local 131 is affiliated with the Miscellaneous District Council of New York, which is being managed by Brother Leviwos, who had helped the local, some weeks ago, to raise a new settlement with the cloak and dress store owners where most of the members of Local 131 are employed. An agreement was signed on very satisfactory terms for the local's obligations, and decided to express to Brother Leviwos its appreciation in the form of a testimonial.

The occasion for it occurred last week. The secretary of the local, Miss Greensberg, is about to get married and the local had presented to her at this meeting a wedding gift of $100. Vice-president Leviwos was invited to the meeting to deliver it, but he was himself agreeably surprised when he learned that the local had presented him a handsome and very lesable traveling leather bag as a token of the greeting in which he was held by its members.

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With the Cloak and
Dress Joint Board

BY JOSEPH FISH, Secretary-Treasurer

A meeting of the Joint Board was held on Friday, May 6, 1885, at Local No. 423, 329 Corn Hill Avenue. Chairman-Brother Axel.

Committees:

1. A representative of the Skinner Arbitration Fund Institute before the Board and briefly explains the purpose of this Institute. He explains that the Institute was organized at present 26 schools and a summer camp maintained by the Institute, at which children receive a radical education. He requests that the Joint Board join this Institute.

2. Decision on this matter is postponed to the next meeting of the Joint Board.

Communications:

Local No. 2 informs the Board that their Executive Board approved the minutes of the Joint Board of April 22, 26th with the following exceptions:

1. The $25 ad given to the William Livings American Review for their 5c paper. Some debate.

2. The appointment of Brother Shapiro as Business Agent for the Department for the reason that Local No. 22—Local of Local 216, no longer member of the Board of Directors,-&-ed in the present election to the Board Board for the reason that the firm intends to go into the jobbing business. A committee of the Board was in favor of the Brother and recommended the recommendation for the reason that the strike was declared against the firm as well as the wages done by the workers. The motion carried, and a strike was declared against the firm as to secure the wages for the workers.

3. The Board asks for the reasons that the firm is not appointed as Business Agent. Local 2 requests a reconsideration of the matter.

4. The Board is pleased to report that the strike was declared against the firm as well as the wages done by the workers. The motion carried, and a strike was declared against the firm.

5. The Board refers to the last meeting of the Board of Directors, April 22, 26, and requests for the reasons that the firm is not appointed as Business Agent. Local 2 requests a reconsideration of the matter.

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Arbitration in Labor Cases

By N. I.

A "cycle would have been out of his element there, for even a cycle would have had nothing to criticise. "You think I'm exaggerating. Well, let me tell you have never attended any celebration which was like this one. As far as my experience and my observations are concerned, there have been few places in the world where the best possible place of campaign in lieu of all the circumstances.

Pure and robust arguments should be prepared in written form. They may be read at the hearings, unless, of course, the arbitrator desires to have his briefs without public reading, which is not the usual practice. Reading his briefs without approval may be true effective than oral argument from the point of view of courtesy, but it is necessarily restricted to the production of an order, clean-cut and comprehensive, presentation, unless an unsatisfactorily written argument or testimony is found. Besides, there is always an opportunity for a certain amount of criticism and argument through oral arguments into the reading, through answering the questions the arbitrator may ask and through the impromptu displays of knowledge which sometimes occur now and then between the opposing sides, either as the result of the proceedings or as the result of over-nervousness.

The Union and the Technician

The preparation of an arbitration hearing requires an understanding of technical ability. Both employers and unions are relying more and more upon the expertise of the technician in various phases of the work-economic research, statistical computation, adequate preparation of the report, writing the brief, etc. Where a union is in a position to avail itself of these facilities it usually pays to bring in a competent and efficient assistance is available. The union ought, however, to keep in touch with developments in every field of technical work, and consult and advise, with them on all matters. Above all the employer can only compromise if the employer can never shift the ultimate responsibility for the job as a whole on to the shoulders of the expert. The experts, if they are wise, will not accept this responsibility even if it is offered.

