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Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 9)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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

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

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Collective Cloak Contract Signed in Los Angeles

Controversy With Dress Association Settled

Justice Proskauer, Acting As Mediator, Succeeds in Averting Conflict—Injunction Application Sidetracked.—Permanent

Joint Board To Place Original Demands Before Mediators

Following the receipt of a letter by Morris Billington, attorney for the International Union, from the Special Commission in the Cloth and Suit Industry, of New York, inviting the New York Joint Board to take part in a series of supplementary hearings to be conducted by this Commission before it would render a final award on the requests of all the parties concerned, the Joint Board at its meeting, held at present pending before that body.

The expected general walkout in the Boston industries' garment industry finally occurred. Immediately following a great mass meeting on Wednesday morning, February 24, at the Scene Auditorium, the dressmakers of Boston, at the order given by the strike committee of the Boston Joint Board, left their shops at 8 o'clock in the morning on Thursday, February 25th.

The mass meeting of the strikers was held at the Boston Union Hall, where the strike headquarters are located, was addressed by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., who was in Boston President Green was given a tremendous ovation, and the speeches of President Julius Hochman, the speakers were received with outbursts of enthusiasm. As we go to press, we receive the information just from Boston that the walkout of the dressmakers and of the cloakmakers is an extension of the general strike. The walkout includes all the dress trade at a standstill and all the union dress shops empty, but practically all the non-union dress shops, controlled by the jobbers, are closed down. Five hundred workers are on the picket line, and the strike is attracting a great deal of interest in the general press.

Investigation Reveals Sweat Shop Conditions

The offices of the Boston Joint Board, and of all its affiliated locals, are aging with feverish activity. Organization committees, shop committees, and individual members crowd

Controversy With Dress Association Settled

Justice Proskauer, Acting As Mediator, Succeeds in Averting Conflict—Injunction Application Sidetracked.—Permanent

Permanent Imperial Chairman To Serve As Mediator

Justice Proskauer met the representatives of the I. L. G. W. U. and of the Joint Board in the space of an hour last Tuesday at and in the course of four hours' conference both sides signed several stipulations, as a supplement to the existing agreement, which are designed to meet situations of the kind that resulted in the present conflict.

The new agreement provides for the immediate appointment of an impartial chairman to settle disputes which cannot be settled by direct negotiation. If an impartial chairman is not chosen by March 2d, Justice Proskauer.

(Continued on Page 2)

Philadelphia Dress and Waist Makers Prepare For Big Conflict

President Sigman, Secretary Baroff and Vice-President Reisinger Address 1,500 Workers in Labor Institute—Call for

Preparation for Big Conflict

The situation in the dress trade in Philadelphia continues unchanged. The agreement in the industry still remains unratified, the workers' organization is making all preparations for a general walkout.

The mass meeting last Thursday evening in the big hall of the Philadelphia Labor Institute was an unprecedented success. More than 1,500 workers who filled the place to over-crowding, received the speeches of President Sigman, Secretary Baroff, and Vice-President Elias Reisinger, the manager of Local 50, with great enthusiasm.

The meeting adopted a resolution empowering the officers of the International and of Local 50 to proceed with the negotiations with the employers. In the event of failure to reach a peaceful agreement with the employers' association, the meeting voted that a general strike in the entire trade be ordered.

(Continued on Page 2)

Concert In Harlem Tomorrow Night

"Mme. Dora Booshever, soprano; Helen Jeffries, violinist; N. L. Saalavsky, baritone.

An evening of music has been arranged for the I. L. G. W. U. members and their families by the Manhattan Club, in press conference with the direction of Mildred Fox.

Admission is free to members and their families on presentation of a card issued by the Educational Department. After 7.30, members showning a Union card will also be admitted.

(Continued on Page 2)
General Strike Starts In Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

Is reflected in the heightened atmosphere in all union circles. 

Vice-president Julius Hochman is an acknowledged instigator and is the head of the conference committee with the employers' groups in both local trades. Under his leadership, the Joint Board has appointed a two weeks ago an expert investigator of shop conditions, and after a representative survey of 25 local cloak and dress establishments made by this investigator, the vice-president Hochman made a statement, fortified by sworn affidavits, that these "tardities," which are, by the way, quite typical of the regular small cloak or dress shop in the city of Boston, are veritable "sweats" shops and operate devoid of most elementary requirements of cleanliness, safety and sanitation. It was further brought out that these past belts are as a rule making the work of such jobbers as, now re- fused to deal with the Joint Board and who decline to enter into it with a collective agreement for the purpose of placing the Boston ladies' garment industry on a more wholesome and rational basis. 

Big Meetings Enders Strike

As a result of the meetings on Thursday, February 15, and the other on Wednesday, February 24, at the Second Street trade union hall, the cloak and dressmakers of Boston and the Joint Board's conference committee were able to work out an agreement with the manufacturers, jobbers and contractors to the effect that there shall be no further discrimination against the jobbers who, in Boston, like everywhere else, are the chief

Dress Dispute Settled by Judge

(Continued from Page 1)

By Joseph M. Proskauer

The stipulations, in substance, follow:

1. There shall be no suspension of the adjustment machinery before the conference Board shall meet to consider any claim or grievance. The union shall call no strike until such a claim is presented to the court and no strike shall be called until the court shall have ruled on the same.

