Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 10)

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.
Boston Raincoat Makers Rejoin I. L. G. W. U.

Re-charged As Local 24

The Boston raincoat workers, formerly Local 23, have again dropped out of the I. L. G. W. U., when the raincoat trade disappeared from the local market, were reinitiated into the fold of the International Union last week as Local 24. The question of relitigating the Boston raincoat union into the I. L. G. W. U. family came up two months ago at the Philadelphia convention, where it was pointed out that the raincoat trade was again revived in Boston and that the workers shrank again for membership in our Union. This G. B., at its last meeting in January, appointed a committee to investigate this report, and this committee, which is composed ofby Vice-president David Ginsland, the manager of Local 25 of New York, new reported that the demands of the Boston raincoat makers were legitimate and that they were entitled to a charter. Therefore, the General Office issued them a new affiliation.

Commission's Hearings Start This Saturday

Will Be Held in Bar Association Building—Hearings to Last Saturday, Sunday and Monday

The hearings before the Special Committee of the Bar Association Committee to investigate the Cloak and Suit Industry, ordered by chairman George Gordon battle, will start next Saturday, March 12, at 2 p.m. in the afternoon in the Bar Association Building on West 44th St., New York City, and are to continue until Monday morning, March 8.

Apparating before the Commission, as previously announced, in the course of the proceedings, will be: the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dress Makers' Union of New York and the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, representing the workers in the cloak industry, the Merchant Ladies' Garment Association, representing the organized cloak jobbers, the Industrial Council of the Former Protective Association, and the Amalgamated Cloak and Garment Makers' Association, the latter representing the organized cloak subcontractors.

The workers will be represented at the hearings by President Sigman, Vice-president Louis Newman, the secretary manager of the Joint Board, Joseph Fish, the secretary-treasurer of the Joint Board, and Morris Hillquit, as counsel.

A meeting of all local managers of the Joint Board will take place this afternoon, as the Council Room of the I. L. G. W. U. Building, to consider final moves in the Union's appearance before this Commission, with President Morris Sigman and Morris Hillquit in attendance.

Local 10 is Twenty-Five Years Old

The cutters' organization of New York, the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union, Local 10, will be twenty-five years old over the coming weekend. It was in September of 1921 that the United Cloth Cutters' Union was formed, the inaugural membership of the old Gotham Knife Cutters' Association. Five years later this union was chartered as Local 10 of the I. L. G. W. U. The cutters' organization, however, maintains its present structure and history since 1921, when it was called upon by representatives of the interests of the cutters in the women's wear industry.

Local 10, at its last meeting, took up this matter and decided to appoint a committee to properly solemnize this event next September.

Negotiations Continue With Philadelphia Dress Association

Several Conferences Held With Group Representing Employers—Judge Horace Stern in Role of Mediator.—Workers to Consideer Prize Tails at Meeting This Week

The negotiations began last week in the Philadelphia waist and dress industry, between the Union and the Philadelphia Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, the group of employers which has since 1921 maintained an attitude of antagonism towards Local 56, the workers' organization in their industry, and are still continuing. Judge Horace Stern of Philadelphia, who has undertaken to use his influence as mediator in an effort to avert a strike in the industry, is still endeavoring to bring both sides together on the basis of a collective understanding.

At the conferences with the employers and with Judge Stern, the Union is represented by President Morris Sigman, Vice-president Reisberg and a few executive board members of Local 56. The manufacturers' organization has spent nearly the entire week in Philadelphia, meeting with the employers and with the executive board of the dress makers' organization in an effort to clear up the situation and to find out if there is a basis for a peaceful solution of the fundamental differences between the position of the workers and of the employers.

Meanwhile, the Philadelphia dress makers, while watchfully waiting the outcome of these negotiations, are not allowing the conferees to interfere with their extensive preparatory work for whatever emergency they might work out in the dress making industry. The organizing work in the trade and the wide contact with all the shops, union and non-union, is kept up uninterrupted and the entire organization appears ready to move in an instant, as soon as the signal is given.

