1-22-1926

Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 4)

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.

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Tuesday, February 2nd, Set For Referendum on $20 Assessment

Joint Board Endorses Shop Chairman's Decision—Board of Directors Fixes Date for Balloting.

At the meeting of the New York Joint Board last Friday night, January 15th, it was decided to have an end of this strike with the following results: the chairman held at Webster Hall on Tuesday, January 12th, and described the enthusiasm with which it was decided to levy an assessment of $20 on all the clockmakers and dressmakers in New York City in order to raise a great propaganda and defense fund for the purposes of the strike.

The Joint Board endorsed the decision of the chairman and authorized the Board of Directors to fix the date and meet all and all announcements for the vote taking. On Wednesday night, January 20th, the Board of Directors at its regular meeting decided to hold a referendum on Tuesday, February 2nd, in all the offices of the Joint Board throughout Greater New York and in some of the local offices.

All details concerning this referendum will be announced in next week's issue of Justice.

Special Complaint Days For Unemployment Insurance

During the past three weeks, the Unemployment Insurance Fund has paid insurance to clockmakers that were entitled to it. Payments were made to workers in the shops, as well as to workers who had no shops and registered last season as unemployed. The Unemployment Insurance Fund has records of all the workers in the

Joint Executive Meeting of All N. Y. Locals To Aid Striking Miners

Catering of New York Local Executives Called for Thursday, January 28th by General Executive Board—Plans Will Be Devised for Raising Substantial Relief Sum.

The last quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U., two weeks ago, decided, in Wednesday, to appeal to all the membership to contribute to the striking hard coal miners issues by the American Federation of Labor, to take steps at once to establish a fund among our workers and to forward it to the suffering families of the miners. A special meeting of the New York members of the G. E. B. Secretary Board was authorized to canvass all the executive boards of the New York locals to a special meeting to devise a speedy and effective plan for raising such a fund.

The meeting will take place on Thursday, January 28th, in the auditorium of the International Building, 3 West 16th Street. In the letter forwarded to the locals, Secretary Barrett stresses the importance of the meeting, the distress prevailing among the striking miners and their families, and points to the great issues underlying this strike in the basic industry of the country.

It is expected that not a single member of the executive boards in New York City will fail to come to this historic meeting. The ladies' garment workers never failed to respond to a call for aid from the miners' organization and the miners' union has always reciprocated toward the I. L. G. W. U. in a generous and brotherly spirit.

Harry L. Wander Business Manager of Health Center

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Health Center held on Tuesday, January 14th, David Dubinsky, manager of Local 10, was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Union Health Center, Juliet Portway of Local 22, was elected secretary.

The helping chairman of the Union Health Center, Mr. Harry Wander, received a vote of thanks and gratitude for his splendid and indefatigable service to the Health Center.

It was decided at this meeting to elect a business manager of the Union Health Center, both to relieve Dr. George Prince of the strictly business part of the work of directing the Center, and to develop some plans with the various locals to enlarge the Center and eliminate financial deficits. Harry Wander was unanimously appointed business manager of the Union Health Center.

The score of settlements: The first two days of the strike brought, too, a flood of applications for settlement from the strikers. The settlement center, both to relieve Dr. George Prince of the strictly business part of the work of directing the Center, and to develop some plans with the various locals to enlarge the Center and eliminate financial deficits, Harry Wander was unanimously appointed business manager of the Union Health Center.

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120 Dress Shops Out on Strike
(Continued from Page 1) Tuckers and Pleasants on Eve of Strike

41 reports that several individual

manufacturer has already applied for settlement as to how effective

to work in their places for any

next move of the organization. To

local feels highly encouraged by

the growing sentiment in the whole

case of a strike, the Union

would come out a speedy victor.

Many employers are beginning to realize

upon the only settlement or a disconnection of their business to come

in order to have some understanding with the local, either individually or collectively,

without further delay.