2. There shall be no strike for a sufficient number of clerks to accompany the union clerks in accordance with Paragraph Third of the investigation of the shops of the employers for the purpose of ascertaining names of jobbers for whom manufacturers work and whether the provisions of Paragraph Fifteenth are conformed to.

3. In the event that a dispute

Big Task Facing Chicago Cloak Locals

Joint Board Installs New Officers—New Manager to Be Elected—
Brother Philip Davis Released from Prison

The locals affiliated with the Chicago Cloak and Dress locals have held, in the past few weeks, elections for local officers for the current year and also for new executive de-
nuities to the Joint Board. These new officers were already induted into office and are now beginning to face their new tasks.

There is no bargaining the fact that the situation in Chicago is at present is hampered with difficulties and the trade is a very bad shape.

The work seasons in the past two years have been the worst and have caused many of the jobbers to close their establishments, according to another local, who has just returned from the city. Where there is some work, the scales have become quite low, and the spirit among the workers is depressed. The new administration of the Joint Board and its officials will have to meet these huge obstacles and find ways and means of remedying the present intolerable trade and working conditions.

New Manager To Be Elected

The Chicago Joint Board will shortly elect a new manager in place of Brother William Glasiner, who declined a reappointment. Four candidates are in the field—Ze, E. Glassman, B. Soll and I. L. G. W. U.

Last Thursday, the General Office of the I. L. G. W. U. received a message from Chicago that Bros. Philip Davis, former National Committeeman, has been released from the Cook County House of Correction after he had served a three months' sentence for defrauding a Judge's order restraining the members of the Union from picketing during that strike. Brother Davis is a veteran in the ladies' garment workers' organization of Chicago and is one of its most beloved and respected members.

Phila. Dressmakers Prepare For Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

Dressmakers and others who have been the subject of a wave of arrests and convictions in connection with the strike.

It is expected that the strike will begin on Monday, March 4th.

Union Will Press Original Demands

(Continued from Page 1)

before the Commission at the coming hearings on March 6th, 7th and 8th:

1. A labor bureau to be controlled and managed by the Union.
2. The scales of the Schneider to be adjusted.
3. The scales of the sample-makers and piece tailors to be adjusted.
4. The wages of the workers who receive above the scale to be protected when going from one shop to another.

Among the original demands of the Union which have not been settled yet are the demand for the limitation of the steady number of jobbers to be employed by each shop, a demand for the employment of a sufficient number of clerks, a raise in the minimum wage scales and a 6-hour work week.

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The designers in the ladies’ wear-industry of New York, Local 45, held an_extraordinary meeting at the General's Club, New York, last Thursday evening. The meeting was addressed by Brother Blum, Fisher, Reichfield, Joe Moskowitz, Marus, Echevarria, and Mr. Green, well-known chairman of the “American Styles for American Women.”

The meeting was called by the leaders of the Union in the industry “to recognize the high necessity for uniting into one powerful organization for the protection of their mutual interests, to empower the existing or organizing the designers, Local 45, to immediately undertake such steps as they deem best for lining up all the designers into it and to work out all necessary arrangements for the restoration of the former prestige and position of the designers in the industry.”

Among those who addressed the meeting were Brothers Blum, Fisher, Echevarria, Marus, Echevarria, and Mr. Green, a well-known chairman of the “American Styles for American Women.”

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**“Prosanis” Label Talks**

By Dr. Henry Moskowitz

Members of the Unions will be interested to learn that the Consumers’ “Prosanis” Label Committee has organized itself. Its object is to see that all Retailers who are going from store to store to inquire about “Prosanis” Label goods, and are met with only the most unimportant information. Then, the scene changes, and the audience looks into a dirty hovel where these very bolts of goods and chocks are made, where the girls work under foul conditions far into the night, and are paid wages of utterworthiness of human beings, and the author brings home the truth that a beautiful garment may sometimes be the product of human exploitation. He makes a strong appeal for a combination of beauty and justice.

Such a combination is found in “Prosanis” label garments, of the Label attests that the beautiful gown or cloak worn by the consumer is made under conditions which are just to the workers: where the factories are well-lighted and modern sanitary conditions and where the Workmen are enjoying labor standards which somewhat approximate justice to the producer. The “Prosanis” Label appeals to the conscience of the consumer, and if you neglect to ask for, or insist upon “Prosanis” Label Garments in the stores where you buy your coats and dresses to encourage the Prosanis Label Garment Merchants.

If you organized yourselves into an army of consumers supplementing the battles you are waging through your Unions as good citizens you cannot be vanquished. You can effect a revolution without the use of force. If hundreds of thousands of you, from store to store looking for “Prosanis” Label Garments which they want to buy in order to find the best conditions, why should not thousands of workers do the same thing? Their interests are directly involved.

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**With the New York Clock and Dress Joint Board**

BY JOSEPH FISH, Secretary-Treasurer.

A meeting of the Joint Board was held last Friday, February 15, 12:30 at the Auditorium of the International, 3 West 16th Street.

