Justice (Vol. 7, Iss. 22)

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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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Fourth Quarterly Meeting of General Executive Board Stats on June 2nd

To Meet in Chicago at Hotel Morrison—Will Take Inventory of Wear Markets—To Review Results of Organizing Activity

The regular quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U., fourth since the Boston convention, will begin its sessions in Chicago on Tuesday, June 2, at the Hotel Morrison.

The meeting will have to tackle a number of very important problems facing at this moment the I. L. G. W. U. Chicago has been picked as the place for the meeting in view of the general interest which the steady campaign that is being conducted in the dress industry of that city is arousing in leading circles of our Union. Among the major motions to be discussed at the meeting will be the situation in the New York doll and out market and the pending negotiations between the Union and the employers' associations in the industry and the hearings before Governor Smith's Special Advisory Commission.

The results of the campaign in Toronto, Montreal, the condition in Philadelphia, the outcome of the drive in the miscellaneous trades in New York, in the competition in the coat industry in Connecticut, and the many other activities of the International, such as the planning and construction of cooperative apartments in New York in conjunction with other friendly bodies, will be reviewed in detail by the members of the G. E. B.

Individual members, as well as locals, who desire to participate in the discussions and come to some accommodation, may be sure that their names will be carefully considered and included in the agenda of the meetings (Continued on Page 2)

Chicago I. L. G. W. Unions Show Encouraging Progress

Mrs. Eliza J. Toomey, who has been the President of the I. L. G. W. U. in Chicago since 1920, has announced that the union is in a far better condition than it has been in many years. The membership has increased steadily and the financial condition of the union is sound. The officers have been working hard to improve the condition of the union and it is expected that the union will continue to make progress in the future.

Delegate From All New York, Philadelphia and Boston Locals Will Attend Opening of Unity House on June 12th

Forest Park House to Usner in Registration Work in Full Swing

The opening of the 1925 season at the Workers' Unity House at Forest Park, Pa., will begin on Friday night, June 12, when the International Unity House Committee will open the doors of the house to a large gathering of I. L. G. W. U. members and invited guests.

The opening of the season will be an exciting event for all who are interested in the activities of the Unity House.

Dressmakers' Attention!

Saturday, May 30, 1925 in a legal holiday in the dress industry.

Week workers, working a full week beginning Monday, May 25th and ending Friday, May 29th, are entitled to be paid for four hours extra, that is, paid at the rate of a 56 hour week. Week workers working only part time during this week are entitled to be paid at the rate of a 35 hour week.

Fraternally,

JOINT BOARD, CLOAK, SKIRT AND DRESSMAKERS' UNIONS,

JOSPH FRIH, Secretary-treasurer

Colchester Cloak Firm Returns $650 As Back Pay

Additional proof that the Out-of-Town Cloak Company, I. L. G. W. U. is keeping close guard over conditions in the cloak shops proves that a Colchester Cloak Company, of Colchester, Conn., to return to its twenty workers $650 in back pay and unemployment premiums.

The wage, which is making work for a New York union job, has been secretly forcing its workers, during the last few weeks, to work 50 hours a week for $44 hours. When the matter finally leaked out, Brother Shab demanded that the firm pay back the wage workers who had been forced to work by the men who operate the shop. The workers then went to the Union.

The stoppage lasted a few days during which the New York jobbers joined the Colchester Cloak Shop with work brought pressure upon its owner to settle with the workers. The firm paid a check for $650, of which $600 went to the workers as back pay and $50 was forwarded to the Unemployment Fund in New York as the premium due for unemployment insurance for this shop.

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A musical and literary program will be rendered the next evening, Saturday, June 13, by a choice group of artists, among them Joseph Cher- nowsky, "cellist; John Baroff, violinist, and Dora Booscher, soprano. A complete program of this concert will be given in three pages next week.

The Unity House Committee has invited every branch of the International in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities to attend the opening of the Forest Park. The Committee has already been informed that all the locals have accepted the invitations and elected committees to represent them at the gatherings. The locals are therefore requested to forward at once the names of their delegates to the office of the Unity House, 3 West Fifteenth street, New York, with the request that proper arrangements for their care and housing may be made at once.

The registration work for the season meanwhile continues to show appreciable progress despite the small number of workers present in the shops for a few days. Miss Ada House, in charge of the registration office, reports that within a few days Miss Ada House, in charge of the registration office, reports that within a few days Miss Ada House, in charge of the registration office, reports that within a few days Miss Ada House, in charge of the registration office, reports that within a few days
Local 50 Jubilee Celebrated In A Blaze of Glory

President Sigman, Secretary Baroff and the G. E. B. Great the Philadelphia Dress and Waistmakers —New York and Boston Locals Send Delegations — G. E. B. Presented a Beautiful Testimonial

FRIDAY, MAY 29

The twentieth anniversary of Local 50, the waist and dress organization of Philadelphia, was solemnly celebraed and the membership took part in the whole labor movement of that city.

In Philadelphia a splendid musical program, under the leadership of J. Kaze, was enacted by 25 members of the renowned Philadelphia Orchestra. The concert included some solo renditions by Helen Buchanan, Hilda Goddard, William Goddard, Mrs. J. Kaze, who awarded the artists with generous applause and recompensed their return another time as a pre-announced program. The stage of the old playhouse was lined with wreaths of roses and the event was witnessed by groups of workers from union waist and dress shops in Philadelphia.

On behalf of the Philadelphia Waist and Dressmakers, President Baroff, accompanied by President Abraham Rosenberg, presented the Rotarian, A. G.м. and B. L. W. C. to the committee of the Workmen's Circle. A special delegation from the Boston Joint Board, headed by President E. C. M. and S. C. and Secretary Jarehels and Sumonson, and the New Jersey District Council was present at the banquet. The Rotarian, A. G.м., besides President Sigman and Secretary Baroff, was represented at the table by Paul N. High, Joseph Baroff, Frank Lavin,erdale, Brensw and Miss Collin.