The actual presentation of the case before the arbitrator can be made either by the direct representative of the union, by a technician who has assisted in preparing the case, or by both jointly. Frequently there is an agreement as to whether the presentation shall be made by one or both jointly. Such agreement has its advantage, just as in warfare, in assuming the role of the general or the defense, and this means putting the weight in your own case face. Yet it may be easier to attack some opponents than to defend against others, and your own. What manner of man the arbitrator is must also be considered. What are his premises, his ethical standards? The positions of the debate, and give due weight to the intrinsic of the logic, which is so often so far above the skill of hair-splitting "technicalities"? Will he be swayed by first impressions or by the weight of the last word? Furthermore, is it well to lay all your cards on the table? Is it well to be too guilty or too used to the possibilities. This gives your adversary a great advantage.

Workers Health: Still Unprotected

A survey of the workmen's compensation laws made by the Workers Health Bureau since recent legislation in two sessions closed above how little attention lawmakers are paying to the victims of occupational diseases. Such obvious injuries as broken legs, coming under the accident provisions, are grounds for compensation, but the question is one of the methods of settling industrial disputes between workers and employers. There are various types of arbitration. Some are purely advisory, in the sense that they have some purpose opposed to arbitration in any form. Once a union has, however, decided to enter into arbitration, in whatever form it faces with the task of selecting a representative. It can get for its membership all the benefits that it is possible to get. It should bear in mind, however, the conditions under which the arbitration is to take place are equitable, that a fair and impartial representative is selected. In its actual case is well prepared and presented. Whether may govern the decision of an arbitrator, the one which gives no pains in the handling of cases usually fares better in the long run than one which roiles of love and kindness blemish from their faces as to make even brighter the very brilliant ball. Never have I seen grown men and women play with such a happy grace, they sang and danced, and talked and laughed, as if their ideal was to please everyone, and the toilers was already attained.

There was a calmness that was peculiar to the people of the place, and their yells. And speaking of voices. They did not have to encourage high-salted singers to perform for them. Brothers H. Senumark, M. Het. Alae, and A. Armand delighted the audience with songs from their most popular operas to the best-loved folk-songs in Yoikland, Russian and Italian.

Workers did not sing "Tis a Blue" or 'Mammy.' They filled the hall with the golden melody of "Love, Roselli, Paciotti, and scores of other masters. The liquid har- mony that came from their throats and voices, as they sang in the night, was a true sign of the equality and brotherhood of men, and they responded cheerfully and gladly, feeling simply rewarded by the applause of their brothers and sisters.

Who can describe the merry tableau that spread itself before the eyes of good food and drinks, or the bright dresses of the women, the beautiful flowers of the garden, and the brilliant colorings of the decorations by a vivid flower in the buttonhole— and there were flowers for all, men, women, and children—or the brilliant costumes of the innumerable bright lights which caught the colors of the jolly groups and reflected them down in the autumn merriment.

"Everything was there. Even the weather. But the weather was wonderful. For an attempt to deliver serious speeches in the approved and time-honored manner, I was firmly frustrated by the tremendous applause of the 400 guests each time I tried to take up a chair to make a speech.

"Finally the speaking members departed, and we all stood up to give expressions permitted at large. If that isn't a feat, at a workers' banquet, I'd like to know what it is."

The present New York occupational disease law is an example of the lack of interest in the interests of workers. In many cases are specified in the law now on the books there are no provisions for workers. The state does not provide for numbers of accidents. In Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota and Ohio, and two tor-
"Child Labor on the Farms"

By Edwin V. Ohara

Director, National Catholic Welfare Conference

The child labor situation on farms in the United States is one of the most discussed, yet on its own merits or demerits (as it merely needs to be discussed) but in its relation to the child welfare problem and the Federal constitution. In much of this discussion there is an assumption that the child labor question is a question of which lack substantial foundation.

It is constantly asserted that the moral and economic welfare of the child is so obvious and outstanding and the evils so insignificant that for one merely to raise a question concerning the matter is to conjure oneself of hostility to that which is ordained good will.