Committees:

A committee of the Textile Workers of Pasacc, T. & L., and vicinity, requests the Joint Board to assist them in their struggle, which has lasted already four weeks and which involves ten thousand textile workers, who are demanding a 10 per cent increase and a 4 hour week.

The Joint Board decides to contribute $1,000 towards the textile strike.

A credit is presented by a committee of Local No. 91, Children’s Dress Makers’ Union, who ask that the Joint Board request the manufacturer of the American Company, to demand that the Propa Company, which is at present under their control, should be transferred to the Joint Board. The Committee explains that the workers in this shop work by week and receive their notice in advance. When the shop will be controlled by the Joint Board they will be compelled to live on this piece and will, as a result, earn much less.

They appeal to the Joint Board not to concur in Brother Portway’s request.

Brother Antonini, manager of Local No. 85, states that the Proper Company is under the jurisdiction of the Joint Board. Brother Weinstein is of the opinion that this shop should be transferred to the Joint Board for the reason that women’s dresses are being made there, and that it therefore rightfully should be controlled by the Joint Board.

Brother Portway proposes that action in this matter should be postponed until an investigation is made of the shop, and which also manufacture the same line of garments. The resolution is accepted.

Communications:

The Russian Polish Branch expresses its dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Joint Board, in excluding them from the standing committee for January. The Board is of the opinion that this shop should be transferred to the Joint Board for the reason that women’s dresses are being made there, and that it therefore rightfully should be controlled by the Joint Board.

Brother Weinsten proposes that action in this matter should be postponed until an investigation is made of the shop, and which also manufacture the same line of garments. The resolution is accepted.

The Union Health Center submits a resolution, adopted by representatives of Locals Nos. 2, 3, 9, 10, 23 and 25, which are not of the Polish Branch, which have not as yet adopted the system of physical examination, to do so and thereby safeguard the health of the workers in the industry.

The resolution is adopted.

A committee for the Protection of Foreign Workers invites the Joint Board to hold a conference on February 21st at the Central Opera House at which ways and means of bringing about a solution of the passage of the bill in Congress, which proposes to register foreign born workers of the United States and which, they believe, aims to enslave the foreign born workers.

Miss Anna Perlman and Brother Seltzer are delegated to attend this conference.

The following are appointed as the Joint Board Fund: General Manager Hyman, Secretary-Treasurer Fish, I. Steinman, Local 2; J. Portway, Local 22; J. Gaster, Local 35; Salterotto Nims, Local 45; I. Antonini, Local 85.

Firemen’s Committee Report:

The Finance Committee recommends that the Joint Board accept the two tickets from the New York and Delaware Trust the reception tendered to the delegates of the Pilgrims of Palestine.

The recommendation is approved and Brothers Berlin and Kritzer are appointed to attend.

The Finance Committee also favors the recommendation of the Board of Directors that a monthly contribution of $25 for one year’s time be given the Italian Chamber of Labor.

The recommendation is approved.

The Board also submits a majority and minority report on the acceptance of tickets to the Forward Hall. The majority recommends that tickets be accepted. The minority recommends the rejection of the request.

There is no lengthy discussion of the Joint Board decides to concur in the recommendation of the minority report.

General Manager Hyman reports that a special session of the Board of Directors was held this afternoon to discuss a letter received by him from M. H. Hilfiger. Before this meeting of the Board of Directors the local managers met and Brother Hyman stated that since the present administration always was, and still is, against the Union, it is not the proper time to make a satisfactory appeal to appear at its coming hearing. Brother Hyman expresses the opinion that it would be unwise to attempt to draw up a satisfactory appeal at present to serve or our relations with the Commission and that the Unions should appear before them to argue its demands. He also reports that the Board of Directors approved the decision of the General Executive Board that this Union should reiterate the demands which it formulated when the Commission began to function. Brother Hyman’s report is approved.

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**JUSTICE**

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NORRIS SIGMUND, President

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straining order from a judge on the ground that it has an agreement with the Union which still has a year to run — after it had so flagrantly and brutally itself abrogated this agreement despite all protests from the Union.

Small wonder that Justice Proskauer, before whose application for a new contract was set for hearing by the Union, on Friday, remarked that he "has never seen a labor dispute which seemed so needless as the one now before him."

There seems but little doubt that this "injustice" will be thrown out of court on the ground of the possibility of the Union's ability to prove existence of a labor pool of workers in the trade, The spectacle of the dress contractors forming the great national union that when their Union was making a determined effort to place the dress trade of New York on a permanent union basis, will linger long in their memories, and their last utterance will be the future will be materially influenced by this remarkable and illuminating incident.

WAR OR PEACE IN PHILADELPHIA?

The next few days will tell whether in the Philadelphia dress and waist industry there shall be peace or war. The deciding voice will be expressed by a construction understanding, that will bring concord and equitable uniform work standards in the entire local industry. Or for the struggle that will dislocate and throw out of gear the manufacture of dress and waist in Philadelphia for months to come, will have to be cast by the Philadelphia Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association.

The Philadelphia Dress and Waistmakers' Union is making an earnest effort to avoid a clash in the local industry. It has conducted an organizing campaign in the unorganized dress and waist out of doors during the past month. By the end of this month the members of the new contractor union will have succeeded in enrolling a large number of new members and in establishing union work conditions in many new shops. Its appeal for a bargaining agency has been accepted by the heads of all the rooms of many non-union shops, where the men joined the organization in a body.