Unemployment Benefit Complaint Days
(Continued from Page 1) Dedicating the book on the basis of these records that unemployment

is paid.

If any of the workers are of the

opinion that they did not receive what

they are entitled to in accordance with

the rules of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, and on the basis of employment and unemployment, they may make a complaint at the office of the Unemployment Insurance Fund for the week during which the week of January 25th. Complaints are to be made by each worker separately on the days specified below:

Members of Local 2—Monday, January 25th and Tuesday, January 26th.

Members of Local 1—Thursday, January 28th.

Members of Local 4—Saturday, January 30th.

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Among the New York's Tailors

BY BORIS DRASIN, Secretary-Organizer.

The attention of the members of our local, as well as the attention of the general membership of our International was taken up in recent months with the upheaval which took place in the New York Ladies' Tailors Local No. 38, which involved the fight of a many members against the officials in office and their policies.

With such important matters to divert their attention from their own work, the members of our local and other locals were distracted by our members in their own trade problems and conditions.

Our employers have also been very active in some circles, and our members are being asked to join their strikes in order to improve the wages and working conditions of the workers in the Metropolitan Opera Company.

The members cannot too urgently be requested to remain in active support of the strikes in order to enable them to win their fight for a satisfactory wages and working conditions. They urgently need the support of the members of the local.

With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

By JOSEPH FISH, Secretary-Treasurer.

A meeting of the Joint Board was held at the Auditorium of the International, 2 West 16th Street, on January 15, 1926.

The Board was notified of the intention of the employers to lower the wages of the members in the trade. The Board is to meet on January 22, 1926, to take up the question of the wages and working conditions of the members.

The Board also received the following reports:

General Manager's Report

Brother Humann reports on the shop committee's meeting held on Tuesday, January 12th, which was held to discuss the wages and working conditions of the members. The report will be presented at the next meeting of the Joint Board.

The recommendation is to hold a meeting of the Joint Board on January 22, 1926, to discuss the wages and working conditions of the members.

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With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board
JUSTICE
A Labor Week

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office: 2 West 14th Street, New York, N. Y.
Tel. Chelsea 2149

MORRIS HUGAN, President
A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer
MAX D. DANZ, Acting Editor

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EDITORIALS

THE TWENTY-DOLLAR ASSESSMENT

The unanimous decision for a twenty-dollar assessment adopted by the great shop-chairman to the general public is making up their minds in grim earnestness to repair their house and to set their industry in order. It also means that our workers are beginning to realize that an arm cannot fight on enthusiasm alone; that it needs food, force and ammunition in order to be successful.

The Joint Board will now, no doubt, submit this decision of the shop chairmen to a general vote of all the members affiliated with its locals. There is scarcely any doubt that this decision will be adopted, and it is of the utmost importance that this assessment be ratified by an overwheming majority of the workers—and for the following reason:

The New York Joint Board, with the aid of the International Union, is now engaged in a great movement to revive the lagging interest in the labor movement of New York in their organization, to organize the large number of non-union shops, and to bring back union conditions in such cloak and dress shops where union recognition has been the established practice of the organization is at a low ebb. Moreover, the Joint Board and the International are carrying on through these trades a real mobilization of the workers' spirit of self-defense and sacrifice on the part of the cloakmakers—be ratified by a large majority as possible.

The New York Joint Board and its locals must have a sound fighting treasury if they are to look with assurance and confidence into the future, and it is their established policy to obtain this necessary approval to this vital strategic move of the Joint Board. The mass of the cloakmakers and dressmakers will now add their final sanction to this tremendously important constructive measure and, we hope, will make it unanimous.

THE APPEAL FOR THE MINERS

In an appeal signed by the entire Executive Council of A. F. of L., and addressed to every international union, central labor body and local union in the country, an urgent call for aid to the striking miners in the anthracite fields has gone forth to the organized workers.