Pres. Sigman at Conference With Dress Jobbers' Ass'n

Joint Board Officers Attend Meeting With Dress Jobbers.—Decision Reached That Investigators Examine Books of Jobbers to Be Audited.—Committee Appointed to Select Impartial Chairman To Pass on Disputes With Dress Contractors' Association

Representatives of the Cloak and Dress Joint Board of New York met last week in the Board's rooms in the Garment Building in Philadelphia to confer with representatives of the dress jobbers' association to discuss means of stricter enforcement of the agreement between the two organizations. The Union was represented at this conference by President Morris Sigman, Vice-president Julius Felssoy and C. K. Zimmerman, the manager of the Dress Local of the Joint Board.

The principal point discussed at this conference was the continued violation by members of the jobbers' association of the letter of the agreement which forbids the sending out of work to non-union dress shops. President Sigman, in the name of the Chicago Joint Board, it was decided to form a committee of five hundred workers which would have charge of this drive on the remaining unorganized, strongholds in the ladies' garments trades of Chicago. A temporary organization committee consisting of Joint Board delegates was at once appointed and instructed, among other things, to call a series of shop meetings to select volunteer representatives from these shops to work on the big organization committee.

As known, the Chicago cloak trade has suffered during the past year from an unprecedented depression, the effect of which was a widespread unemployment and a considerable lowering of working standards in most of the

Chicago Joint Board To Renew Drive

Plan To Form Committee of Five Hundred to Organize Non-Union Dress and Cloak Shops.

The new Joint Board of Chicago is embarking on an extensive campaign to organize the non-union cloak and suit shops in that city.

At its last meeting, a few days ago, according the information contained in a message received from I. L. G. W. U. headquarters, the Joint Board of the Chicago Joint Board, it was decided to form a committee of five hundred workers which would have charge of this drive on the remaining unorganized, strongholds in the ladies' garments trades of Chicago. A temporary organization

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Half of Boston Strikers Return To Settled Shops

Settlement With New England Manufacturers' Association and Large Number of Individual Cloak and Dress Firms Returns 2,000 Strikers to Work—Vice-President Hochman Directs Fight over Dress Jobbers in Order to Unite Labor Whole State

The general strike of the Boston cloak and dress makers, now one week old, seems to be coming to an end, as the result of a peaceful victory for the workers.

The strike involves the whole women's wear industry of Boston. Last Thursday morning, when the strikers called reached the workers, not only the cloak and dressmakers in the infant shops but practically every man

and woman employed at cloak or dressmaking in Boston, irrespective of where they were employed, by contractors, sub-manufacturers, or 'inside' manufacturers quit their machines and marched to the Franklin Union Hall, where the strikers' main headquarters are located. The total of the strikers in the estimate of the leaders of the Boston Joint Board, was nearly 1,000.

Settlements Follow Quickly

The first applications for a settlement with the manufacturers on the first day of the strike. First to settle with the workers' organization were a number of individual cloak and dress manufacturers and contractors, who signed the new agreements which embodied the demands of the Union.
Half of Boston Strikers
Back In Settled Shops

Continued from Page 13

Chief-lt. William J. Bayne, the leader of the Boston strike, last reported a settlement with the New England Manu-
facturers Association, which represents 40 dress employers, three days after the workers had been called out. This brought up the total number of strikers who returned to work under union conditions to nearly 2,800 before the end of the first week of the strike.

The Boston garment trade seems to be finding a fresh source of energy in its struggle in New York City, where 2,000 strikers have been called out against the Garment Workers’ Union, Local 237, in the dress-making industry there. The strike is expected to be settled soon, and the strikers in Boston are looking to the New York settlement for encouragement.

Friends Celebrate 50th Anniversary of
Bro. Sol Polakoff

Bro. Sol Polakoff, a veteran mem-
ber and officer of the I. L. W. U., at one time first vice-president of the organization, and now International representative in Toronto and man-
age of the Toronto Joint Board, cel-
brated in a circle of friends and co-
workers in the labor movement his fiftieth anniversary last Sunday after-
noon, February 26th, in the "Romanesque Village", Second Avenue and 9th St.