Weird pictures are drawn of the miserable situation which will exist on farms the day farms become subject of the amendment when a majority of Federal inspectors will prohibit service in the employ of boards. It is usually repeatedly asserted that the enactment of the child labor amendment would completely wreck the farms.

Aside from the fact that one is forced to suppose that someone credits such a change in the state of the country with such power as would develop by which such persons have read the proposed amendment. The most casual reading of the amendment and the amendment texts it clear to anyone that it involves only an "enabling act," and sets up no standards of child labor at all. The amendment would give to Congress as well as to the States the right to exercise a wholesome and the enforcing the amendment. The right to limit the hours of child labor, to regulate the conditions under which children work, and to prohibit the employment of children in dangerous and harmful occupations. That is all.

No State has yet attempted to regulate child labor on home farms. Not did Congress in either of its attempts to legislate concerning child labor include child labor on home farms in its provisions. The suggestion that the members of Congress who have their eyes to the proposition that the enforcement of the amendment is a question of the amendment for an opportunity to stop the farmer is the face is simply grotesque.

But if the assertion that farming would be injured by the enactment of the Child Labor Amendment is baseless, the assumption that rural child labor is altogether excusable is no less erroneous. I read Vol. IV of the Twentieth Century, by E. C. Goss, dealing with population by occupations. On page 34 there were 63,950 children in the United States between the ages of ten and fifteen working both as farm laborers (not on home farms) and 13,000, not in the pleasant summer time, but in the month of January. Moreover, these figures present but a fraction of the commercialized class of farm children. In the last ten years employed without suitable regulation in the sugar beet, tobacco, cotton, and fruit industries, as evil now growing, the trade with the Indian families. A society which would be satisfied with such a situation must be lost beyond hope of redemption. Fortunately for our sons, America will not be so content with this evil.

Hand, untrained for all except child labor before they have reached physical maturity can be justified neither on the farm nor in other industries. They

A "Reasonable" Rate

By Norman Thomas

A recent decision of Federal Judge Whiting that the Consolidated Gas Company in New York is entitled to a rate which will produce 8% on its investment raises two questions:

(1) What shall be the basis of valuation? In the valuation allowed in New York there is an obscure item of some nine millions which certain critics allege is for what is ordinarily called good will. Good will may be a real factor between two competing concerns, A and B, when A is in a going concern well established and popular. It is not a factor in the case of a monopoly. This is only one example of the difficulties courts and regulatory bodies have in determining true value on which rates may be charged.

(2) Why is 8% rather than 6% a proper return? Who pays costs rather than public service commissions or legislatures the wisdom to do that is a reasonable return and what is confiscatory and therefore unconstitutional? This much is certain. The City of New York does not have to pay 8% on its bonds. The city could finance the Gas Company at a lower rate than the Gas Company pays its stockholders. The one thing that stands in the way of efficient public ownership is the unwillingness of the people to see that they get the benefit of possible savings through public control by an honest, non-political administration of our utilities. A lousy, corrupt democracy which will not look out for its own interests costs us all very dear.

More Profits of Poison

Some months ago five employees of the Standard Oil Company in New Jersey died in stratified silos after manufacturing tetra-ethyl leaded gasoline. This gasoline now sold in 27 States to eliminate the knocking in automobile engines will of course bring enormous profits to the companies making it. The publicity following the death of the five men in New Jersey has caused many investigations by experts. This week the Bureau of Mines, reported that the new fuel properly handled will damage neither to its makers nor to the public in general. This report was vehemently challenged at a meet- ing of the Automotive Engineers by Professor Yandel Huns- ter of Yale supported by Drs. D. L. Ediger and Miss A. Tark- ness of the Bureau of Mines. Professor Hunter explained the presence of leaded gasoline (it is the greatest single question in the field of pub- lic health that has ever faced the American public) has been authorized by the Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of Mines report because it was financed by the interested company.