"Men, women and children in the anthracite region," the appeal reads, "are hungry. The intense cold of midwinter has added to their suffering. Hungry children are calling upon us for help. Clothing them and feeding them means something in life. The miners have dug themselves in their winter trenches, men, women, and children, and have staked their all for the preservation of their organization which they see is threatened with destruction if the operators win and they are driven back to work as defeated men.

Until last week, the hope still prevailed among friends and supporters of the striking hard-coal miners and the general public that the mine operators would come to terms with the United Mine Workers. After weeks of filibustering, the financial powers behind the operators continued to demand the surrender of the strikers, and the last ditch fight is now on. The United Mine Workers are determined to stick to their guns and not to hand over the destiny of their union and the fate of their demands to a group of "impartial" arbitrators to whom the hazards, dangers and the bitter toll of the miners is but a distant and detached object.

On the same day when it was reported that the mine owners brought up their demand for the surrender of the miners in Nebraska, came the freezing news that 103 miners met their death from suffocation in a mine in the Southwest. The next day another "story" burst forth out of the West. From that day to this the new and shocking news occurred in a West Virginia coal mine, snuffing out the lives of several scores of coal diggers. On the surface near the pits, near the mining camp, near the mill town, the miners are huddled together in endless misery and pity the crying wives and children of these unfortunate victims of coal, hoping against hope for the saving hand of the United Mine Workers, a hope as barren as the bleak life of the toiling coal diggers.

And it is to these martyrs of American industry, who even in the better paid portion of the coal industry average less than thirty-five dollars a week, a fabulously rich industrial America resolves a reprimand that will make them a more determined fighter for their existence after they emerge from their underground toil; if it is these valiant workers, their children and the mothers of their children, who are fighting these long years, with no hope of the preservation of their union without which their existence would be well-nigh intolerable.

The fervent appeal for the striking miners will fall upon receptive ears in America. The coal miners are a hardy breed of men. The miners are appealing for aid not to the outside world; they never would. They are calling for help to their fellow workers in Labor's camp that they may resist the power that is seeking to destroy their experience what it means to fight a long and soul trything conflict against an enemy whose resources are tremendous and whose resources are few. It is the United Mine Workers who are fighting the Wall Street and the huge financial interests of the country. Our workers, the ladies' garment organizations in particular, who in the past few years have come frequently in conflict with the operators, are in the midst of this great battle and, no doubt, will meet this appeal of the embattled mine strikers with open hearts and purses to the best of their ability.

We can state the sum and substance of this appeal no better than in the final ringing words of this call: "If the 150,000 miners are willing to fight and willing to pay, the question is: are the rest of the workers, the employers, the owners, the workingmen of America willing to contribute so that they may have food and clothing while fighting the battle of the United Mine Workers of America?"

PRESIDENT GREEN ON WAGES

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor in an address in Chicago, a week ago, made a significant statement on the question of workers' wages, which attracted wide attention in the general press.

It will be recalled that the convention of the Federation, a few months ago, meeting in Atlantic City, came out with an important declaration on this same subject, discarding, for the first time in its history, the old slogans of wages based on the cost of living, or the social wage, or "saving wages". Instead of these elusive and intangible bases for wages that are open to conflicting interpretations, the convention went on record demanding "reasonable wages". The new phraseology is a substantial step forward, and it is sustained purchasing power to the workers concurrently with the steady and rapid increase of national production both in quality and quantity. The economic revolution, the redistribution of production, on a national scale, of waste in production in order that selling prices may be lowered and workers' wages made higher.