The dressmakers' organization in Philadelphia, compact, well-organized and armed with the courage of its convictions, may boast of having anywhere in the country, is, nevertheless, seeking to achieve its purpose, the establishment of decent and wholesome labor conditions in all the rooms of the city, not by means of warfare but through channels of peace. Only an obtuse and an unyielding stand by the employers that would close to itself all avenues of a peaceful adjustment, the door to a repetition of the War or Peace in Philadelphia question, and to an assault to arms and to fight for its just and humane program as fight it can when driven to.

We should like to hope that the dress employers association in Philadelphia, which has maintained some years ago peaceful contractual relations with the Union, will not court a repetition of the brutal struggle which has marked the abrogation of the collective agreement in November of 1916. It was a costly experience for the Philadelphia dress and waist industry, the effects of which had been felt for years afterwards by every group and factor in it. If the employers will waste bread and butter, and face a notorious conflict, they might realize that to force another such clash would be blind policy the rewards of which are chaos and industrial disintegration.

Informal negotiations between the Union and the manufacturer's association have now begun, and before this week is over the Philadelphia dress and waist industry should have an agreement which may be the basis for a collective agreement and stability in the trade.

LEWIS THANKS THE I. L. G. W. U.

In a letter appearing elsewhere in this week, addressed to President Signman, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, reads as follows, and the appreciation of the coal miners to the members of our Union, in the following terms:

"May I not express my intense appreciation for the splendid interest in our welfare taken by the officers and members of the United Garment Workers' Union? I am proud to say that the League of Nations, and the United Garment Workers' Union, and President Signman, so far as I am concerned, and President Lewis, had a hand back in the thousands of workers whom it alleged, the former had taken down on strike from shops belonging to its members.

The Board thereupon allowed several days to pass by, in which the dress contractors would have time to study the sense and appear at the conference, but after its ultimatum to that effect had failed, forwarded notices to all dress jobbers with whom they had had contracts, demanding that the contractors' association as the latter had broken its agreement with the Union, and also sent letters to the members of the contractors' association, stating that all the previous agreements with the Union if they still wished to retain union shops.

It is on the basis of these facts that our valiant dress contractors undertook and obtained a temporary writ which forbids the Union to "call out in strike the shops of its members," until this entire controversy would be fought out in court. The audacity of this move of the contractors can be gauged best as we bear in mind that contractors' association obtained this temporary re
New York Garments Retail High In the Far West

Talks With Western Retailers Who Buy in the New York Cloth and Dress Market

BY HARRY LANG

I spoke in a former letter of the jumpy state of mind of the retailers of western dress goods. There was a direct result of the rise in the price of cotton, a certainty prevailing in the Eastern garment producing markets, and stressed specially the present baffling and ambiguous situation in New York.

The individual deals in New York, particularly those that occur in some greater detail new. Readers of "Justice" might learn with some advantage to themselves, and to their organization, that aside from their own problems, the purely local problems of the retail trade, which occupy them very seriously, and that these influences are not so distinctly removed from the interests of the workers themselves as some of them might be inclined to believe. It is one knotty cluster of cross-currents in the retail trade which may be understood only with one angle or side of it but with each and every thread that makes up this tangled and bewildering skein.

A retailer from Sacramento, Cal., propounded this question to me: "I work in New York, I know some of their problems." By our problems he, of course, meant the problems of the retailer who cannot control his costs, the problems of the producing markets in the East. I asked a similar question by a retailer of Van Nuys, N. Y., who said his queries are constantly being put to travelling Easterners by buyers and retailers. He then started a trans-continental trains. The net amount and total of these discussions amount approximately to the following:

The various groups which stand to lose or gain by the developments in the trading of garments are so inter-connected and so numerous that it is impossible to know how each one feels. However, I am sure that the unions which represent the workers in the clothing industry have a lot to lose by the developments in the East. It is a fact that the unions are very much interested in the garment industry, which is a very important one, and that they are working for the betterment of the working conditions of the workers. However, it is also a fact that the unions have a lot to lose by the developments in the East, because the competition from the Eastern garment industry is very strong, and the Eastern garment industry is very well organized and has a lot of money to spend on advertising and promotion.

One of my informants put this subject to me: "It seems to me that the foreign figures and, pointing to cloaks and suits on the racks in his own store, said: "You get this selfsame dress in a New York garment store, anywhere from ten to twenty dollars cheaper than I can get it and sell it." Quite an impressive difference, even when one considers shipping costs. A manufacturer must have trave- lling expenses. And the selling price of such a garment would not, as the saying goes, be a jum- ply one, because the retailer in the Far West from a jobber in a nearby center—Portland, Seattle, or San Francisco—is in the same state, or in the same city. The Western jobber buys his merchandise in New York, he is bound to pass some of his over- head costs to the retailer, and the retailer in the Far West, in the smaller community, where the consuming power of the population is less, must make up for the higher overhead costs. The jobber is forced to charge "all the local traffic could bear," so the first run of mer- chanise which he turns over to sell is at a marked-up cost, and he knows that he cannot dispose of even as high a "sale." The new season and the new fashions are handicaps in the garment retailing business that he simply cannot meet.