Among those present were Mrs. Morris Sigman and President Sigman; Mr. Hugo Moskowitz, Toronto; Mos-
kowitz, Meyer London, Vice-presidents; Mattie Friedman, Ditmas; Halsper, Holdberg and Greenbaum, the Platen-
stein, Max D. Dau, Max Polaskoff, Secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, Abraham Rosenberg, ex-pres-
dent of the I. L. W. U. and many other friends of Bro. Polakoff.

Messages were received from Vice-


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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

by JOSEPH FISH, Secretary-Treasurer.

A meeting of the Joint Board was held on Friday, February 25, 1926 at the No. 2, 1 L. G. W. U. 3 West 6th Street. Brother Zimmerman, in a communicalruption, recites the privilege of attending at any joint meeting.
I'M in the blind industry that was completely and unequivocally answered. Certainly our members, the New York cloakmakers, feel that further delays and postponements would play havoc with the already stressful working conditions in the shops and that the ill from which they are suffering and from which they so ardently are seeking relief.

It is, perhaps, quite timely now to refresh in the minds of our readers the most important points of the Union's program that will, no doubt, form the principal topic of discussion at the impending hearings before the mediators.

The Union's program of demands, the so-called "ten commandments," it will be recalled, were originated at the now historic meeting of the General Executive Board of the I. L. O. W. in Chicago where, as has been pointed out before, the demand for the adoption of a cloak and suit industry, the most important and long-awaited program of industrial reforms that the Union is now pressing for adoption in the cloak and suit industry of New York, with the expectation that it will aid in furnishing them with work to enable them to give their workmen fair compensation and to provide an employment insurance fund, which have already been accepted and put into operation. The four major demands of this group may be summed up as follows:

1. A minimum guaranteed period of employment for all workmen in the inside shops and in the sub-manufacturing establishments.
2. The designation of a minimum number of steady sub-manufacturers, each list in the existing deaf and dumb schools, with whom the jobber may deal but a designation by the jobber of a specified minimum number of steady sub-manufacturers with respect to which he has a guaranteed period of employment.
3. A reduction in the minimum scales of wages.
4. A reduction of working hours from 44 to 40 hours per week.

The first two demands, a guaranteed minimum period of employment and the designation of a minimum number of sub-manufacturers by each jobber, are inseparably linked together in form, what has been characterized, a twin demand. The third demand of the Union is referred to as the limitation of sub-manufacturers, but, in point of fact, what the Union is primarily concerned with is not the limitation of the number of sub-manufacturers with whom a jobber may deal but a designation by the jobber of a specified minimum number of steady sub-manufacturers with respect to which he has a guaranteed period of employment.

The majority of the cloakmakers in the sub-manufacturers' shops, as has been made clear by the report of the investigators employed last year by the Governor's Commission, are limited in work and earnings periods ranging between forty and twenty-six weeks in the year and condemned to idleness and productivity during the remainder of the year. These workers, it must be borne in mind, are not "casual" or "temporary" workers, but a legitimate and integral part of the producing forces of the cloak and suit industry. And the Union therefore maintains that the industry of which they are a part and which, for the most part, is necessary to work to a large extent assumes no responsibility whatever towards them. It is a crying injustice, and this injustice can only be wiped out by the adoption of a minimum guaranteed period of employment, that will at once give the employers an incentive for stabilizing and regulating their work and spreading it over longer periods and will, at the same time, make it possible for the sub-manufacturers and other sub-manufacturers, which are the direct product of the irresponsibility and the cut-throat competition which is fostered in the trade by the prevailing methods of the jobbers.