Professor Hunter's opinion seems to be confirmed by the experi- ence of two Columbia experts, Dr. Frederick D. Fiten and Miss A. Tark- ness of the Bureau of Mines. The Bureau of Mines is one of the leaders in lead poisoning in the course of their investigation. According to the Bureau of Mines, thousands of gasoline workers engaged in the manufacture of the new fuel, garage men, motor repair men, and the like, who investigate their supply of gasoline are exposed to lead poisoning from the fuel in any direct contact.

The "world" story Dr. Horatio Williams, professor of physiology in behalf of Columbia issued a formal denial that the "world" results had been reached. Yet this statement branding the "World" story as "utterly false" later admitted that all evidences of lead poisoning were found in these two workers and the "World" repeats, its informa- tion is derived from one of them. It will be interesting to watch develop- ments.

Whether any adverse scientific repu- tation may or may not be by the endorsement of the manufacturing companies as real and compel them to abandon this dangerous fuel remains to be seen. Bitter experience shows that the men will fight for the profits of poison. They will not admit that it is poison. This attitude is one of the evil fruits of our profit system. The health of the community must be guaranteed by the power of the com- munity. It cannot be trusted to profit-makers.

Roshersholm

special arrangement with the British Department of the Army, our members can obtain half price tickets to see Roshersholm at the Piccadilly Theatre, 98 Leonard Street, New York City. The Pittsburh on the second Street Theater. Cards entitling you to the reduced and can be obtained from the War Department, 34 West Street. Thoes of our members who will to see this play should do so at night, as it will not run for a holl period.
JUSTICE
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Friday, May 15, 1922.
EDITALIORS
THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND.
Two weeks from now, about June 1st, the recently founded Unemployment Benefit and Cloak Industry benefit plan will become
functioning, and such in our midst, as either by nature or "training,"
are always inclined to view with suspicion anything and all the Unemployment Fund takes on behalf of the membership; such an act
be incited by any charlatan or demagogue to regard unemployment
insurance as but another means of "wrestling out of the workers' pockets another few cents"—these doubts and crises will now have
an opportunity to realize for themselves, first, the practical aims and purposes of this measure and, second, their own比亚迪 and shortcomings.

In the first place, let us bear in mind, that it is not, in this instance, "training," "nature" or "character" that is the cause of our
unemployment benefit. Perhaps, the thirty, forty, or the whole sixty
dollars which a worker may at present obtain as his or her share for
the loss of any week's wages out of several weeks' work of the season will not grease his pans to any great extent, and we naturally
expect that those who are always ready and eager to find fault with the Union will still try only attempt to belittle on this
account the entire scheme of unemployment insurance in our industry.

We know these malcontents of our organization and we are familiar with their pure and disinterested efforts on behalf of the "workers." We are also not entirely convinced of the fact that
not all our workers are farsighted enough to have had through their
demagogue trickery. It would be therefore not altogether amiss to call attention to the matter of unemployment insurance, and by a detailed discussion of its advantages and disadvantages to the workers against the perennial wiles of our detractors who are leaving nothing undone to undermine the morale of the Union, our
workers' only effective weapon of defense and offense in their
fight with the employers.

In several European countries unemployment insurance has been in operation for a number of years past as an organized State relief agency. In America, however, unemployment insurance by the State organization is practically unknown. From all signs may not be realized for many years to come. In this country a great many economic and political obstacles stand in the way of its realization, not the least of which is the known and articulate objection on the part of the workers themselves to
government "doles" such as are being distributed on a large scale for a period of six weeks. Under such circumstances, if unemployment insurance is to be at all materialized at present in this country, it could naturally
only be that the workers themselves, and in such a seasonal industry as cloak making it could obviously find no other legitimate form of expression except through insurance introduced by their own organization. Various plans had been in
mind for several years, on several occasions, but these plans had been frustrated each time by seemingly insurmountable obstacles, not the smallest of which was the fear that, no matter how good and how generous the insurance rates might be, the workers would find the burden of maintaining it a duty which they neither could nor would desire to undertake.