"Our chief problem," another retailer from Cheyenne, Wyo., tells me, "is the state of the market, the area of the surrounding territory, Chey- enne and the smaller towns in our state in Wyoming depend on the farming and cattle raising. And before each new season, before ordering any new-style garments, I am bound, I must return to the original sources of supply and determine Behaving and what the reports are from the ranches. Then I act on that basis.

A retailer from Ogden, Utah, informs me that before ordering his new stock of garments, he consults his customers who are the farmers and ranchers. However, the amount of metal used on the mining towns, and then be, too, is reasonably sure that his new stock of garments will be a success.

Of course, all this is hardly news even to the industrially highly developed Eastern garments situation. They are generally based upon the local market. The miners and ranchers in the mining districts of the United States and Western Europe, and the miners and ranchers in the mining towns, and then be, too, is reasonably sure that their new stock of garments will be a success.

As a result, the Western fashion retailer is bound to look at the market for garments, and what is being produced in the Eastern garment industry, in order to determine the demand for garments.

"And what is the moral from all this?" I asked the retailer in the Far West. "I am coming around to the firm belief that when the producer—all factors—in the garment industry are about to modify or re-form some of the conditions of employment, they must also keep in mind the conditions and the problems of the retailer not only in the big cities but in the smaller towns as well, where women's garments cost a great deal less than the garments cost in the larger stores, and to conditions prevailing above.

And here is a point worth noting. This Far Western retailer fully ad- mits the viewpoint of the union that the jobber is the manufacturer in the garment trade, but he states that only a short few years ago they had been dealing with these selfsame job- bers as with "manufacturers." Today they deal with the jobber, but just as much as the retailer, the manufacturers, as well as the jobbers, are the old-time manufac- turers, slightly revamped. The retailers know extremely well that the jobbers are still their customers, and the manufacturers are still their customers. The retailers and the manufacturers are still their customers. The retailers and the manufacturers are still their customers. The retailers and the manufacturers are still their customers.

This uncertainty, above all, appears to be the spectre in the back- ground which is disturbing every group, factor and element in the garment industry, I expect to have to turn to a discussion of this question, in connection with its retailing, and, at an early opportunity.

Fres. William Green On Our Relations With Mexico

William Green, President of the Western Federation of Labor, issued a statement today in which he said "that in all dealings of our organization with the people of Mexico the utmost care will be taken to deal with and carry on our relations with the people of Mexico.

The statement follows in its entirety:

"We would like to see the public declaration I made in June that nothing Mex- ico has done or will do, no matter how friendly it may be, to our organization with the people of Mexico. It is important that we make clear to the people of Mexico that the Western Federation of Labor has a friendly and peaceable attitude towards them. It is important that we make clear to the people of Mexico that the Western Federation of Labor is interested in the welfare of the people of Mexico, and that we are willing to work with them in any way that will be helpful to them. It is important that we make clear to the people of Mexico that we are willing to work with them in any way that will be helpful to them. It is important that we make clear to the people of Mexico that we are willing to work with them in any way that will be helpful to them.

"Certain of our people have not had much to say about the work of the Western Federation of Labor, and in some cases they have not been afraid to open our discussions.

"For more than ten years the American Federation of Labor and the Western Federation of Labor have enjoyed close relations. Each one of these relations has been a friendly and beneficial one. It is time now that we work together, not only for the benefit of the people of Mexico, but also for the good of the people of the United States, which is the sole judge of its economic affairs.

"It is to be hoped that in all dealing with Mexico the government of the United States shall be fair-minded and just. Instead of harrying the Unit- es in the struggle for economic advancement, the 15,000,000 people of that country, I am convinced that it is necessary for the government of the United States to respect the rights and privileges of the people of Mexico, and to make their lives as comfortable as possible.

"The LABEL IN NEW YORK SHOPS

The number of shops entitled to use Labels in the Dress Industry are Nine Hundred and Forty (940). The number of shops in the Cloth Industry are Two Thousand, Four Hundred and Sixty (2,460). The Division has sold, during the past Season, 248,556 Silk Cloth Labels; 1,498,159 Cotton Cloth Labels; and 2,300,490 Fashion Labels; and 13,999 Fashion Labels; and 64,210 Cotton Dress Labels.

These figures indicate very clearly that the public has purchased all the labels that they should have purchased. For, without making an in- vestigation, who is able to count that so many shops entitled to buy the labels have purchased only 1,498,159 of the total number of 2,460 and only 13,999 of the total number of 13,999. There are labels representing the total of labels sold in both industries.
EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

What To Eat and How

By DR. ZACHARY SAGAL, Stomach Specialist, Union Health Center

We eat to live, but we also, as the saying goes, dig our graves with our teeth. It is mainly a question of what, how and when we eat. Why should it matter? It is not worth our trouble to eat a strung-out diet in a healthy way, unless we are prepared to work with ourselves in our efforts to

The food we eat and drink serves several purposes. In the first place, there is a certain amount of wear and tear that normally is taking place in every organ of the body, and the amount of destruction of tissues that is continually going on in our body and constancy of cells replacing the worn out and broken down cells. The food we take in must supply the material for that purpose. This is particularly important in the young growing individual, and in one recovering from a serious illness when new cells must be formed. It is of vital importance that the foods we eat contain the necessary elements from which the organ can build tissue.