What is most important, the adoption of the limitation of sub-manufacturers and a guaranteed period of employment in the cloak and suit industry, would not only technically but actually shift the burden of responsibility for labor standards in it where it

today properly belongs—to the real employers in the industry, the jobbers who employ, through the sub-manufacturers whom they control, three-fourths of the workers in it. It is not only a saving of 32 cents (the number of dollars that is being saved for workers in the New York market. The limitation of the sub-manufacturers, coupled with a guaranteed period of employment, will achieve not merely a great object of industrial justice, but the introduction of system and orderliness in an industry that is so badly in need of stability, and will readjust the relations between the workers and the employers in the industry, and the fundamental changes which have taken place in it in the last few years.

The other two demands of the Union, for an increase in the minimum wage scales and for a reduction of the work-week from 44 to 40 hours, need no special introduction to any one familiar with the work of the Union's organizing department on the part of the cloak makers in particular. The investigation conducted by the Commission's investigators last year has proved, beyond all doubt, that the present system of the division of labor or partial and inferior sub-divisions is a cumbersome and inconsiderate industry is so abnormally long as to justify any fair and proper demand to cut the work-hours down in order to mitigate the intolerable condition existing everywhere.

On the other hand, the earnings of our workers, particularly the earnings of the above-the-minimum scale cloakmakers, have been so greatly and generally reduced in all the shops since a wholesome and progressive revision of the minimum scales, based upon an equitable estimate of a minimum budget of a working class family, may repair the damage and afford our men and women in the cloak trade an opportunity to make ends meet and to provide minimum necessities for themselves and their families throughout the year.

It is in defense of these demands that the Union will now make its final arguments through its spokesman before the mediators, and particularly the adoption of a minimum guaranteed period of employment, which was adopted to the present actual state of the industry, and one that will organize the relations between all principal factors in it on a better and more progressive and democratic footing. The unautomatized opinion of all its members, is determined to fight to the end until these vital changes are made a living part of the cloak and suit industry of New York.

THE STRIKE IN BOSTON

The general walkout in the Boston cloak and dress trades, in force since last Thursday morning, is an event of which not only our Boston workers but the membership of the whole International Union is well aware.

The strike of the several thousand men and women has been featured from the first hour it occurred by a remarkable display of unselfishness, wholehearted response, and a sense of trade-union discipline and grasp of duty, that has rarely been equaled in our fights with organized employers. And the leadership of the men in the various dress-trade posts who coordinates the activities from the Boston Joint Board and the Boston locals, is daily proving to be sound, alert and fully equipped to meet the difficulties involved in leading a movement of this size.

The dressmakers and the cloakmakers of Boston are fighting in this strike in their market, against the same evils and ills that are affecting the clothing industry as a whole. They are cooperating with the inferior petty non-union shop, a breeding nest for misery and degraded work conditions, on the one hand, and the irresponsibility of the jobbers, the responsible for the substandard conditions in the shop, on the other. The Boston workers are fighting for decency and cleanliness in their shops, besides, against the "kitchen" shop and shanties.

At the hour of this writing, nearly half of the Boston strikers have returned back to the shops to work under the new agreement, which contains guarantees of a better deal for themselves and a cleaner and a more humanly ordered industry. The weight of the strike will from now be centered against such of the jobbers, largely in the dress trade, as still fail to realize the horrid necessity of meeting the demands of the strikers. The strikers have every reason to hope that the efforts of the Boston general strike committee will prove equally successful in this direction.

The agreement is the result of the joint committee's negotiations in the labor movement had long been defunct. And Barondess, notwithstanding the fact that his direct connections with the labor movement had long been defunct, the minimum scale minimum number of steady sub-manufacturers, a friend that could always be relied upon for aid in time of need.

To international was represented at the Barondess banquet by Secretary Baroff, and President Sigman, who was unable to attend, sent a telegram in which he expressed to him the "sincere and appreciative sentiments of the workers of your city and some useful activity in every field of communal and social education."
Life Insurance — A New Field For Labor

By DR. HERMAN FRANK

The subject of cooperative life insurance had already elicited considerable interest on the floor of the El Paso convention of the National Labor Union. Yet, the final decision to form such an enterprise for the organized workers of this country was not adopted until 1925, at the Atlantic City convention of the Federation.