The ballroom in the evening. In the evening, not less than 400 of the active workers of the Philadelphia Waist and Dress Organization, including all the invited guests and visitors from out of town, attended the banquet at Station Hotel, Snyder avenue and South Fourth street. The dinner was followed by a dance after which a serenade supplied lively music. Brother Reisberg acted as toastmaster at the banquet, and among those who responded to his call were Luigi Antonini, son brother of the International Waistmakers' Union, Local 50, of New York; Jos. Braginski, for the United Hebrews, and Harry Berger, for the Philadelphia Forward; Paul Martin, for the Dressmakers' Union of New York Local 22; Vice President Peisker, for the G. E. B.

A very impressive moment was created when Twostein Reisberg had read to the gathering a beautiful testimonial addressed to the Philadelphia General Executive Board of the International by Local 50, in which the able devotion and the loyalty of the members of the Philadelphia organization to their International is expressed in touching terms. This was followed by a brief talk by President Sigman in which he explained to the Philadelphia dressmakers in his eloquence and unambiguously, to the important role of the union.

Philadelphia Locals In One Joint Board

(Continued from Page 1)

matters has made the merger now timely and practical. The merger was carried out officially by Vice-President Savotrao, and E. C. M. and B. L. W. C. are present at the meeting. The joint board will be under the management of the President of Local 50, the past four years manager of the Philadelphia waist and dress organization.

The Philadelphia Locals has been identified with the Philadelphia Chalkmakers' Union. In the capacity of founder, organizer and manager, has been commissioned by the International Joint Board of the Montreal Chalkmakers' Joint Board, for which city he will depart in a few days.

President Sigman Sends Message

President Morris Sigman was scheduled originally to present at the Philadelphia Chalkmakers' Joint Board last Wednesday, but owing to pressure of business and the urgent necessity for his leaving for the West on that same day, had to content himself with forwarding the following message to the board:

May 27, 1925.

Joint Board Chalk and Dressmakers Union,
226 North Ninth street, Philadelphia.

I regret very much I cannot be present on this great occasion when the subordination of the forces of our International Union into one Joint Board takes place. As you well know, the task was not an easy one but industrial developments and the tendencies of Philadelphia principles made it absolutely imperative. In my sincere hope that the consolidation of our forces in Philadelphia will lead to a greater progress and a greater establishment of the aspirations of our Philadelphia workers toward a fair and just administration, I accept my heartiest congratualations and best wishes on this historic occasion.

The union and the trust will be a source of new inspiration in the task that confronts you in your new capacity as president of the Philadelphia Union and organizing completely the Ladies Garment Workers in your city under the able leadership of Your President Reisberg and your other officers.

NOTED LAWYERS TO DEFEND TEACHER ACCUSED UNDER NEW TENNESSEE EVOLUTION LAW

Neal, Darrow and Malone to Fight Scopes' Case.

Accepting the challenge of the announcement that William Jennings Bryan will handle the case against J. T. Scopes, E. D. B. of Tennessee, charged with teaching evolution in violation of the Tennessee law, the American Civil Liberties Union announced that Dr. John R. Nest, former Dean of the Law School of his University of Tennessee, who was recently dismissed from his post for his views on evolution, had agreed to act as senior counsel for the defense.

Dr. Neal, who will argue the Scopes case when it comes to trial after indications that he will accept the challenge, was candidate for nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket in Tennessee, but was defeated for the Governorship and now he is not to participate in the issue of evolution. Dr. Neal is considered an authority on evolution.

Clarence Darrow of Chicago and Dudley Field Malone of New York have volunteered their legal services to the defense, which have been accepted by Dr. Neal.

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ANTHONY DI PAOLA, Cashier

FIORIELLO L. H. GARLAND, Attorney of Bank

TORONTO CLOAK FIRM LOCKS OUT WORKERS; UNION DECLARES STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

Judeo. The cloak firm took away completely from the association and locked out its workers. The covers are considered by a strike. Brother Set Polakoff, International Organizer, in Toronto, arrived this week and met with the President Sigman on this matter and left again for Toronto. It goes without saying that the union is on the side of the workers. The Royal firm was formerly an influential member in the local management and the other members has even served as officer of the employers' organization.

TOONIN, May 26. Inspector Miss Pauline M. Newman, for many years past on the staff of the New York State Board of Stratification, left for Toronto a few days ago, at the request of the Toronto Joint Sanitary, Fire and Safety inspection of all local cloak and suit shops. Shops found deficient in proper fire or sanitation standards will not be certified as fair, unless such shortcomings as may be discovered are corrected forthwith. The censors were selected by the Toronto Sanitary Board.

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With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

By JOSEPH FISH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A meeting of the Joint Board was held on May 15, at the Board of Directors...
The Black Couch

By BEN HECHT

Mr. Hare as indicated the view thousands which coved the floors of William, Baker & Sears—saw it as a custom with dealers—a shrug. Chinese cabinet, Dutch chests, Elizabethan chairs, French chairs, country beds, grandfather clocks and Colonial tables, statues, paintings, Russian bronzes, everything.

"There isn't a type of furniture or furnishings that hasn't sat on this floor," said an employee, whose name I have forgotten, and he glanced through the couch and the brown and the dark and the tan.

"I have a lot of people coming in for years—things worth a dollar, and things worth ten thousand dollars. But that's not the story. The story is in that I have never come to place without feeling a queer mystery. They're other people's things, you see. They all belonged to somebody else and were part of homes and most of them were people called treasures.

"I don't mean the expensive things—that's the old things that people snap up and stick in their houses and sort of identify themselves with. Things that have a certain sort of eccentric personalities. And when I look at that I think of homes that got lost. In the exhibits of the old men, the characters that owned this odd looking bed, for instance, or this curious looking cabinet.

"Some day they'll go back to other days. Oh yes, the piece is full of antiques. We have most of them valued for us. And they add up to something. We don't get fooled. In not buying them. But take a man like Max Kramm, for example. There's nothing he's come in. There are a lot like him. They make you nervous, provoking around to see if they haven't got any picces left.

"I can tell you something. Anybody who owns a horse knows how much the black couch was. I told him the price, $10 I think. And he nodded his head and left. As soon as he was out of sight he showed up again and bought the couch and sat down on it. I looked at him and thought, "How can you do this?"

"Well, yes it is true. A man comes in, a rather queer looking duck, and noises around a little. I paid no attention to him until he began to show how much the black couch was. I told him the price, $10 I think. And he nodded his head and left. As soon as he was out of sight he showed up again and bought the couch. And I looked at him and thought, "How can you do this?"