Secondly, we are using up a consider- able amount of energy all the time. Our body maintains a constant temperature, which is twenty degrees below a physical rest, above the temperature of the atmosphere surrounding us. We are, figuratively speaking, working all the time. In order to maintain this temperature we are using up energy (heat) and this must be supplied by the food we partake. We are also using up large amounts of energy in exercising, work, and play. This also must be supplied by food.

Thirdly, we are eliminating from our organism in various excretions a certain amount of salts and we must replenish these, as it is essential that we keep the proportion and concentration of the various salts in the organism as constant as possible.

Fourthly, our foods must contain a sufficient amount of vitamines. The comparatively recently discovered ingredients are very easily destroyed by improper preparation of food and if too frequently they are eaten comparatively, a plentiful supply of them else various degenerations of health are likely. As the regularity of the habits of life also drink a sufficient quantity of water. The exhaled air, the perspiration, which is also caused by the food.

How is one to arrange his diet is such a way as to meet all these de

Brookwood Players to Perform Friday, March 5

At the Labor Temple, Second Avenue at Fourteenth Street, New York City.

The Brookwood Players will give their first New York performance of three one act plays on March 5 at 8.30 P.M. in the Labor Temple, Second Avenue at Fourteenth Street. Three of the plays are "A Dollar" by David Pilsky, "At the Edge" by Harold Williamsen and "The Pros and Cons of Susan Glapke." We expect a good attendance of members to come to this performance, as it will be most interesting to see what important that the diet contains a plentiful supply of them else various degenerations of health are likely. As the regularity of the habits of life also drink a sufficient quantity of water. The exhaled air, the perspiration, which is also caused by the food.

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COURSE ON THE ECONOMIC BASIS OF MODERN CIVILIZATION

By Alexander Fichandler

Wednesday 8.30 P.M. in L.I.G.W.U., Grand Central Hotel. Room 364.

Mr. Alexander Fichandler will give the first of four lessons on the "Economic Basis of Modern Civilization" this Wednesday, March 5 in the L. I. G. W. U. class room, 3 West 63rd St. at 8.30 P.M.

Mr. Fichandler will discuss the various sciences and how and how distinguishes itself from other countries. He will also discuss the economic and political history of the people and their relation to the labor movement. The lesson lasts one hour only, from 6.30 to 7.30 P.M., which allows our members to keep their evening engagements.

PHYSICAL TRAINING AND DANCING TUESDAYS

6.15 P.M. IN P.S. 40

Our Educational Department is continuing its successful dancing class in P. S. 40, 230 E. 22nd Street, between First and Second avenues. The class is under the direction of Mildred Fox, who is well known to our members.

The hour and a half is divided into three periods, one for physical exercises, one for basketball, and one for social dancing. We urge our members who wish to add at their own time to come and take advantage of this opportunity for bodily development and recreation.

P. S. 40 is centrally located and easily accessible to our members by "L" or subway. Admission free to I. L. G. W. U. members.

DR. CALHOUN'S COURSE ON "THE PLACE OF WORKERS IN MODERN CIVILIZATION"

Workers' University, Sunday, February 28, 11 A.M., Washington Irving High School.

Dr. Arthur W. Calhoun will follow up A. J. Muste's course on "History of the Workers" with a course of five lessons on "The Place of Work- ers in Modern Civilization," beginning March 5.

Dr. Calhoun will show the situation in which the workers have been forced to deal with the problems of economic and social development. Attention will be given to the position of workers as producers, as consumers, as citizens, as Climbers, and as an Insurgent Class. Stress will be placed on the fact that has kept the workers in a position of subordination and on the influences that are tending to develop the independence and self-sufficiency of the working class in the direction of a new industrial and social system free from the standpoint of political economy, sociology, and politics and is designed to aid in a realistic grappling with the problems that affect many of the intellectual and industrial worker and the trade union movement today.

It is important that those who attended A. J. Muste's class should come to Dr. Calhoun's five lessons, as they are a continuation of the course as "The Place of Workers in History," as the first lesson will be Sunday, February 28, 11 A.M. in Wash- ington Irving High School, Room 238.
Once more the Democrats in the Senate have shown that they don't know an inheritance tax if it hit them. If they let the tax be measured less than the Republicans, the record is simply destroyed. If they refuse to accept the principles of taxation only seeking to change details. The problem is this: If the Republicans are to run this country, they will have to be reduced to the point where it is not possible, or increasing the proportionate burden on the smaller taxpayers, or both. The Democrats have stated that their tax on inheritances is so bad that it is not possible to be reduced to the point where it is not possible, or increasing the proportionate burden on the smaller taxpayers, or both. The Democrats have stated that their tax on inheritances is so bad that it is not possible, or increasing the proportionate burden on the smaller taxpayers, or both. The Democrats have stated that their tax on inheritances is so bad that it is not possible, or increasing the proportionate burden on the smaller taxpayers, or both.