In his Chicago address, President Green elucidated this point and charged "the unscrupulous employers". "The demagogues of modern industry," he stated, among other things, "have inevitably placed the basis of wage demands and wage theories upon the ethical principles of equality, brotherhood, fairness and frankness. People are discarding the old theory of wages based upon a fluctuating labor market and governed absolutely by the law of competition and supply and demand. Society has found that the old concept of low wages and underpaid labor was reduced considerably to the new concept of high wages, efficiency, elimination of waste and increased production as a means through which lower costs in competition, and therefore, cheaper prices can be realized. The demands for "Wages must be maintained upon a high level so that the purchasing power of the masses will correspond with the producing power of the masses. Unless they are able to meet the challenge, unless they accept the workman's demand he will, in self-defense, have recourse to the violence of the ballot and the use of arm."
In the Cloak and Dress Trades of Chicago

By MORRIS BILAL,
Manager, Chicago Joint Board

1925 was for the cloakmakers of Chi-

cago, at a better year, and, in some

respects, a worse year than its pro-
decessor—1924. The last fall season

ended in what may be termed a "no-

work" condition, as far as the em-

ployers and their operatives were con-

cerned. And as in the other season

attempts were made at no work, and

all phases of the industry, from the

clothiers to the subcontractors, were

engaged in the "cloak gags" as job-

bers, are dealing in garments manu-

factured not in this country, but in

the Saopaulo or Porto Alegre prin-

cipality in New York, and are sharply

competing with the local producers.

It stands to reason that these fac-

tors affect greatly the local market

and in our judgment are wholly re-

sponsible for the present condition of

our industry. And it is our strong

feeling that the time has come to for-

tify our Union through peace and unity

in our ranks, and the leaders of the

International and of the New York

Joint Board will spare no energy now

to bring about a better condition of

work over the whole of the Chicago

cloak shops. This will benefit every

worker, and maybe not only the work-

ers in Chicago, but the employes in

Chicago. When the trade is prop-

erly controlled in New York and the

stock market, we believe, with the

end, Chicago cloakmakers will also

suffer to the effects of this com-

petition and will have more work.

You probably know about the money

that had been invested in the dress-

maker industry last year as an outgrowth of the big dress strike

in 1924 and the result of a higher court. Among

the sentenced the majority are women,

some of whom are supporting their

husbands, and who, by the recent

sentiment in this city and the

newspapers were full of it.

We shall treat the news as

conspiring union workers should and

declared that neither fell nor money

finances would stop them from going

against the conditions in the "dye-

shop and strengthen their union's con-

trol. The bill is a $5,000 saving. On

sentenced workers, and already Attor-

ney Blissman, at the request of Presi-

dent Fain, filed a petition, born to the

Illinois Supreme Court where we hope

to receive better treatment and a fairer judgment.

NEW APPEAL FOR SACCO AND VANNETTI

"It wasn't so much a question of

whether Sacco and Vanzetti commit-

ted this murder, because they were
to the Government that the chief

counsel for the defense, before the Massa-

chusetts Supreme Court on January 11th in Pavia, Italy, for the execution of

in behalf of the two Italian workers who have been in prison nearly five

years and whose trial was held in 1921.

a charge of murdering a factory pay-

master at South Braintree, Mass., and

tion further declared that the arrests

were made in an atmosphere created

by the inhumanity of the execution

suing men as radical, under Attor-

ney General A. Mitchell Palmer.

GOOD TIMBER

The tree that never had to fight

For sun and sky and air and light;

That stood out in the open plain,

And always got its own again,

Never became a forest.

But lived and died a scrubby thing,

The man who never had his share

Of sun and sky and air and light,

Who never became a forest.

Then the uncut woodman's view,

The tree that to the lumberman meant

That stood out in the open plain,

And always got its own again,

Never became a forest.

But lived and died a scrubby thing,

The man who never had his share

Of sun and sky and air and light,

Who never became a forest.
(Continued)

The movement is new in its second year. But it has already made successful experiment in summer camping and city clubs. It has conducted a summer camp at North Y., on the grounds of the Manhat- 

tian School for two summers. It ac- 

ccommodated there at a minimum 

price, in the most modern surround- 

ings, hundreds of children—boys and girls— who came to spend a few weeks under the healthful natural and spiritual conditions. Many of those who came were children of trade 

unionists who could not afford to go 

to private camps of a similar high 

standing.