These plans, therefore, had to be abandoned to make room for another arrangement which was regarded as more acceptable to the workers. The Unemployment Benefit and Cloak Industry benefit plan was thus determined. The rate of the benefit structure is in
part the major part of the money which would go toward the raising of the unemployment fund. Surely, there could be no more seaworthy employment plan than in which the workers themselves are the facturers of the benefit. The plan, as it has been formulated certainly is not their fault that they can find during the "slack" seasons no takers for the only commodity they may sell in the, 
industrial market. The problem of unemployment, which is an
obligation upon the industry and those who run it, the employers, to help the workers who are so indispensable to them during the
"black" seasons, to tide over the distressing periods of unemploy-
ment.

It was such a plan that the General Executive Board of the
L.I.G.W.U., in cooperation with the New York Joint Board, had
proposed among the other demands presented to the New York
cloak employers last summer.

The Governer's Special Commission in the Cloak Industry
recommended the approval of the Union's demand upon the terms
suggested by the workers' representatives, namely, that the
employers contribute one per cent of their weekly payroll towards the rais-

This may be added that the rules governing the payment of un-
employment in operation at present are not calculated to remain
unchanged. In the past, insurance benefits in this country, the un-
employment benefits could only be given to such workers as have
been idle during the "legitimate" 17 weeks of the season. The short
seasons are not a great hardship to the worker, as he has to work
unemployment during these nine weeks were a law of nature
that could not be altered. But this will, of course, change entirely
the system of unemployment, which benefits are given to the
employment during the year for all the workers in the cloak and suit
industry. Then our unemployed men and women will be entitled
to have a certain amount of money for the period in which they have
an arrangement which will practically secure for them a livelihood
all year around, an object which the Union is primarily determined
to attain.

Right now, nevertheless, is is not the size of the out-of-work
benefit that we have to worry about. Those facts which made this initial
experiment in the task of securing our members against the
ancient ravages and distress of periodic unemployment in the
cloth and suit industry, is the fact that the Union has finally, through the exercise of its power and prestige, succeeded in establishing the principle of unemployment insurance for the workers of the industry and that the employers are to contribute the major share. Or, if, for any reason, it is quite likely that the employers will be later called upon to bear
the entire cost of the fund, it is to be remembered that the fund has been established, there is every
reason to believe that this fund will extend its scope and functions so

Blasted Hopes of World Revolution.

Special Correspondence to Justice

By LEON CHASANOWICH

Though fully aware that without its success in other lands their own country would be a lone attempt like the Paris Commune. As a palpable confirmation of their faith, the German Socialists then clave the upheavals in Finland, Bavaria, Hungary, and later, the course of events in Italy, Spain, and Germany, and his associates invariably in those days used to point to these revolutions as the social revolution on the march.

Bolshevism had laid particular stress upon Germany, spearhead no effort or sacrifice to accelerate, with the aid of the Third International, the march of history in that country and seeking to achieve a proletarian victory in Germany not merely because it was for Russia geographically, but because it was also because it seemed at that time that no other country was economically and politically suitable for a social revolution than highly industrialised Germany driven to the abyss by the Versailles Treaty.

The aid in this direction from the Third International had been offered quickly if it was to be of any use at all. This, in fact, was the mission of the Commissars; it had been the explicit purpose of offering the revolutionary forces of the world proletariat and organizing these into potent, fast-moving relief armies for the benefit of Soviet Russia harassed on all sides by capitalist enemies.

The whole history of the first few days of the Third International breathes with illusions concerning the rapid occurrence of the revolution. The conditions for admitting new parties into the Commumists' faith, the party of peace, has been purposely severe on the ground that in times of social revolution, in a period of social civil war, when the Bolsheviks were in command, to declare war...
IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

By SYLVIA KOPALD

With every book appearing from the pen of Sinclair Lewis, the reputa-
tion of Sinclair Lewis becomes in-
creasingly fascinating. Here is a man who is both hated and admired, in-
equably among the foremost ranks of our contemporary novelists. Here is a novelist who is both loved and loathed, most intently by Americans to view in its typi-
cal humanity, in terms of Main Street, Babbitt, Arrowsmith. The
very name of the great mid-

Third-Year-Book of the International Federation of Trade Unions, 1925.