"That's the end of the story," said Mr. Barlow. "Our mysterious friend never returned. Max brought some furniture experts over and they examined the couch and said it was a good buy for $10 and that it was worth $200. He bought it and then wanted to sell it to them for the same price.

"And after another month of investigation Max came to the conclusion that the mysterious couch will never be sold. He just wanted to know what it was for him for what he paid for it. And it was last month we got the letter from Count Vladimir Vassilov...

"The count was a great man who had been trying to buy the couch and explained that it was a piece of furniture that had been in his mother's home in Petrograd when he was a boy and that the sight of which made him very happy in his early days, in Chicago had almost unhinged him. And he ended up by asking me to write to an old friend of his so that he could come and see it.

"It was not given up. He gives a secondhand store with a black couch in it but what he rushes in to make inquiries. And they had dragged me over to a dozen places to help him identify our original. It's gone, however, and that's one of the things of being in the antiques world.
Would Wages for the Unemployed "Demoralize"?

By TOM MOORE, President, Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Part 1.

The vigor of the nation lies in its people and their conditions; their morale, in strengthening the nation's morale, the encouragement of essential industries and individual vital thrust, and the suppression of tendencies that undermine social faith in the future of the country. Thoughtful citizens should carefully examine all measures for social legislation that have been proposed. Any measure which affects the funda-

mental conditions of life in the country and judges in the light of its effect upon the welfare of man, society and the nation as a whole must be closely examined. The judgment should be the public across in support or opposition. 

Trade Union Vitality Concerned

In considering social legislation, there should be complete discussion of all phases of the question with the smallest amount of hasty action. The conclusions based upon the truth. All possible objections should be given the same consideration as the great. Remembering, however, as Samuel Johnson so truly said, that "all possibilities can end up with one, can be no progress.

Economic interests, native prejudices and misunderstandings must be allowed for.

In the present controversy over proposed legislation for unemployment insurance, the question of de-

moralization is of primary impor-

tance. The opposition argues that to encourage the unemployed to remain idle, the work will demoralize the worker and destroy his self-reliance. The pro-

ponents argue that welfare and a reasonable danger is insinuated in comparing the demoralizing effects of involuntary unemployment.

Charges Based on False Theories

Those who know the history of the struggles of labor for protection against modern industrial risks are familiar with the methods employed by those who have used the wits and the facts of those best qualified by years of study and experience to understand the labor question. The same unemployment compensation act would demoralize the unemployed? This objection is scat-

tered and few. In every country where labor is employed. Unlike many who have not made a study of the work-

man and the industrial hazards, labor leaders and statesmen, generally agree with Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell, who says, in his report to President Harding's Conference on Unemploy-

ment, that it is not the common op-

inion. The facts clearly show that "the strain of booms and the sufferings of depressions impair effi-


cency more than uncertainty stimulates it."

Divergent Attention from Real Issue

Unfortunately, demoralization is one of the many more or less vague and flexible terms which may some-
times be adapted to suit one's pur-

pose. In definite terms, it means to undermine in many instances the tendency to weaken in discipline, efficiency, or spirit, and to disorder or disorganize. In the light of this definition, let us compare the demoralizing effects of receiving compensation during per-

iods of enforced idleness to the de-

moralizing effects of the enforced idleness itself.

While protections to unemployment in-

surance urge that as far as compen-

sation is provided to the worker, the spirit of self-dependence and self-res-

pect and its incentive to thrift will be-

ingred. It was true that every person not employed could simply draw compensation sufficient for complete maintenance from the insurance fund (as many who oppose unemployment compensation seem conscientiously to think), there might be some ground for this objection.

In the British Act and in measures proposed so far on this Continent, as well as in those in actual opera-

tion by trades unions and in some industries, numerous provisions are inserted which deter workers from depending upon unemployment insurance compensation when suitable work can be obtained. Compensation is not paid while the worker is being paid. The work is voluntary quitting work, discharge for proven misconduct or by other causes.

"No Work" is Real Demoralizer

Such provisions make it very clear that compensation is not to be paid indiscriminately to any one who be-

puts to be unemployed, and that in any case the amount of compensation will not be sufficient to destroy hu-

man initiative and the incentive to thrift. It is absurd to suppose that a man would willingly be out of work, when if qualified to receive compensa-

tion he would be loath a consider-

able amount of unemployment. Those who have drafted such legislation have been cautious to draw it in such a way that the amount of the vagrant, would be excluded from its benefits. Moreover, the primary pur-

pose of the legislation is to create conditions which will induce stabiliza-

tion of industry, and thereby decrease the number of cases of unemployment. That aim is not relief, but prevention.

(To be Continued)
J U S T I C E

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MORRIS F. MARGOLIS, Editor

A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor

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EDITORIALS

DEMAOGUES OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE

The blustering shouter for strikes at the sake of striking, and out of season, is, as a rule, a newly-minted individual, unworthy of winning the respect of any of his fellow men. He is, at best, only a provoker of the common garden variety, a Judas who, for a piece of silver, would betray the workers to their worst enemy. The history of the Labor movement, both in Europe and America, is dotted with examples of such slick, bombastic phrase-mongers, doing their "lit" in the hire of unscrupulous employers or in the service of high and mighty rulers. The Social-

ism, anarchist and trade union movements have recorded enough tales of seductions committed by such snakes within the bosom of the workers' organizations.

We shall not waste much space on the activities of these deals in venality. We know that the great majority of our members, such as have had some experience in the workers' movement, will not be misled by these "revolutionists", nor will we let what must be a try for the workers to the unscrupulous leaders of these unconscious demagogues. These become easily intoxici- ated by the very sound of such words as "fight", "strike", "the class struggle", and are readily present for the givings of our present-day demagogues, the kind that adorn themselves in the feathers of Communism. To these of our workers we should like to say that it is not the situation that it might aid in removing the myopia that is so affecting some of them at this moment.