Camp Program Educational

The camp program is not only a 

great social and educational value. Both 

boys and girls were included in all the 

activities and the camp directors felt that a more thorough and one of the 

most conscious sex attitude was the 

definite result. As a democratic activity, 

the camp educational program is 

for the children. They were given real 

responsibility, they decided on their 

camps activities, answering for their 

own rules of conduct, considered the 

problems that arose to confront the com- 
munity. It was an attempt to encourage 

the co-operative activity as far as 

possible. All the facilities of the camp 

served as educational materials; the 

children used the farm with which most of them were familiarized because of the necessity to turn to their 

own house; a printer's press they discovered 

as a laboratory, both in printing and 

reading settings.

Most important of all, perhaps, was the 

attitude that the counselors, men 

and women equipped not only for 

camp activities but also for imparting 

a spirit of social idealism to the 

children, took towards the campers. A 

highly successful effort was made to 

foster the co-operative rather than the 

competitive spirit. At the campfire 

meetings, the children were encour- 

aged to discuss current vital, social 

and economic problems. An incident in 

the camp international affairs where a white kitchen man showed 

rice prejudice led to a full discussion of 

that pressing question.

With a staff interested in the organ- 

ized labor movement and all socially 

progressive activities, it was inevitable 

that the camp should bring to the 

children, in addition to all the 

other world while things of camp- 

ing. A broadening of the social outlook, 

which will help them to realize the 

aims of the Pioneer Youth movement, 

"the preparatory youth for partic- 

ipation in the work of bettering so-

City Clubs

The activities of the city clubs, of 

which seventeen have already been 

formed, are aimed in the same direc-

tion as the camping work. The two 

hundred children from nine to seven 

years who have been reached through 

the clubs in almost every section of 

New York City are developing an 

understanding of the labor move-

ment, and a creative spirit to meet its 

problems. They are directed in their 

work by a group of earnest inspiring 

men and women.

Boys and girls are members of 

the same club in most cases. Club ac-

tivities vary according to the background 

and interests of the children. Many 

are interested in dramatics, some in 

hikes, athletics, games, handcraft 

work, reading, libraries, or getting 

up a club journal. One group is carry-

ing on an investigation of fire-traps in 

its neighborhood. One is pre- 

paring a play with knights and 

knights, another one with pacifism as 

its central theme. The plays are being 

written and produced by the children 

themselves. All the clubs cooperate 

to produce a bulletin.

The organization is maintained on 

a national basis with its central office 

at 70 Fifth Avenue, in New York City. 

Joseph Leiberman, the executive sec-

detary is in active charge of the work. 

In each city, the activities are carried 

out on through cooperation a local 

organization which takes charge of the 

city clubs. Adults may become members of these clubs on payment of a fee of $1.50. The 

movement has two phases and inter-

ests two groups—the Pioneer Youth 

club, directed to the young people; the 

local organizations provide a means 

for parents and sympathizers with 

the movement to cooperate. These 

local organizations have an addi-

tional object the acquisiting of their 

membership with the aims, problems, 
policies and tactics of the trade union 

movement. To that end, speakers are 

invited to attend the business meeting 

to discuss between them the problems 

with which the movement is confront-

ed, and general discussions by the 

membership of these problems.

(To be continued)

I. L. D. Lectures

Norman Angell, author of "The

Great Illusion," and one of the for- 

mest students of international prob-

lems in the world today, will speak 

on "International Organization and 

the New Social Order" in the Peoples

House auditorium, 7 East 15th Street, 
on Monday evening, January 24, at 

8 P.M. This meeting will be the 

fourth in the series of "Problems of 

the World Today," which are under 

the auspices of the New York Ameri-

can National Democratic League, 

of the League for Industrial Democ-

racy, Josie W. Hughes, author of "A

Democracy for the Modern World,

ment," and "American Socialism, in 

the Present Day," will lead the disc-

cussion. Harry W. Laddie will pro-

duce.