Published by the International Federation of Trade Unions, 1925.

We welcome the appearance of the new work of the International Federation of Trade Unions, which may most certainly be said to be the most complete, the most important, and the most effective book in this field yet published. The

From this publication we see that at the end of 1923 there were affiliated to the Federation 23 Trade Union cen-
tres, comprising 835 organizations, and including a total membership of 1,467,145 members out of this total, the sex is reported, so that we find that of this number 12, 507,419, or 8.6% are men and 5,179,179 (11.4%) are women.

A detailed table setting out the various orientations in the trade union movement shows that the total number of organized workers at the end of 1923 amounted to 26,459,539. In 1924 the trade unionists have adopted the platform of the Interna-
tional Federation of Trade Unions, while 5,456,689 (32.3% in total) have joined the International

In 1923 the ILO was set up in Geneva on the initiative of the International "Co-operative Alliance" and the young "workers" Socialist International;

It may also be specially nucleated that the yearbook contains, for the first time, detailed reports as to the conferences held by the organisations in the various countries, written by leaders of the national centres.

"The influence of the International Yearbook of Labour Statistics as a statistical year-book this publication will be of the greatest service to all those active in international labour movement or who take an interest in the work of the labor move-

Waldman & Lieberman

100 Broadway
New York
Telephone: 567-6424
**DOMESTIC ITEMS**

"Loyalty" Mothers Sued for Damages

The murder of five trade unionists at Bogalusa, La., in 1919 by "loyalty leagues" gun men is recalled by a damage suit against the Great Southern Lumber Company in the Federal District Court. It is charged that the company employed the gunmen to block the organization of its employees.

The suit was started by Mrs. L. E. Williams, widow of one of the victims. She asks for $50,000 damages. Williams was president of the Bogalusa Central Trades Council. He and his associates were at the Williams house when the gun men drove up in automobiles and opened fire with shot guns and rifles. Three unionists were killed outright, and the other two died of their wounds.

The men then went to Rid Ducan, an industrial negro clergyman, who was aiding the whites to organize the mill workers. Ducan hid in the swamp and later escaped to this city. The robbers then drove his home and burned "many of" his belongings.

Since the assault every effort to secure criminal action against the thugs has failed and a civil case was finally started after years of unsuccessful effort by the law. The unionists, who will reside at the Williams in this case, testify for Mrs. Williams. Identified several of the killers who appeared in court and who are included in the plea for damages.

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**FOREIGN ITEMS**

**ENGLAND**

**GERMANY**

**GERMANY**

The Success of the German Trade Union Bank

The "Bank of Manual and Non-Manual Workers and Civil Servants, Ltd.," which belongs to the "free" trade union, and was founded on May 31, 1924, has just submitted its first report on activities.

The balance-sheet of December 31 shows a gross profit of 229,661 marks and a net profit of 129,585 marks. Out of this net profit, 75,890 marks will be allocated to the poor relief fund, 29,000 marks to a special reserve fund. A 10 per cent dividend has been paid.

**Germans Workers Fight for Eight Hours**

The general confiscation of the German trade unions in continuing its vigorous fight for the eight-hour day.

Early in the year, yielding to the insistent demand of organized labor, the Government abstained from interfering in labor disputes in blast furnaces and coke works, but excluded rolling mills and locomotive and Thomas converters.

To whip the reactionary government into line the International Federation of Metal Workers called a conference in Cologne.

The "eight-hour" declaration, entered into by the "coalition" ministers, is "not only of the utmost cultural importance to the workers, but also conforms to the necessities of modern economic development. Its purpose is to curb the power of the internationalized, or workers in Germany and the rest of the world, as well as to give the workers in Germany and the rest of the world as well."

The conference condemned the German Minister for Labor for limiting the official decree to blast furnaces and coke works, denounced the large-scale industrial magnates for their opposition to eight hours, and insisted that the shorter workday shall be applied to the entire industry.