We happen to have old fashioned us. Although such a tax as this has been collected in the courts in a number of states, is it not true that the United States government is to enforce domestic morality upon tithe or untitled foreigners, it might begin at home. Obviously it is grossly unfair to the man and his family. The new tax law which is now enforced is called the new tax law and as far as can be ascertained, between us concerned.

A Few Facts about the Coolidge Administration

Here are a few facts about the Administration. The President has appointed a number of new and wise products of the Vermont and Maine universities—Presidents of the University. His Department of Justice, at the people's expense, to put on a regular basis a regular socialistic campaign. Whiskey in revenge for his part in showing up the oil scandals. This pernicious tradition continues in the courts.

The same Department of Justice whitewashed the Aluminum Trust largely owned by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary's qualification on the subject Coolidge's Attorney-General showed an almost unbelievable amount of work on his own department.

President Coolidge himself has appointed the Tariff Commission, the Trade Commission and the Tariff Board with friends of the President, using methods of double talk and public relations to attain that end. He tried both bribes and threats on Mr. Culverton of the Tariff Commission to get him to hold up the report on sugar. Falling that, the President's party took the report and finally picked Mr. Culverton of as Minister to Romania.

Finally, Coolidge as usual waited until he was sure of a bargain before he gave a vote to a Democrat who had served him as the chief of the coal strike. He took no lead in bringing about the present comprom to take no lead in dealing with the whole coal situation which, emphatically, this compromise does not.

Yet in spite of these facts and others that might be listed, Mr. Coolidge in the Senate, the great southern states, any and all the Democrats in the Senate to vote the abolition of the estate tax was an outrage. The northern senators merely left inheritance taxes to the states. A lot of states have no inheritance tax or very low taxes. It is sound theory to provide for a certain percentage on the tax on inheritances which are also tax the states.

For instance one conference at last as high a tax as estates at that fixed by the House bill will be reimposed. The House bill is not less than the Democratic parenthesis House was lenient to our millionaires. The Democratic-Republican coalition in the House of Representatives has almost levies enough to prove that it believes in government of the country, by politicians, for millionaires.

The Senate and the Estate Tax

Just about the fairest tax a government can levy is upon inheritances. The same is true of the Federal Government, but it is not for the treatment of the question of what America after all is a business of two states, at least to put limits upon inherited wealth and power is through a tax on estates. It can be graduated so as to give special difficulty to theryo who have special need or special claims to support of the house and father of a family.

An inheritance tax tends to correct social injustice without working privation. Its effect in the long run is to collect, it ought to be used more and not least to lighten the burdens of the direct inheritors and sizable beneficiaries, to be reduced, to live in the way of the wealthy. Therefore, for the Republican-Democratic coalition in the Senate to vote the abolition of the estate tax was an outrage. The northern senators merely left inheritance taxes to the states. A lot of states have no
The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The end of the first week of the break with the union by the association saw no change in the external appearance of the strike. There is no suggestion of a change in the important phase lies in the fact that the association has not, as it so fondly hoped, it would, come to an understanding with the union as yet.

Attempts to Straighten Out Dispute

When the union and the association's representatives appeared before Justice S. P. in the collaborative session of the association's application for an injunction, the union's attorney said that he would not enter the case in the hope that it could be arranged in an effort to bring the parties together, after remarking to the effect that the controversy was a needless one.

The suggestion was accepted that representatives of the union and the association meet in the chambers of the Justice on Tuesday, February 22, where an effort would be made by him to bring the two sides to some understanding.

This was conditioned, however, on the basis of both sides not to take any measures of aggressiveness.

The union had proceeded with the establishment of a new shop, and the question of action was to have been de- clared upon. After the action of the court, however, this meeting was postponed.

Reports to Failures of Association

The main argument put forth by the union was that the association was behind in the union's duties, against the granting of the injunction was that the association had broken faith with the government and that it no longer existed.

He emphasized the failure on the part of the association to take up to important decisions of importance to the men. Pointing to the refusal by the association to hire a sufficient number of clerks for the purpose of taking up complaints and making investigations, the union's attorney said that this was the cause of the failure on the part of the employers to abide by the agreement.

The union's attorney, who brought the situation to a head was mainly caused by the interference on the part of employees to whom the strikers angsted employers who dealt with non-union shops. A glaring instance of this was the request to the International Dress Company, which employed a number of non-union shops.

The association in this instance refused to send its representatives in company with the union's business agent on investigations necessary for the enforcement of the agreement, if the violation of the part of the jobber.

Situation Unchanged

When the union concluded that the association manner to break with the union by the association, it proceeded with making arrangements for the signing of an independent union, in connection with the members of the association. No general strike was contemplated, however, the situation in the store was against those of the contractors who refused to deal with the union.

The hearing in the court's chambers took place last Tuesday, February 5, and the result could not be known un- til the following day. In the event, no change from the last day's report. This report must be in the hands of the editor by Tuesday night. At the time of writing no further important developments were known than those recorded here.

JOINT BOARD DISCUSSIONS COMMISSION HEARINGS

At the last meeting of the Joint Board and the Board of Directors held the later part of last week, these bodies discus- sed the letter of Mr. George Gordon Battle, chairman of the Governor's Special Mediation Commission in the Cloth Industry.