Mr. Angell, during his address, 

deal with the obstacles which are now 

in the way of international brother-

ings in the world today. In the lat-

ter part of the talk, he will deal with 

the long-range political tendency 

fighting toward international government which are likely to preserve world 

peace and produce maximum social 

welfare. Tickets at 75 cents may be 

secured from League for Industrial 

Democracy, 75-35th Avenue, or at 

Peo-

ple's house auditorium on Tueday 

evening.

The lecture by John Brophy on

"Trade Unionism and the New Social 

Order" will be held on Monday 

evening, February 1 instead of Tues-

day evening, January 25, to avoid a 

conflict with the Durrow-Stillwater Dis-

cussion in Carnegie Hall. A. J. Maste 

will lead the discussion.

The final lecture of the series will be 

held on February 5 on "Incentives 

and the New Social Order" and be 

conducted by Professor William H. 

Kilpatrick with "Harriet Stanton 

Blatch, the leader of discussion.

Washington Irving High School, Sat-

urday, Jan. 23, Sunday, Jan. 24, at the 

I. L. G. W. U. Building, Wednesday, 

Jan. 27, 8:30 P.M., Local 9 Building, 

67 Livingston Ave., Saturday, Jan. 23, 

1:30 P.M., Local 2 Club Rooms, 

551 Washington Avenue, Sun., Jan. 

24, 11 A.M.

On Saturday, January 23rd at 1:30 

P.M., B. J. d'Hooper will give his 

course on "A Social Study of English Language" in Washington Irving High 

School Room 526. The subject of his 

lecture will be George Bernard Shaw.

"At 3:30 in the same place Miss Ther-

ese Wolfe will discuss "Some 

Problems of Women in Industry."

On Sunday, January 24, A. J. Maste 

will give his course on "The New 

Order," and the Workers. The subject for dis-

cussion will be, "The Role of Weather, 

Cows and Gunpowder in the Making 

of the Modern World."

On Wednesday, January 27, at 7:30 

P.M., Alexander Piccadilly will con-

tinue his course in "Social Psychol-

ogy" in the 1. L. G. W. U. Building, 

2 West 15th Street.

On Saturday, January 23, Max LeVin 

will start his course on "The Econo-

mies of the Ladies' Garment Indus-

try" in the headquarters of Local 9, 

47 Lexington Avenue. The session be-

ings at 1:30 P.M.

"Trade Unionism and the New So-

cial Order" will be held on Monday 

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Blatch, the leader of discussion.

In local 2 Club Rooms, 1531 Wash-

ington Avenue, Bronx, Max Levin will 

give his course on the economics of 

our industry, on Sunday morning, January 24, at 11 a.m.

Our members should take advantage 

of these courses which are of great educational value. Admission free to members of the 

1. L. G. W. U.

A SOCIAL STUDY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

Course Being Given in our Workers' 

University, Saturday, 1:30 P.M. at 

Washington Irving High School

B. J. d'Hooper will give a course on "A Social Study of English Literature" in our Workers' University, Wash-

ington Irving High School, Sat-

urday, 1:30 P.M.

The lecturer will discuss in a series of ten lessons the work and influence of five of the most famous 

poets of the day. But in the main, the discussion will limit itself to Galwaykerry, Wells, Shaw, Masfield, Joseph Conrad, 

Michael Arlo, Katherine Mansfield, 

May Sinclair, Vynta Woolf, Shelia 

Kaye-Smith, Arnold Bennet, Somer-

set Maugham, Frank Swinburne, Gil-

bert Canaan, J. D. Beresford, D. H. 

Lawrence, Thomas Burke, Max Beer-

heim, Chesterton, Alcmaria 

Blackwood, and A. Neil Lyons. The 

writers named above reflect present day English life and tendencies from almost every angle—poetry, gay, tragic, 

"kidding," moral—drab—in short life 

with a capital L. They ought to prove 

interesting.