We take it that their reviving in "revolutionary" phrases is not caused by natural pugnacity, by love of fighting for the mere sake of fighting, but for the sake of winning the respect of their own kind for the mere sake of winning the respect of their own kind. We are sure that there are many, insignificant minority and are not at all repre-

sentative of the normal majority: To a normal person, fighting is only a means for achieving certain aims and ends; a normal indi-

vidual will fight only for a great deserving cause, and, as a rule, only when other avenues of accomplishment are exhausted or closed. Some of these demagogues would like the workers to become wild even when a red rag is flung in their faces.

The executive board of Local 2 have, at a recent meeting adopted and put forth the slogan that they "would have no truck with the Special Advisory Commission in the Cloth and Suit Industry as the representatives of Wall Street". We feel that the one and only measure for the Union to take, namely, on a general strike in the industry." The "executives" of Local 2 would not wait until the Commission had made known its stand with regard to the Union's demands. They would not wait with their new slogans until either the Commission had decided to recom-

mend the rejection of the Union's program or the management and jobbers had refused to abide by the Commission's recommen-

dations. These "executives", of course, know very well that in the event of a real emergency they would not hesitate to defend the demands which it considers vital for the welfare of our workers. To be sure, the leaders of our Union have never shrunk from the responsibility of leadership even if it meant to withstand any opposition from the Federal Government and even if they would have to face a great trial of strength. But these "revolutionary" executive boards are little if at all concerned about the actual winning of these all-important dem-

and. The unions of the United States are in a very weak position today. General strikes, if attempted, would put the workers and jobbers in the most difficult position. But these "revolutionary" executive boards are little if at all concerned about the actual winning of these all-important demands. They are only interested in the general strike as a means of showing their strength and of demonstrating their "right" to be heard. If these men would have been truly interested in winning the major demands of the Union, they would at once break with the Governor's Commission and start an all-around melee. Isn't a more bewildering, a more insane course been imagined?

Let us assume, for a moment, that the Union had adopted their "plan" and had declared that "we refuse to deal with the representatives of Wall Street and we are calling a general-strike", and that such a strike had actually been declared. What a ludicrous, what an indefensible position such a course would have placed us in before the eyes of the whole world! What else but sheer in-

sanity, indeed, could provoke any human being to fight for any-
thing. What else but sheer insanity, indeed, could provoke any dis- 

patch observer who had been fully justified in inferring from such an act that the cloakmakers are not in the least interested in winning their major demands but that, on the contrary, they are deliberately playing into the hands of their enemies and are actually aiding the jobbers and the manufacturers in the cloak industry to keep up the present deplorable state of affairs in the industry.

Grosesque as such an inference might sound, we must admit the decision of the executive board of Local 2 makes it quite logi-

cal if not inescapable.

Of course, of no such a thing will ever happen to pass in our Union; the great majority of our cloakmakers are normal human beings and of the right social and moral fiber, but the unscrupu-

lous person who is always ready to make the bone of the smallest straight road lies open before them. The majority of the cloak-

makers are not strike-fanatics, but like other normal men and women, are led by their own judgment. The course of such a strike would be dangerous and sacrilegious. There really exists no danger whatever that the clutter and the fake thunder of the executive boards of a few "revolutionists" might gain for the Union's cause in any meaning of the Union's course in fighting for the enactment of its program. In emphasizing this aberration, we only desired to call the attention of the readers to the dangers that accompany the adoption of their "plan" might entail for our organization.

A strike is a very keen weapon in the workers' struggle for their rights, and because of that, extreme care must be taken that it be applied only when its objective is sufficiently commanding. The principle method for us all to adhere to is the open strike. It is a weapon that should not be used upon every provocation, lest its very usefulness and effectiveness become impaired. Little popular or official strife is quite as much as is dangerous for such, as use it than for those against whom it is intended.

One reminder from comparatively recent history is in place here. Some nine years ago, in August, 1916, when the cloak and suit protocol was abrogated and the employers had obtained the right of refusal of work, the workers had regained the right of striking without restraint, a great many of the best friends of the cloakmakers' organization began earnestly to fear for its future existence. They were afraid of the possibility of the misuse of this unrestrained right to strike which might lead the Union straight toward demoralization and destruction.

These fears were by no means groundless. Nothing could have played better into the hands of the employers of the cloak industry, and nothing could have ruined a few employers on occasion, but they would have surely destroyed the Union in short order. They would have exhausted the whole of the economic base of the Union and brought it from its line, and the already powerful organization of the cloakmakers in 1916, would, by this time probably have been a sad memory.

To be sure, this possibility of frequent strike outbreaks had been discussed and feared by the leaders of the General Strike. They refused to take advantage of the situation that might get them a few occasions, but they would have surely destroyed the Union in short order. They would have exhausted the whole of the economic base of the Union and brought it from its line, and the already powerful organization of the cloakmakers in 1916, would, by this time probably have been a sad memory.

To be sure, this possibility of frequent strike outbreaks had been discussed and feared by the leaders of the General Strike. They refused to take advantage of the situation that might get them a few employers at that time to abrogate the protocol with the Union. But the cloakmakers had fooled them. They knew what the employers would do if they refused to renew the protocol, and they refused to renew it. The employers, in a fit of pique, had abrogated the protocol. Such is the truth.

It is possible that after an experience of nine long years the cloakmakers would in 1925 fall to remember what they had grasped so well in 1916*. Is it likely that the clamor of a few unconscionable demagogues would blind their vision and befog their sense, though this clamor is already served up to our workers as a sufficient reason for the class struggle, a term deservingly popular among our workers?

*And now a few words concerning this class struggle, so will-

fully and sadly misunderstood and misapplied by our generous "revolutionists".

This we refer to as our faithful conviction that in no strike, no matter of what dimensions, could the class struggle have been bet-

ter and more clearly demonstrated than by the representatives of our International Union at the hearings before the Governor's Commission. The arguments of the manufacturers and of the jobbers are replete with the clamor of their class demands, and the workers, pithy and incontrovertible arguments are more and more sent the expression of the workers' class struggle in its keenest and finest form.

The very few, anbarnous, or a person interested in misleading the workers, could delude himself or others that the strike is the only form of the class struggle. It is a falsehood, plain and simple. The whole of the class struggle is not limited to the factory or to the workshops, but is as familiar with all its ugly sides and shades, often find very little of class-consciousness or of the class struggle in it... It is the socialization of labor, which is the product of the decision of the workers has been and is still the struggle against our own "brothers", the strike-breakers. The worker in the shop, the actual striker, knows the不仅要的 endeavors of the workers' union, and we see little too much from the glamour and the sacredness of the strike weapon!