**Pensions for Employees of the Labor Movement**

An Assistance Association has long existed in Germany to give aid to employees of the "free" trade union and the Social Democratic Party, when they have become incapable of further work, or, in the case of their death, to aid their surviving dependents. Contributions to the association were paid either by individual members or by organizations. The whole income was paid to the members, and yet avoided responsibilities of which might fall heavily upon their fortunes in the future. This organisation, like all other German insurance institutions, suffered acutely from the inflation, and had to be liquidated in June when 54,939 marks had been paid out in pensions to 202 employees, 411 widows, and 79 orphans.

**AUSTRIA**

Trade Unionism in Austria

The National Centre of the Austrian Trade Unions has just issued its annual report for 1924. The report shows that the Centre comprised 667,376 fully-paid-up members. In comparison with the previous year, the fully-paid-up membership has declined by 26,729, the loss being due to the slump in trade and the heavy unemployment.

The total income of the Austrian trade union centre in 1924, including the balance from the previous year, was 110,729 Austrian schillings, against an expenditure of 1,472,119 schillings. A Fighting Fund for emergency use is administered confidentially.

The National Centre receives an affiliation fee of 1 d. out of every trade union contribution paid in. "Labour and Economics," the official journal of the National Centre, has a circulation of 15,000.

**LATVIA**

Ratification of the Eight-Hour Day Convention

On March 21, the Latvian Parliament ratified the Washington Convention concerning the Eight-Hour Day and the 48-hour Week. The Latvian Representation in Paris has been seated in the debates there. The Latvian delegates are five.

The Government proposed a conditional ratification; namely, that the Act should only come into force after the Convention had been ratified by all the important industrial states and that the Act should not be ratified until the ratification by the States of the greatest economic importance mentioned in Article 392 of the Peace Treaty.
EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

"Clear Voices In English Literature"

By J. H. Stolper

Course given at the Workers’ University of the INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION Season 1924-25

Lesson 1. Anatole France: The Skill and subtlety of French irony.

(Note: There are few courses given in another language than English. The convenience of the Parisian is a topic of discussion among the students.)

Ibsen’s Rosmersholm at 52nd St. Theatre

By special arrangement with our Educational Department, I. L. G. W. U. members can obtain tickets at reduced prices.

The "Clear Voices In English Literature." By J. H. Stolper. The course given at the Workers’ University of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union Season 1924-25. The lesson on Anatole France: The Skill and subtlety of French irony. The comment on the Ibsen’s Rosmersholm at 52nd St. Theatre by special arrangement with our Educational Department, I. L. G. W. U. members can obtain tickets at reduced prices. The feeling that the desire for adult education is one of the most widespread and more thorough. Well-instructed groups of workers, twenty-five years old, will be eager for adult education. An illiterate group, or a group named by drink, will be hosts to classes. A group of well-educated youths, fed on dogmas and preconceived notions and picturesque phrases dealing with cataclysmic changes and millennial hopes, will be superior to education, to careful analysis, to surveys of fact. A thoughtful paper on mass education has been written by J. M. Budish of the United Labor Education Committees. The irony is that the subjects involved in the curriculum should be: (1) Natural Sciences. (2) Social Sciences. (3) Art and Culture. He suggests that the shop meeting reaches more workers than any other union activity. About 75% of the members attend. If the technique of the shop and the routine shop problems are made an approach to the study of the structure of the economy, whole and then of the interrelation of industries, the shop has become particularly useful. In local union politics it is useful to be able to reach about 10% of the wage-earners. The shop committee is an organized, an active minority of 10% hold office work on committees and attend meetings at various points. The series of lectures must at first be closely related to the pressing industrial problems of today. A group of workers, fed-up with injustices, the open shop campaigning, the shop chairman’s movement. The official journals or endorsed papers are a neglected education medium.

"Grasp the Opportunity!" The Office of the International, 3 West 16th Street, is open every Monday and Thursday and Saturday to 7 p.m. The Young Women’s Garment Workers’ Union at 500 West 28th Street. is open Monday to Friday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

В Москве.