Admission free to members of the 

I. L. G. W. U."
Anti-Alien Bills Scored by Speakers At New York Meeting

That the alien registration bill, known as the Asweld Bill and the alien registry bill, introduced in the Senate by Senator Johnson, now pending before Congress, would set up a petty bureaucracy and a sinister system of espionage contrary to American traditions, summarizes the opinions expressed here by speakers at last week's meeting held at the Hotel Astor.

The organizations represented were the Conference on Immigration Policy, the National Council of Jewish Women, the Christian Association for Immigrant Aid of the National Council of Jewish Women, and the American Civil Liberties Union.

The speakers were: Walter Lippmann, editor of the New York World; the Rev. Charles C. Gilbert, chief of the Immigration Service of the Episcopal Diocese of New York; Louis Marshall, prominent lawyer; and Arthur Good Eddy, social worker and writer.

Speaking of the Asweld Bill, Mr. Lippmann stated: "It represents a vast impingement of the states on the federal government an unwarranted assumption of power over a subject which is properly within the domain of the states."

Referring to the Johnson Bill, Mr. Marshall said: "There is a positive lack of freedom of speech and of the press. It is a liberty that no man who feels that the Post Office of the United States hasn't enough to do, can be connected with the letter service and can make it a government monopoly."

Mr. Good Eddy, speaking of the anti-alien legislation, said: "It is a step toward the establishment of a police state in the United States."

In the opinion of the speakers, the Asweld Bill and the Johnson Bill are contrary to the spirit of the American Revolution. They are, in effect, efforts to make the government a police force, to control every aspect of life, and to suppress free speech and free thought. These bills are attempts to create a police state in this country, and they must be resisted by every American who loves freedom.
Last Tuesday saw the start of the organization campaign in the dress and clock shops. This was the climax of a week's work devoted pri-
arily for a drive against the open dress shops but which also taken in a cam-
paign against the nonunion clock shops.

Organization Work in Full Swing

The Joint Board's activities for the present are beginning to show some re-

dent results. In all the stores in the present Casino from where the drive is being directed. While no state-

ments from the leaders or the union officials are available, the fact that the number of stores called on strike there is, nevertheless, every reason to expect that the drive will be a successful one.

The Joint Board has canvassed the aid of every local. This was done by means of the committees which each local appointed and all of which com-

bined comprise the organization commit-

tees. This committee reports every Monday at seven o'clock in the or-

ganization headquarters and divided into smaller groups to call on all the stores. The work is done in a territory to order the work-

ers in the open shops to the Union or to cease working for the stores.

Indications which lead one to ven-

ture the opinion that the drive will be a success for two reasons are based on the

fact that no store has been spared in supplying the manpower.

Local 10 was requested to submit the

means of a quantities of fifty to aid in the drive. A call for vol-

unteers more than covered the number

asked, and these men were divided into three groups, each group being assigned to a special task. And each of these groups has, as the entire commit-

tee reports they are assigned to their special tasks.

On Wednesday, January 13th, the first meeting of Local 10's organi-

zation committee took place. The meet-

ing was addressed by Manager Du-

nham, who emphasized the necessity of the present drive and the

important task which lies ahead for Local 10.

Cutters Active in Strikes

The manner in which the cutters

responded to the call was one of the

remarkable demonstrations which took place last week in fashion stories. The strike called at 495-9 Avenue. In this building is
declared a strike for refusing to sign

an agreement for two of his non-

union factories and for refusing to abide by the decision of the Impor-
tant Chairman calling for the rein-

statement of three discharged workers.

Twenty-five cutters are employed by this firm. In response to every call by the Joint Board to appear at the shop meeting in the office of Local 10 or in conjunction with the rest of the workers in the building, the men have reported as one. They each show

ing a remarkable spirit in the strike.

This week the strike was declared, each

man has been on picket line every

morning. That the strikers are de-
determined to win is evidenced by the fact that they have held their

ground. As they stage in front of the building are enthusiastic. Nearly three hundred workers are represented by the pickets.