It is neither true nor sensible to assert therefore that the strike is the only expression of the class struggle!

We have found a great deal more of the class struggle in these momentous discussions and the exchange of arguments around the conference tables. We dare say we see more than in a strike that requires a lot of explanations if not apologies.

**Time was when we too had seen in the strike the only expression of the workers' class-consciousness and of the class struggle. We had viewed at that time the strike as the only means that the workers had to combat the wrongs inflicted upon them by the employers. But at that time we had been frank enough to admit that we cared mighty little for the actual results of a strike and worried only about the refusal of the employers to grant us anything. Quite the contrary, we would rather see them lose than win, as we were afraid lest the gaining of an additional rest hour and the like might rob the worker of his dignity. A few of us dreamed of a revolutionary ardor and blint his fervor for the social revolution...
Bootlegging Children In New Jersey

By GILBERT E. HYATT

SEVEN states can solve the child labor problem and there is no need of a constitutional amendment. Look at our federation of states, so well enforced," says some of the competent opponents of federal regulation.

Well now. How about the peddle system under which, the Italian children of Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania live? They are called peddlers and they sell door-to-door. A good child-labor law—are shipped, like chickens packed in a coop, to work. They go and work in the cranberry bogs, berry fields and truck gardens of southern New Jersey.

These children are beyond the reach of the authorities of their home state and the New Jersey officials assume responsibility; the children do not belong to them, they say. The children suffer just the "backwoods" type of punishment. They are not given any chance to work. They are sent to the south to do the work and they will be gone for months.

The situation as I found it is as follows:

Intensive farming prevailing in southern New Jersey requires large numbers of workers at certain seasons of the year.

To supply this demand a system has grown up whereby peddlers contract with these children to labor their "labor force." They then engage whole families, usually charging the family a fee of around $1 for an adult and $1 for each child.

Work Through Crop Seasons

In addition to receiving payment from both ends of the transaction, the peddler compels the workers to buy their provisions from him. According to investigators, excessive prices are charged.

The work continues through the various crop operations from dropping seeds in the early spring to picking cranberries in the fall.

Many attempts to end this system or to mitigate its effects on the children have been made, but the only result has been to drive it a little further underground.

Conditions under which the work is performed are abominable.

According to a findings of a survey made by the Pennsylvania Public Education and Child Labor Bureau, these children are taken from about 5 to 6 A.M. to 5:30 P.M., but Mr. James J. Moran of the Pennsylvania Labor Bureau has stated that the young workers toiled from early morning until it was not possible to tire them.

His description of the work agrees with that contained in the reports of the Public Education and Child Labor Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

In the Cranberry Bogs

The following concerning "cranberry picking" is typical:

"The cranberry vines run along the ground and the berries grow about 6 to 8 inches from the ground," said Miss Janet E. McKay, who investigated the cranberry bogs in the border towns. "The bogs are trampled onward (occasionally backward) on their knees in a bending position, sometimes in the mud."

Where slopes (box-like arrangements with eight or ten low precursors) are not used the whole day is spent on picking. Scoping is heavy work and usually done by men. But, on some of the bogs, boys of 11, 12 and 14 year old girls scoping. They said, "We take the scope when our mothers are tired."

"Before picking, the ditches are drained. In spite of this drenching the children are very hot in the sun, the hair is wet, the hands are wet in the morning and in cloudy weather."

"We saw two children standing in the ditch in water up to their knees, picking along the edge of the bog."

The report of the United States Children's Bureau says: "As the season advances the workers complain of cold and when from the bogs the children are frozen every night to protect the berries, and are still damp when the pickers begin work the next morning. At one time the children were seen to work with their clothes wet to the knees."

A bad feature of the picking is the children." "Some of the older girls wear stockings over their arms for protection, but the younger children are not farsighted and their arms and legs show the results of contact with the vines."

Owing to the fact that cranberry picking is a rough job, in order to get the crop in before frost, the workers are paid as follows:

Mr. Moran says: "Discipline is exerted, by the peddlers, through the parents, if a child is found lagging the attention of the employer. The peddlers are definitely called to the fact and a faster pace demanded."

The living conditions are very bad. Instead of having a small amount of money to help returning work and earning a living, the peddlers are paid very little. It is known to have a low standard of living, one is scarcely prepared for the emancipation in which they are permitted to live while working in the bogs," said Miss McKay.

"You would treat a horse better than these farmers treat their transient help," says Mr. Moran. "They actually lie right on the floor of barns familiar without com- forts of any description."

The investigation, made by the Public Education and Child Labor Bureau, also discloses the following conditions:

"Wooden shack, unpainted and unsanitary had conditions been made."

Three, four and five children are sometimes paid a large sum seemed to be the rule and, as far as we could, this was the condition in which the children lived.

One family of six had two rooms. The children's room was just large enough to hold the bed; the window was nailed tight and the shutter closed.

"Mrs. woman with two rooms and two beds. Her family said: "That is all they gave us!"

"Privacy is unknown in a picker's home."

"On a few of the bogs provision was made for removing and burning garbage, but on the majority, it was left to rot."

The children were compelled to come to work in the morning; in front of the building, with the result that the premises are in a filthy condition with heaps of all kinds scattered around."

It would appear that the only safe- guards discussed is the cot or bunk and the natural resistance of the workers.

The lack of proper medical facilities was one of the things of which Mr. Moran spoke with indignation.

Hope for a Doctor

From the report of the Public Education and Child Labor Bureau the following examples illustrate the situation:

"As we drove up to one of—a boy of eight, an eight-year-old girl asked, 'Are you the doctor? Her hands were badly swirled with ink, soiled, by all the scratches from the cranberry vines. She said, 'Please, can I get a bottle of medicine?"

"No one had thought of bringing pharmaceuticals, so no medical attention was available."

A twelve-year-old boy had broken his arm and the peddlers had him taken five miles away, to have it reset.

"We noticed many little children with large sores around their mouths."