The "National Labor Insurance Company" was incorporated in Maryland, and has its main office in Washington. It is a constituent of the International Photo Engravers' Union and a vice-president of the A. F. of L., is the chairman of the board of directors of this company. The other fifty-five directors, among whom is also Morris Sigman, president of the I. L. G. W. U., are picked by the American Labor movement and heads of some of the most important national bodies affiliated with the A. F. of L.

First Organization of its Kind

This labor life insurance company is the first of its kind to enter the worker's insurance field on a national scale that includes all trades and occupations. In this sense this life insurance company is really a ring of banks which similarly draw no line between workers and are ready to serve both the laborer and the labor group as a whole. The organizational structure of this company vests its control permanently in the hands of the self-selected organized workers, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, its charter providing that at any time this company is to be owned by trade unions and by trade unionists only; three-fourths of its directors, or more, to be elected representatives of the workers who belong to the trade unions affiliated with the Federation.

A special advisory committee of social and economic experts is to be elected, at least once a year, according to the by-laws of the company, not to discontinue for more than three years. The labor movement is to find ways and means how to coordinate the insurance activity of the company with the aims and purposes of the Federation in general.

The Underlying Purposes

What were the chief motives which led the central body of American labor to embark upon this plan of cooperative life insurance? Many, probably, would be inclined to think that, like in labor banking, the principal consideration in this instance has been to utilize labor funds for labor interests. This consideration, as such, was not further, was not by far the main reason. There were other, more compelling reasons which spurred on the leaders of the movement to attempt to invade, on behalf of this enterprise, a new important branch of the country's business.

As we pointed out already in our first article, the American wage earners are paying out annually to the big privately-owned and controlled life insurance companies hundreds of millions of dollars. The number of the leading life insurance companies have "industrial" departments which cater exclusively to workers, it's families, having organized this branch of their business on the basis of small weekly payments. This payment, however, is, as we shall see further, not by far the main reason. There were other, more compelling reasons which spurred on the leaders of the movement to attempt to invade, on behalf of this enterprise, a new important branch of the country's business.

England has shown, however, the labor companies can easily compete with the capitalist companies by utilizing the union unit of the cooperative group as a collective agency and thus saving a large and permanent administrative expense.

Not ever-eager to make huge profits, a labor life insurance company will, no doubt, be able to eliminate for its policy holders such losses as are caused by cancellation as a result of difficult economic conditions, like unemployment, strikes, etc. The capitalist companies maintain that they benefit little from these cancellations owing to the fact that policies, whether active or not, involve the usual amount of administrative expenses. This explanation, however, is hardly plausible. These companies, in addition, impose upon their policy holders such hardships as an unduly long "waiting period," both in the event of death of the insured, and in the case of the dropout out of an insured after a substantial amount has been paid in him by the company. In the case of a specified number of years.

In England, where "industrial" insurance was first organized, it is calculated that while "ordinary" policy holders receive back nearly four times the amount paid in by them the "industrial" policy holders receive back only four pounds (150) in various forms of reimbursement for every seven pounds (£5) paid in by them to the insurance company. In other words, these classes get back only one pound (£5) out of every three pounds (£5) paid in by them, if they survive the insurance company.

Special Problems of Labor Life Insurance

The principal difficulty that will be encountered by this company will, of course, be the organization of a wide network of agencies while at the same time keeping the premium rates as low as possible. As the experience of Germany and of other countries of England has shown, however, the labor companies can easily compete with the capitalist companies by utilizing the union unit of the cooperative group as a collective agency and thus saving a large and permanent administrative expense.

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The administration of the Life Insurance Company in England is handled by the trade unions. Every member of a trade union is automatically a member of the Life Insurance Company, and he pays a small weekly sum into the company. The company, in turn, pays a small sum to the trade union, and the trade union distributes this money to its members in proportion to their earnings. This system has been very successful in England, and it seems likely that it will be equally successful in America.