Aside from the cutters, Brothers Moon-

ker and Frashing are active on the picket line.

Shop Chairmen Vote 20% Assessment

In connection with the Joint Board's activities the shop chairman

coming which was held on Tuesday, Jana-

uary 12th, in Webster Hall, resulted in the voting of a twenty-dollar assess-

ment.

This assessment is to be paid by every member of the local unions which are affiliated with the Clock

and Dress division. The question dis-

cussed at this meeting concerned themselves with acquainting the members with the need for making this assessment. How soon it will be

become payable is a matter that is yet to be determined.

The decision of the shop chairman was reported to the Joint Board, where it was decided that the decision of the chairman was a voluntary referendum vote of the members of the affiliated local unions. Hence the question as to whether the assessment will be collected will remain in abey-

ance until the referendum will have taken place.

Important Meeting Monday, Jan. 25th

In addition to the report on the or-

ganization campaign and the striking

by the shop chairman of a twenty-

dollar assessment, which the mem-

ber of the local unions who authorized the action, was presented by the

Joint Board. The purpose was to inform the members have had to read to the

actions of the Executive Board. This was the statement that no meetings were given over to matters pertaining to the convention and elec-

tions.

Among the many important cases that came before the Executive Board is a very interesting one concerning the

complaint by the Board against the

company, 500 Seventh Avenue, now

out of business. These cutters were

hammered on the charge of working excessive hours of overtime. They

are: Sidney Shahal, David Lebhrer,

Maurice Bachtel, Naum Benven and

Harry Norman.

Little surprise was expressed by the executive board of the officers of the company, and the only

charge against Shahal could not be sustained, and a finding was made in favor of the officers and board members.

Shahal is more or less known among the active members of Local 10, es-

pecially as he has been a candidate for the Executive Board in opposition to

the administration. As one who aspired to sit on the legisla-

tive body of the organization, it was

rather unexpected to say the least, that he should have been among those charged with being guilty of working excessive hours.

Cutters, Special Attention!

All members of the Clock and Dress Divisions are instructed to either return this form to the Joint Board or obtain new ones for the coming season, beginning January 1, 1926.

The form containing this portion of the constitution will render themselves subject to punishment, under the

Executive Board, Local 10.

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place

Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.

Cutters' Union, Local 10

Regular Meeting - Monday, January 25th

Report on $50 Assessment.

That the payment has been taken for this season of unem-

ployment insurance in the clock members

have appeared in the office of Local 10 with regard to their not having received the proper payments of insurance.

These complaints were not taken up during the past two or three weeks. While the cost of the full force of the unemployment insurance office was need-

ed for the dispensation of the insurance funds.

In regard to the proper collection of the

fifteen of January to the Office of the Unemployment

Insurance Fund at 122 West 18th Street.

They Contend Their Guilt

All doubt, however, was set at rest when all of the cutters of this shop pleaded guilty to the charge. This

was done by the way, through an investigation of the books of the firm. The exact number of hours that the cutters were wont to work within a week's time could not be found in the books, since the firm took some precautions against a possi-

ble prosecution of this kind. Nevertheless, when the lamp week-

ly wages were seen in the book and were averaged, it was found on the

basis of the wages received by the cutters the charge was easily proven.

The charges on this firm for the

labor week, earned $382.50. His scale of wages was $55 per week. The

limit for the weekly wages was four hours per week. Hence, under the rules of the Union which also require
double time for overtime, the minimum allowable is $64 per week.

According to his wages, he had worked ten hours per week for a total of $65, at a charge of $55 per week, or a

earned over $50, for pay at double time at a wage of $55 per week for ten hours' overtime amount to $112.50. The

charge against the other men was proven in a similar manner. Nor-

regular hours in those weeks, some-
time in February, 1925, aggregated over $75 at time on a weekly rate of

$52 per week. Lebhrer, who also re-

ceived $52 per week, which was the regular scale of wages, had a wage earned over $50, for pay at double

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