Президент Международного Юнош.
сы М. С. Гринк рассказывает, что в_since_февраль, когда Михаил А. Гринк был в Москве на Выставке, он был умеренно националистическое и экономическое сотрудничество этот этап развития Польши.

Торец, Недавно.

Несмотря на то, что в этом месяце состоялись столь значительные деловые переговоры, но на своих встречах были приняты ряд важных решений.

Приехавший из России.

Секретарь Торецкого отделения М. С. Гринк рассказывает, что в настоящее время в Москве проходят переговоры между деятелями Российской Федерации и Российской Польши.

День Октября.

Сегодня в Москве проходит торжественная церемония открытия нового здания Международного Юношеского Совета.

В Офисе.

На состоявшемся в помещении 11-го этажа здания заседании Центрального Совета Российской Польской Федерации были обсуждены следующие вопросы:

1. Принятие и принятие резолюций на заседании Офиса и путеводителя Центрального Совета.

2. Проведение и принятие проектов Декретов о Демократическом строительстве в России.

3. Принятие и принятие проекта Декрета о Демократическом строительстве в России.

4. Принятие и принятие проекта Декрета о Демократическом строительстве в России.

5. Принятие и принятие проекта Декрета о Демократическом строительстве в России.

Правила Финды.

1. Рабочий год начинается 1-го февраля, завершается 1-го марта.

2. Годовой отпуск предоставляется 1-го сентября, но его можно уменьшить до 1-го августа.

3. Независимо от того, на какой работе находится работник, ему предоставляется 1-го сентября отпуск.

4. Независимо от того, на какой работе находится работник, ему предоставляется 1-го сентября отпуск.

The Women's Garment Workers

A History of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

A Book of 640 Pages, Excellently Bound

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

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Unanimous approval of the penalties imposed for violation of the overtime law was given by the members at their regular meeting on Monday, May 11th, in Arlington Hall.

Others Deprived of Work
Sunday was a day of leisure for some of the members from the reports of the Executive Board which drew the heavy work in the slack season. This was seen more clearly in the slack season it may be argued that the work they had undertaken was an additional cut rate was the result of the cut rate, permitting a fee low as $7.50. The additional regulation for insurance fund was made, which included the work of the Executive Board in the slack season when work is plentiful in the slack season the cut rate is not deplorable of his week's work. The hiring of the additional cut rate is a violation of the regulations given by Isakor Nadow, the manager of the clock division, in the name of Max Moskowitz, who was not only charged with working excessive hours of overtime but who also had the privilege of receiving proper pay for overtime. The business agent handling the case made a collection of the difference in the pay.

An examination of the books of the Super Clock Company showed Moskowitz was charged with working excessive hours of overtime. The result was that the clock division was operating at a loss, which would have caused difficulty for the company. Under the words of the opinion of the regulations the rules were very clearly a slight error and injustice to harmonize with the rules.

Miners Send Thanks
The office is issued in a letter from Brother Will C. Thompson, Treasurer of District No. 17 of the United Mine Workers' Union, in which he acknowledges receipt of clothing sent to the strikers in the mines. "I wish to express my hearty thanks to all those who have contributed anything to the harmony of the opinion that the rules are clearly stated, and for the benefit of our Union in the future."

Members and friends who contributed anything, including Mr. Nauman, and his brothers Harry Beren and Louis Cilien.

Employers Also Punit
A desire to adjust the complaints filed by the office reveals the fact that it is not only the cut rate used to produce the complaints. Furthermore, it is only one of the ways in which the union's rights are being interfered with. The Board was compelled to go to some lengths, during the course of its meetings, as the matter of the overtime work. During the past three weeks, nine of the divisions have been placed in the position of not being able to work due to the cut rate. These divisions have been closed, and the strikers have been working without proper notice. These strikers have in some cases been penalized for doing their own work.

The officials have in some cases been penalized for doing the work of the strikers who have been displaced. The Board has been unable to find any other way of helping the strikers.