The Italian Chamber of Labor Convention

The Italian Chamber of Labor, with headquarters at the Italian Labor Center, 231 East 14th Street, New York City, is an independent body of all labor unions and labor bodies in New York City and vicinity asking them to send a delegate to its annual convention to be held during the month of April.

A special invitation was sent to all unions and labor organizations in New York to invite Italian members for a delegate to the Central Council of the Italian Chamber of Labor. The convention will be held on Tuesday morning each month at the above address.

Jewish present activities of the Chamber, which were planned at the last meeting of its Executive Board, an organization campaign involving the cabinet makers, the machine shop workers, the Italian butchers, the candy makers, the laundry workers, the take-out men and the shopmen of the large clothing stores and others was decided upon.

Leonardo Felice San Felice, General Organizer, was placed in charge of this campaign.

Meetings for these workers are being arranged in various parts of the city.

The Executive Board of the Italian Chamber, headed by C. A. Bigi and Federico Giovannitti, General Secretary, to start an extensive speaking tour this spring and is now preparing the new speaking-up slate and will go further west as far as California. The Jewish and Labor organizations wishing to have Italian laborite speakers on Fascism or other topics are requested to communicate with the Italian Chamber of Labor, 231 East 14th Street, New York City.
COURSE IN THE HISTORY OF THE I. L. G. W. U. WILL BE GIVEN BY DR. HARRY J. CARMAH

Tuesday, March 16th
P. S. 49, 220 E. 20th St.

The first lesson of Dr. Carman's course on the "History of the I. L. G. W. U." will be given on Tuesday evening, March 16th, at 3 o'clock in P. S. 49, 220 E. 20th St.

This course, based on Dr. Levinson's "Women's Garment Workers," after briefly contrasting industrial America of the turn of the century with the "soda," will stress the outstanding features of the history of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. The major topics for the four lessons of the course will be "The Background and the Beginning of the American Clothing Industry," "Darkness and Reform," "The Promise of Peace and Progress," "Recent Changes and the Problems Ahead." It is for some time that we have been eager to have this course given by a historian in sympathy with the aims of our members, and who, therefore, has a sympathetic approach, and who understands their psychology. We could not have selected a better man than Dr. Carman, who has been connected with our faculty for several years and is well known to our members.

HALF PRICE TICKETS FOR "THE UNCHASTENED WOMAN"

By special arrangement with our Educational Department our members may see Louis K. Ansaphor's comedy "The Unchaste Woman" at the Princess Theatre, 5th Street, east of Broadway, at half price. This is an American play dealing among other things with child labor and factry conditions which should be of great interest to our I. L. G. W. U. members. Passes entitling our members to tickets at half price can be obtained from the Educational Department, 3 West 14th Street.

This offer is good for the next two weeks only.

BROOKWOOD PLAYERS PERFORM TONIGHT.
FRIDAY, MARCH 5

Labor Temple, 14th Street and Second Avenue.

Brookwood Labor College Playmakers present our next play tonight! Friday, March 5, at 8:30 p.m. in the Labor Temple, 14th Street and Second Avenue. They will give "A Dollar" by David Pinkny; "Penny" by Harold Wadsworth; "The People" by Norman Glass.

The Brookwood players have been coached by a prominent dramatic group in New York. The play has already been acclaimed as excellent. Since the seating capacity of the Labor Temple is limited we advise those who wish to see these plays to come early. Tickets may be obtained at the Educational Department, 3 West 14th Street, or at the door.

CONSUMERS' PROSANS LABEL COMMITTEE ORGANIZED

Representatives of women's civic and social organizations met yesterday and organized the Consumer's Prosans Label Committee for the purpose of furthering the campaign to protect consumers against sweatshop manufacture in the garment industry by the use of the Prosans Label. The following permanent officers were elected: Chairman, Harry E. Edberg, Women's City Club; Secretary, Mrs. Percy Jackson, Consumers' League of New York.