"We met a little girl with both eyes closed. Her sight came with her (two-year-old), who was very sick. She left an eight-months-old baby and a seventeen-year-old girl with a seventeen-year-old girl. This older girl's condition was filthy, even her teeth were rotting, her clothing filthy, which did not promise well for the care of the young children."

"On—o a boy a small child of six and seven, who was home. She said, she could not go to school because she has sore eyes."

Kids Kept Out of School

About half the children, according to Mr. McKay, are kept out of school in New Jersey in April or May and did not return until October. Of course, the children are kept out of school.

Miss Janet E. McKay found 1,581 absentees from the public and parochial schools of Philadelphia. She gave a list of eight parochial schools from which children were absent and working in the cranberry bogs.

"One school had 23 per cent of its pupils absent, thirty-two out of one hundred. Another school had 505 absent pupils."

A survey of 216 pupils showed 78 per cent were retained from one to seven years.

Even if the New Jersey authorities assumed responsibility, while Pennsylvania would solve the problem of providing facilities for this influx of migrant children, there would be a serious issue.

A solution is made additionally difficult by the fact that it is to profit by the labor of children that the parents permit the children to work who would not work under other circumstances.

It is to be feared they are not protected by the law must do. State officials have fallen down on the job. They cannot be blamed.

The only method to be taken is for the Federal government to intervene effectively and the Federal authorities cannot sit until the child labor amendment is made part of the Constitution.

Thus we believed, and we were honest and frank enough in our belief to state it in the open. But our present-day apathies of the "class struggle" have not the courage to be open-minded. They would make the workers believe that they are concerned about their winning work and living improvements, but they are distinctly interested in revolutionizing the workers—for all their sufferings are not likely to bring about the interest of revolutionizing the leaders of the workers who are straining all efforts to win for them all that is possible at the present moment. Thus we believe that, with them, they could bring the millennium on earth before the next dawn.

Such is the kind of contemptible demagogy, shrouded in the cloak of class struggle, that is being practiced by the executive boards of two or three of our local unions. We do not know whether any school is a sign of weakness if it is exploited by the hands of a few persons. An end must be brought to this demagogy—the sooner the better for the entire membership of our Union.

THE JUBILEE OF LOCAL 50 IN PHILADELPHIA

We do not know whether any waist or dress manufacturer has attended last Sunday afternoon the twentieth anniversary celebration of the Philadelphia dress and waist makers' organization in Arch Street Theatre. But if any of that die-hard group of local employers who is still wagging his fist at the world of labor knows what has been going on in the Philadelphia waist trade of Philadelphia which he and his fellow employers have so ardently sought to destroy, is hale and hearty and that the things he said about the labor movement are now acknowledged as a mere change of heart.

Last Sunday, indeed, was a great holiday among our workers in Philadelphia, shared with them by thousands of other workers in the local labor movement. It was a demonstration of the solidarity, unification, unsullied and unsullied. The Philadelphia workers and all their friends and comrades who had celebrated this momentous occasion do not forget this great working-class holiday for many days to come.
IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

"The Dressmakers' Iliad"

Review of "The Women's Garment Workers," in The Nation of May 27, 1925

BY BENJAMIN STOLBERG

O

call the arts the most difficult is writing. A painter or a sculptor can imagine in technical it is the work of a tywe. And unless its tech

cnique is perfect it is the work of a

pundit. Mr. Levine's tale, of the dressmakers is distinctly a creative achievement. For three long de

scribed sympathetically with the movement and then wrote its biog

graphy with a human interest and a human interest

as a series of trials and errors

leading to its present ineluctable leader

ship. The book is primarily a political

opposition of the administration in power, which often has much to apologize for, and it has been

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GILBERT & SULLIVAN ON BROADWAY

"The Dressmakers' Iliad" continues the traditions of musical comedy that have made Gilbert & Sullivan one of the most beloved and enduring names in the world of opera. The stories and characters that have come to define the genre are brought to life in this premiere performance, as the cast of "The Dressmakers' Iliad" provides a fresh take on the timeless tale of love, adventure, and the challenges of life in the world of high fashion. Whether you're a fan of the classic operas or a newcomer to the genre, this performance is sure to delight and entertain. Enjoy the magic of musical comedy at the Dressmakers' Iliad - join us for the ultimate theatrical experience!
In the Cooperative World

DANES FIRST IN FARMERS' BANKS

While America is teaching the world the power and usefulness of cooperative labor banks, with examples of the Locomotive Engineers' eleven banking houses stretching from coast to coast and earning a steady and sizable income, the Danes are proving that another similar role in agricultural banking is due them.

There are at least eight Danes' banks in America now and they are all successful. They have capital of at least 

$3,200,000 held by 17,000 members, and 23,000 additional customers. Among their members are farmers, bankers, tradespeople, and others.

IN THE UNITED STATES

From a capital of $250,000 in 1915, the banks' operations have leaped forward to $1,200,000 in 1918 and more $4,000,000 in 1922.

ITALIAN PEOPLE'S BANKS PROSPER DESPITE FASCIST

Not even the hostility of the Fascisti dictators of Italy toward the cooperative movement and their ruthless plundering of cooperative stores has been able to prevent the prosperous growth of people's banks in the Black Shirts Kingdom. Reports received by the All-American Cooperative Commission show that there are 2,841 cooperative people's banks and branch banks in Italy supported by half a million working people, with approximately four billion lire of deposits in the city

and small-town banks and another billion lire in the rural credit unions.

The people's banks of Italy were founded by Luigi Luzatti in 1882, and have been operating so efficiently that up to the outbreak of the World War their loans were naturally less than one lire a million. Yet these people's banks require no other security for the large majority of their loans than the honesty and integrity of the individual borrower, vouched for by three of its friends. The funds of these banks are largely used to finance cooperative enterprises, both in the cities and the countryside, and have made possible the very rapid development of producers' cooperation in Italy.

In addition to the 2,000 people's banks, there are 3,246 rural banks or credit unions modeled on the plan of the successful Italian banks in Central Europe. These banks have total deposits of more than a Million lire, and an annual turnover of about three billion lire. They supply small loans to farmers and to rural co-operative

societies. They also act as purchasing and marketing agents for these societies, buying anything from a steam tractor to a few short ropes for their members at actual cost.