In this letter the union is notified that the hearings had been set for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, March 4, 5 and 6, and that it is further proposed to bring in an effort to bring the parties together, after remarking to the effect that the controversy was a needless one.

"All day Sunday will be set aside for consideration of the feasibility of establishing guaranteed periods of em- ployment, etc., that they would recommend to the registration of sub-manufacturers. On the Monday of the remaining subjects, such as women's unions, union rates of co- ammisions, and minimum production costs for sub-manufacturers, will be taken up.

"In case any of the parties wish to bring up new subjects, the Commis- sion should be informed as far in ad- vance of the hearings as possible." Among the important points dis- cussed was the question touched upon in the last paragraph of the letter, "Just quoted in part. Both the Board of Directors and the Joint Board de- cided that they would take this matter out of the demands previously submitted. Of the several principal points of the original program of the union only two have so far been guaranteed by the mediators. These are the unem- ployment insurance fund and the san- tary lien.

The other demands—imitation of contractors, guaranteed period of em- ployment, a raise in wages and the forty-hour week, remain to be won.

FINED FOR SCABBALING

Among the cases which the Executive Board referred to for consideration on the evening of February 15, was one which concerned two cut- ters at the Crouch & Greeboholts.

This shop was scabbing for quite a number of weeks for the firm of Crouch & Greeboholts, the union con- ducted a strike against both firms. Recently, the shop was settled by the Joint Board and the two men who had conducted the strike were fined.

After the settlement, the office learned that the cutters as well as those who were scabbing during the entire peri- od of the strike were not summoned to the Selective Committee to account for their action.

At the February 18 meeting of the Executive Board the manager report- ed that the union had filed the unguilt, that is, of having worked for the striking firm during the strike to- gether with the rest of the workers. Upon their plea for leniency and taking into consideration that out of the 101 men in the shop who were on strike there will be the only once to be disciplined, the

Executive Board decided to impose a fine of fifty dollars upon each of the men.

MISCELLANEOUS CUTTERS MENT

Came many names of the Miscellaneous Division recently held an interesting meeting in Arlington Hall. Following the report by the office, a general discus- sion ensued, during the course of which the problems of the trade were considered.

Just now Local 91, the organiza- tion composed of the operators in the children's cutters' trade, was disbanded, and the kimosimo lines, together with Local 10, is conducting the removal of agreements which expired this month.

Brother Harry Greenheart, manager of the local, together with Brother Fred Ansley, have made contact with the individual employers. Since no other demands were consis- tently except for the raising of wages, no unusual steps were taken with a view to the renewal of agreements.

As respects the white goods industry, that is, the shops manufacturing ladies' underwear, the usual activities appeared. The agreement in this trade has still another year to go. Hence, no steps will be taken for any kind of organization work until some months from now. In the meantime the office is faced with the ordinary, normal activities.

In spite of the fact that no organi- zation work is being planned, the office does manage to secure increases for underwomen cutters here and there. Some difficulty was experienced with two of the larger shops which em- ployed non-union cutters. Some of these were either forced to quit their employment under their failure to join the union and others.

Brother Fred Ralston, one of the members of the Miscellaneous Divi- sion on the Executive Board, dis- cussed the situation and expressed the opinion that some steps should be taken to prepare for the organization of the non-union shops. He also sug- gested that the underwriters cutters should become more active and aid the workers in increasing the volume of the same as the active members in the cloth and dress divisions are doing.

ORGANIZATION WORK CONTINUES

The work of collecting information on the non-union- shops in the dress industry continues in spite of a fall in the trades. During the last 3 weeks, so the organization department has been mainly taken up with receiving information about shops who, it was believed, in the same as of the largest suppliers

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Cutters, Special Attention!

All members of the Cloth and Dress Divisions are in- structed to either renew their old working cards or obtain new ones for the coming season, beginning January 1, 1926.

All members found violating, this provision of the con- stitution will render themselves subject to punishment by the Executive Board.

SPECIAL NOTICE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND NOTICE

Registration of the unemployed workers for payment of insurance for the spring season of 1926 started February 1st and will continue during the season.

Every cutter who is unemployed, is registered, to his cutter to register. The registration of unemployed cutters takes place every Wednesday during the time of their unemployment at the Unemployment Insurance Office at 122 West 18th Street.

Report of Dress Complaints and Adjustments

(Continued from last week)

Expelled members working

In favor of union

Out of business

Pending

Continue.

TOTAL

Cutters are members of the firm

In favor of the union—TOTAL...

Cutters are violating union rules

Unfounded...

Firms who paid fines for cutters' violations

Disqualified—unsatisfactory evidence...

Firms refused to pay wages due cutters

In favor of union

Out of business—cane referred to

Firms refused to pay agreed wages

In favor of union

Unfounded—no evidence...

Open shop

Out of business

TOTAL

Firms refused to pay increase per new agreement

In favor of union—TOTAL...

Firms refused to pay holidays

In favor of union—TOTAL...

Cutters are not receiving an equal amount of work

In favor of union

Open shop

Cutters removed; rejected by Examination

In favor of union—TOTAL...

Cutters removed by order of Executive

In favor of union—TOTAL...

Cutters not living up to agreements

In favor of union—TOTAL...

Cutters who are not preserving their union books

In favor of union—TOTAL...