The Prosans labels are issued by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control against manufacturers whose shops meet the sanitary requirements established by the Board.

The first educational campaign was outlined and committees of consumers, retailers and suppliers were appointed. The following organizations were represented on the committee: Women's City Club of New York, Consumers' League of New York, New York League of Garments' Clubs, Carroll Club, Girls' Friendly Society, New York Society of the Council of Jews Women, Vocational Service for Futures, Women's Trade Union League, National Consumers' League, Young Women's Christian Association, Clique Club, National League of Girls' Clubs.

Weekly Educational Calendar
WEEKLY EDUCATIONAL CALENDAR

WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL, PACE UNIVERSITY, 16th Street and 10th Street, Room 530

SATURDAY, MARCH 6

SUNDAY, MARCH 7
11 A. M. A. W. Calhoun, "The Place of Workers in Modern Civilization." P. S. 40, 220 E. 20th Street

TUESDAY, MARCH 9
6:15 P. M. Mildred Fox, "Physical Training Class." I. L. G. W. U. BUILDING, 3 WEST 16TH STREET

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10
6:30 P. M. Alexander Fishduland, "Factors Basic to Modern Civilization." LOCAL 2 CLUB ROOM, 1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx

SUNDAY, MARCH 14
10:30 A. M. Max Levine, "The Legal Status of Organized Labor." LOCAL 6 BUILDING, 67 LEXINGTON AVENUE, Saturday, March 6

1 P. M. Max Levine, "Economics of the Ladies Garment Industry."

CLOAKMAKERS' CENTER 73 West 16th Street.

SUNDAY, MARCH 7
14:45 A. M. H. Ropeik, "Economic and Political Development of the U. S. WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL 16th Street and 10th Street.

SUNDAY, MARCH 20
7:30 P. M. STUDENTS AND INSTRUCTORS. Make your reservations now.

F. E. BRONX

Charlotte St. and Crotona Pl. E.

Saturdays, April 3
7:30 P. M. CONCERT AND GROUP SINGING—Prominent artists will participate. Dancing after the concert. Admission free to I. L. G. W. U. members.

UNITY CENTERS

English classes for beginners, intermediate and advanced students have been organized for our members in the following Public Schools:

P. S. 40 220 E. 20th St.
P. S. 171 103rd St., between Madison and Fifth Ave.
P. S. 43 Brown Place and 125th St.
P. S. 81 Crotona Park E. and Charlotte St.
P. S. 159 Christopher Ave. and Sackman St. Brooklyn.

OUR PHYSICAL TRAINING CLASS A GREAT SUCCESS

Meets every Tuesday at 6:30 P. M. in P. S. 40, 220 East 20th Street.

The class in Physical Teaching organized by our Educational Department is most successful. Every Tuesday evening at 6:30 P. M. there are a large number of men and women members of our International assembly in P. S. 40 and spend an hour in physical exercise under the direction of Mildred Fox. They are given instruction not only in how to keep their bodies well, how to play basketball and other games, but also in social dancing. The sound of laughter in the Gymnasium is the expression of joy that comes with play. We are gratified to note how our members more and more are beginning to appreciate the importance of taking care of their health, realizing that a healthy spirit depends upon a healthy body.

MOSLEYS WILL SPEAK IN COOPER UNION

Workers in New York City and vicinity will at last have an opportunity to see and hear the two famous Mosleys. Intervists to Socialism from London, Crath and Gerald Mosley, speak in Cooper Union, Fourth Avenue and 9th Street, Monday evening, March 15th, at 8:30.

The meeting, which will take the form of a reception to the two British Socialists, followed by an interview with prominent artists whose names will be announced later. The group singing will lead by N. L. Raskovsky.

We invite our members with their families who reside in the Bronx to attend this affair.