A third class of cooperative finance organization in Italy is the National Cooperative Credit Institute, created in 1913 with a capital of 7,750,000 lire, which has increased by the first of this year to 229,969,000, with 5,355,000 lire in reserve. It has taken an active part in the financing of agricultural cooperatives to develop waste land, and has aided Labor unions in handling large contracts for cooperative production. The institute now has seventeen branches and seven agencies covering the whole country, in addition to its headquarters in Milan. Its business reached nearly a billion lire with producers' and Labor cooperation in 1922, and 200,000,000 lire with consumers' cooperatives. Because of the open warfare of the Fascisti on cooperative societies the operations of the credit institute for the past year declined to 670,000,000 lire with producers' cooperative and 152,000,000 lire with consumers' societies.

Despite the remarkable growth of Labor cooperative banks in America, we still have a long way to go before we surpass the Italian workers and farmers in the cooperative control of credit and finance.

ISLAND BOOMS THROUGH COOPERATION

Cooperation is usually regarded as benefiting cooperatives only, but the All-American Cooperative Commission contends the beneficial effects of cooperation can and should extend throughout all society, raising standards of living and standards of living. Cooperating, for example, what happened when the large Co-operative Wholesale Society of England had begun buying potatoes from the Island of Jersey, lying in the English Channel between Britain and France. Jersey enjoys far warmer climate than London or Manchester, and so the potato crop is ready for the market five weeks before the English crop, assuring a dependable market. But a dependable price was by no means assured until cooperation stepped in. Cut out the middleman's tribute from grower and consumer, and put the farmers of Jersey in 'velvet'.

As a result the two cooperative ships which ply between Manchester and Jersey have brought a high standard of existence to the farmers there, bringing a steady and enabling 20,000 people to obtain a living from an island 12 miles long and four wide. And to the 20,000 British people, who are traders in C. W. R. stores, cooperation has brought a staple food from British soil, and in which quality has been guaranteed.

WHEN A FELLER IS OUT OF A JOB

By E. R. NISER

All Nature is sick from the heels to the head. She is all out of order and out of repair. A feller is out of a job.

He's no judge in the sea, no salt in the sea; there's no judge in life in this land of the free.

And the universe ain't what it's cracked up to be when a feller is out of a job.

What's the good of blue skies and of blossoms' trees. When your boy has large patches on both of his knees, and he's out of a job? They patch you, I say, look so big to your eyes.

Then they shot out the landscape and covered the sky, that the sun can't shine through the best it can try.

When a feller is out of a job.

When a man has no part in the work of the earth He feels the whole blunderin' mistakes of birth.

When a feller is out of a job, he feels he has no share in the whole of the plan.

That's got the blame from Nature's own hand, That he's a rejected and leftover man.

When a feller is out of a job.

For you've lost your bolt with the rest of the crew, And you feel like a dead man without any life in you.

When a feller is out of a job, you're crassin' around, but you're no good.

Yes, dead with no tombstone to puff up your name; Yes, dead without a headstone, but you're dead just the same,

When a feller is out of a job.

Every man that's a man wants to help push the world, But he's left out behind, on the shelf he is caked,

When a feller is out of a job, He's no joy to the earth an' no out in the sea,

He's no sugar in life in the land of the free.

An' the universe ain't what it's cracked up to be, When a feller is out of a job.

Rosmersholm

By special arrangement with the Educational Department, our members can obtain half price tickets to see Dame's ROSMERSHOLM at the Fifty-second Street Theater. Cards entitling members to reduced rates can be had from our Educational Department, 3 West Sixteenth street, through our members who wish to see this play should do so at once, as it will not run for a long period.
EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

Workers' Education

By MALCOLM W. FULLER

Director Workers' Education Division Number Twos United Mine Workers of America

The real miners, not the miners of fiction, but those big strong men who are old in years before their time who walk the slopes of the earth in the bowels of the earth in order that the progress of the world may continue, reach out to reach for that which is the physical existence. These miners are trying to get a square deal from the man who is working on them physically. Workers' Education will be their salvation.

It is also my theory that it is not lack of brains that forces men into serfdom, but a lack of opportunity to show their brains. This is why, after six months of work as Director of Workers' Education in District Number 2, I believe that my theory is logical. Many of the miners, when the idea of Workers' Education was taken up, agreed that it was something they needed but had been afraid to ask for, or had felt that it was too expensive to them and enabled them to understand and change their intolerable conditions of life. I have tried to supply that—its value was at once. They seemed to think that all they had to do was to enroll in a class on the first Sunday in April. The strike gave them the time and the sufferings and hardships of the people gave them the power to move for their freedom. For this reason we considered it should prove an excellent field in which to commence.

I first visited local unions and presented the project to them; they accepted it wholeheartedly, our local responded, I then made a lecture tour of these communities, speaking each night on the "Need and Structure of Workers' Education" if properly directed. I explained the idea and purpose of this work of course. I then proceeded to enroll the members.

we were beyond expectations, not only from the standpoint of attendance but from actual educational results. The membership of the various classes continued to increase weekly. An outgrowth of the Chaunceys was a band of over thirty members, consisting of young boys and girls. They raised money to secure some instruments and have been meeting regularly each week since August practicing on their instruments and are now about ready to make a public appearance. This band is known as the Chauncey or "Rosermolish" band after it has been developed will be used in various social activities in connection with Workers' Education and other occasions.

Members Can Obtain Tickets at Reduced Rates Through Our Educational Department

Our Educational Department has made arrangements with the management of the 32nd Street Theatre, whereby our members can get tickets to see "Rosermolish" at less than half price. On presentation of cards which can be obtained at our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street, you can get a $2.25 seat for $1.50.

Banking (Continued from last week)

Lesson 2. "Fair Play—Beowulf, Wulfic, Piers Plowman"

England—Like that of every country, the literature of England is merely the mirror of English life. In letters. To grasp its meaning one must know something of the influences which shaped both

The Race—A mixture of five, the result of conquest: Britons, Saxons, Romans. In many ways our concepts are caught in a mixture—imagination, respect for women, respect for law, respect for class. The Language—Also a mixture due to conquests: resulting in an extraordinarily strong, beautiful and pliant instrument of thought. The Earliest Forms—Poetry, not prose, with very little rhyme, and much alliteration. Since it meant to be sung or chanted, it was full of the best of rhythm. The Earliest Content—Violence, bitterness, praise of strength and generosity.