CONCERT IN THE BRONX SATURDAY, APRIL 8

P. S. 41, Charlotte Street and Crotona Park East.

A program consisting of Yiddish, English, Russian and Italian folk songs, Jewish sentimental songs, group singing and dancing will be given by our Educational Department on Saturday, April 8, 3:30 p.m. at the auditorium of P. S. 41, Charlotte Street and Crotona Park East, Bronx. The program will be preceded by prominent artist whose names will be announced later.

The group singing will lead by N. L. Raskovsky.

We invite our members with their families who reside in the Bronx to attend this affair.

CONCERT IN THE BRONX SATURDAY, APRIL 8
UNITY IN FRANCE

From a recent appeal in the French Labor Press, to the effect that the trade unions affiliated to the Confédération Générale du Travail should be in a position to withstand the crisis resulting from the C. G. T. U. and that they would either affiliate again with the C. G. T. U. or become autonomous. There have been several cases of unions which either secession from the C. G. T. U.

End of the Banffy Textile Workers Strike

The strikes of the textile workers in India are proving to be hazardous to India's future, as the Government has suspended the Cotton Enquiry Duty, and the employers have raised wages by only 20 per cent. This may be a gratifying sign for the 150,000 strikers, but for the employers it means a loss of about 11½ per cent.

Ceylon Workers Form Union

The workers in the silver-mine of Ratnapura have formed a union, but their demands are not in line with their needs.

The VOLUME has been a veritable avalanche of letters to the editor, most of which have been in line with the general cry of the people. The only one that has missed the general theme has been a letter from a man whose only complaint was that he was not paid enough for a week's work.

The employers, who were not used to anything but a strike, were completely unprepared for the situation. They had not thought that they would have to deal with a situation where the workers were demanding more than they were getting. The strike was an excellent opportunity for the workers to show their strength.

In conclusion, the strike was a success, and the workers have gained a lot from it. They have shown that they are not afraid to stand up for their rights and that they are willing to fight for them.
Cutters, Special Attention!

All members of the Cloak and Dress Divisions are instructed to either renew their old work cards or obtain new ones for the coming season, beginning January 1, 1926.

All members found violating this provision of the constitution will render themselves subject to punishment by the Executive Board.

—Executive Board, Local 10.

The Week In Local 10

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, unattached to any shop, is to register.

The registration of unemployed cutters takes place every Wednesday during the time of their unemployment at the Unemployment Insurance Office at 1 West 19th Street.

Appoint Jubilee Committees

At a recent meeting of the Executive Board Manager Dublesky called attention to the fact that this year is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Local 10. The Secretary-Treasurer also pointed out that matters should be made for the purpose of suitable celebration.

Accordingly, a committee which is to make arrangements for the Jubilee celebration it was thought proper to form. At the last meeting the day pointed first which is to bring it in a recommendation of the manner in which celebration will be started.

The committee charged with this work consists of Brothers Dublesky, Ansel; Fish, Peeler, Robbins, Nagler and Jackobe.

This committee held its meeting last Saturday, February 24th and will in all probability report to the Executive Board of the matter of the celebration by the end of the month. The celebration date was Sunrdsay, 1st of January, 1926.

The company employed in the manufacture of clothing was started in Portland in 1864, under the name of the Portland, Lith., & Co., in which they are not employed, after 25 hours of work, they cannot understand why, when they call to learn whether the case is free for the day is going up to a shop for private business.

In the case of this sort, which results in the imposition of a fine, and this invariably happens, the office records information that a certain cutter is going up to work in a certain shop. For in a shop in which a cutter pays a visit, he is not considered as such a cutter in his work, before a fine is imposed, and then they are going up to a shop for private business.

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It seldom happens that a member summoned on such a charge is dismissed with instructions. Members having important business in a shop after regular hours of work, should and can verify whether the case of the day is going up to a shop for private business.

The excuse given the Executive Board when a member is summoned on charge under this section is, that he came up for his pay after five o'clock, if he is a dress cutter and as Saturday afternoon if he is a cloak cutter. As to the matter of the date and the place a day member has on that day business in his or some other shop is. Other excuse then this, and the date that arranges an operator or for himself are also base.

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