Beowulf—An epic. The first great English masterpiece, author unknown. Its two parts: the first, of daring death for the joy of adventure; the second, of daring and winning death while striking a blow for once and for all. The Monster—Whelm. The champion of freedom of thought in religion. Translates the first complete English Bible, which has been for more than five hundred years the Bible of all literate men. Piers Plowman—The first English cry for justice common men. Written in the first of a vision by William Langland, against selfishness, hypocrisy, and corruption among the rulers of church and state, and pleading with equal strength for honesty in labor itself.

Rosenholz at 52nd Street Theatre

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At the conclusion of the Chaunceys the women of Six Mile Run organized, naming their organization the Women's Workers' Education League." Local committees were elected and arrangements made for a study class for women. The purpose of the organization is to develop community work in the way of socials, musicales, plays, sports, lectures, and study clubs. These women are very enthusiastic and have been meeting regularly every week and at each meeting they report new members enrolled in the work.

Week's Education

Were beyond expectations, not only from the standpoint of attendance but from actual educational results. The membership of the various classes continued to increase weekly. An outgrowth of the Chaunceys was a band of over thirty members, consisting of young boys and girls. They raised money to secure some instruments and have been meeting regularly each week since August practicing on their instruments and are now about ready to make a public appearance. This band is known as the Chauncey or "Rosermolish" band after it has been developed will be used in various social activities in connection with Workers' Education and other occasions.

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"Rosermolish at 52nd Street Theatre

Members Can Obtain Tickets at Reduced Rates Through Our Educational Department

Our Educational Department has made arrangements with the management of the 32nd Street Theatre, whereby our members can get tickets to see "Rosermolish" at less than half price. On presentation of cards which can be obtained at our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street, you can get a $2.25 seat for $1.50.

"Beowulf's play need an introduction, "Rosermolish" is artifically performed, and we are glad to note that our first rehearsals are availing themselves of the opportunity offered them by our Educational Department to see this play. Tickets can be obtained for all performances including Saturdays.

GRASP THE OPPORTUNITY!

The Office of the International, 3 West 16th street, is open every Monday and Thursday until 7 o'clock to enable members of the Union to purchase

"The Women's Garment Workers'" at half-price $2.50.

C MAURO SINGING TEACHER

1730 lexington avenue (between 112th and 113th streets) Phone "Borough" 2015 (223) artists furnished for concerts
В мире труда.

Англия.

Консультант-рабочий из Британской империи, директор Черних, президиум финансировал, предлагал на утверждение парламента новый закон о стачках всех работников Британской Индии на случай безработицы, потери трудоспособности, старости, смерти и тяжелых заболеваний. Представители Черниха имели очень симпатичные настроения восьми стран, которые готовы были прислушаться к мнению парламента, чтобы он мог утвердить закон.

В настоящее время вопрос о стачках в странах работы, на которых стачки были бы допустимы, является одним из самых острых вопросов. Важность этого вопроса нельзя недооценивать.

Кроме того он выстроил для своих работников удобства и возможности для отдыха, а также для развития своих работников, которые были нужны для улучшения условий работы, а также для развития новых рабочих мест.

В новом законе.

В последние месяцы многие рабочие на им. Герцеговинского Кампании стали активно выражать свое несогласие с существующим законом о рабочих. В результате своего действия, они также подвергали все требования, предъявляемые во время официального служебного контакта.

В большинстве случаев, могли искать других методов, не дающих желаемых результатов.

Бюро Партнеров.

Однако должно быть сказано о других, которые, хотя и не хотели быть в законе, все же его поддерживали, поскольку он был необходим.

Еще одно звено.

Как в Англии, так и в других странах, существуют уже более 20000 рабочих, которые борются за свои права. За все это время выделились вклады, которые только 50 процентов средств поступают на развитие рабочих мест, а также на развитие социальной и экономической политики.

Если рассматривать положение рабочего человека, он видит себя в условиях, которые являются неоправданными, и он не может ничего изменить, несмотря на свои усилия.

В следующем году.

В следующем году будут предприняты усилия для улучшения условий работы, а также для развития новых рабочих мест.

OUT ALREADY

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,” “Protest in Montana,” etc.

The Price of the Book is Five Dollars
Members of the International may obtain it at half price, $2.50, from the General Office directly, at
3 West 10th Street, New York City
Out-of-town members can secure it at half price through local secretaries.

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

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

PRESENT DAY BOOKS ARE
ABOLISHED

In their place, the General Office of the I. L. G. W. U. is now preparing a combination day and receipt book which will be more practical and useful than the day-books in vogue.

Secretaries are to print no more receipt or day books for their locals, as the combined book will bring them much more value and we should have to be used by all the financial officers of all affiliated organizations.

All other forms of day or receipt books will be after that regarded as unofficial and not legitimate.

Fraternally,

ABRAHAM BAROSS.
General Secretary-Treasurer.
L. L. G. W. U.

THE RECORD AND PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT,
I. L. G. W. U.

Is calling upon all secretaries of affiliated locals to transmit it to monthy, before the 14th of each month.

1. All day-book sheets, where income from members is entered.
2. The specially Prepared index cards for members accepted through transfers or re initiation.
3. A detailed report of members suspended during the month.
4. New addresses of members obtained by change of residence.

According to our by-laws, a local of the I. L. G. W. U., may be fined for failure to inform the information requested above. We ask our local secretaries therefore to be prompt concerning it.

LOCAL SECRETARIES

We deem it necessary to call your attention to the fact that the per-capita to the joint boards and all other taxes levied upon locals from time to time is being fixed in accordance with the number of members on the books of the Record Department of the I. L. G. W. U. for each of its locals.

It would therefore be to your benefit to inform officially this Department concerning any member that you may drop from your books, by transference, for non-payment of dues, or for any other cause, so as to prevent your local being charged with your unpaid assessments or any other assessments for members no longer belonging to your organization.

Be sure and inform us the number of weeks in arrears on your local by any suspended member on the day of his or her suspension.

Fraternally,

H. A. SCHOOLMAN,
Director.