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Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.
New York Local Managers Confer With Matthew Will On Labor Life Insurance

Conference Arranged Through President Sigman—Will Ask Local Heads to Support Insurance Company Promotion.

Last Tuesday, April 6, the managers of all the J, L, G, W, U locals in New York City met in the Council Room of the International Building in conference with Vice president Matthew Will of the American Federation of Labor and discussed ways and means of participation in the projected Labor Life Insurance Company, of which industrial and international unions are to be made.

In attendance at the conference, which was called together on the initiative of President Morris Sigman, were the heads of every local in the Greater City, Vice president Will in a detailed talk outlined the plan of the life insurance company an endeavor en masse of the tremendous possibilities for constructive work the development of such an enterprise might mean for the organized workers. He stated that nearly half of the stock of the company has already been sold to industrial and international unions and asked the representatives of the cloak and dress locals present to take up with their respective organizations the matter of subscribing to the capital stock of the company.

A number of questions were asked of Brother Will concerning the scope of the projected company's work and the prospects of its growth and usefulness, which were answered to the satisfaction of all present. The local managers promised to take up this matter with their locals at the first opportunity.

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

The Unemployment Insurance Fund for the protection of jobless cloakmakers is at an end.

Beginning April 1st, the registration of unemployed no longer required.

Dr. W. Z. Ripley Heads Boston Sanitary Control Joint Board

Harvard Professor Unanimously Chosen Permanent Chairman at First Session of Joint Cloak and Dress Body.

The first official meeting of the reorganized Joint Joint Board of Sanitary Control in Boston, which owes its inception to the new agreement made in the local cloak and dress industry, was held at the Hotel West- mister on April 5th. Fifteen members, comprising five representatives of each of the five unions, representing local cloaking, and contracting associations, five representatives of the union, and five representatives of the management, met officially, and organized the working machinery of the board.

From the group of public representatives, made up of Mrs. E. B. Ran- tiss, of The Women's Trade League; Prof. W. Z. Ripley, of Harvard Col- lege; Dr. C. C. Parmenter, of the Massachusetts General Hospital; N. J. front of V. R. Mitchell’s, and Daniel Brin- field, lawyer, Professor Ripley was unanimously elected permanent chairman of the board.

Then followed the nomination and election of a ways and means com- mittee, made up of Vice-president Julius Hochman, representing the union, and H. W. Ridgman, representing the employers, to devise the ways and means for the maintenance of a director and his equipment for inspect- ing such work as there may be hereafter. This di- rector will classify shops as A, B, and C establishments and distribute the express sanitary labels to those shops answering the requirements of A and B classifications while taking the necessary steps to have shops listed under C brought to the attention of the proper person for correction. It is the intention of the board to have the money derived from the sale of the label at $1 per 1,000 finance the work of opening this sanitary control here, if possible. The first step to be taken is an intensive study to be made by the ways and means committee to agree upon the proper costs in order to absorb this expense out of the public agreement reached by this committee.

Mrs. Rantiss was elected, together with Miss E. D. Fish, of the Mond’s, and K. Berman, representing the employ- ers, as a joint committee to obtain the necessary information and draft the rules which will meet officially, and organize the working machinery of the board.

The election for secretary-manager and executive board in Local 85, the Italian Dressmakers’ Union, will take place on Tuesday, April 18.

The meeting will begin at 2 p.m. from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. They will be located as follows:

New York, 8 West 21st street; downtown office, 33 Second street; Brooklyn district office, 165 Montrose avenue; Harlem and Bronx districts

Rocker Reception Evening This
Saturday In Manhattan Opera House

This Saturday evening, April 10th, there will be a big popular reception of the new joint local, the Manhattan Opera House, to Rodolph Rakker, prominent labor writer and radical lecturer from Chicago, present on a short visit and lecture tour in the United States.

Though a German Gentile, Rodolph Rakker has during his young exile days in Paris later in London, mastered so well the Jewish idiom that the past 28 years he has lived with singular brilliancy to edit several radical and labor publications in the Jewish language—among these, "Der Frei Wort," "Germania," and "Der Arbeiter Freind," Rakker is also mas- ter of German, French, English and Spanish, and is the author of several classics on sociology and revolution- ary history.

An unusual concert program will also be rendered at the Rocker re- ception next Saturday night, and among the artists that will partake in it there appear the names of Isa Burskaya, mazurka-opera of the Met Opera House, Rodolph Polk, renowned American violinist, and Lea Shultz, first of the Thebald mon- istic Orchestra.

Chicago Joint Board to Install Big Organizing Committee on April 15

Concert and Speechmaking Will Mark Event

As we go to press, we received the following telegram from Chicago, Illinois, from the secretary of the Chicago Joint Board:

Chicago, April 2: Installation of the fire-hundred organization committee to organize dress makers will take place on Thursday, April 15th, at 8 o'clock in the evening, at Schubert Ball, Ash- land and Milwaukee avenues. There will be a big concert and a number of speakers. Anton Johnson, chairman of the organizing committee, will preside. Also present will be Will J. Posner, manager of the Joint Board; C. S. Weiser, the executive committee of the Polish and Italian speakers will address the audience.

The presence of one hundred voices, a mandoline orchestra, a Polish chorus and other musicians will take part in the concert.

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Sigmans Third Lecture Draws Big Attendance

Harlem Hall Crowded to the Doors—Hundred Are Turned Away

The third lecture on the affairs of the I, L, G, W, U, in the past three years, given by President Morris Sig- man last Sunday morning, turned out to be even a greater success than the two preceding ones, which were given in Harlem, under the auspices of the Cloakmakers’ Branch of the Socialist Party.

The hall of the Progresso Center, where the lecture took place, was crowded to the doors. President Sigman began his talk, and liter- ally hundreds of workers had to be turned away, despite the fact that a small admission charge was made by the arrangement committee. President Sigman’s theme was—The Industrial and International. The Cloakmakers’ Tran- sition to the I, L, G, W, and he gave his audience a detailed analysis of economic and organizational conditions and changes that affected the cloakmakers’ union in the past few years.

The lecture was listened to with earnest attention and when he ended, President Sigman was awarded a plaque and a silver watch. After the lecture, President Sigman replied for over an hour to questions submitted to him from all parts of the hall.

Local 89 To Elect Officers Next Week

Ballooting for Executive Board and General Secretary on Thursday, April 15th. Vice-President Luigi Antonini Will Stand for Reelection.

The election for secretary-manager and executive board in Local 89, the Italian Dressmakers’ Union, will take place on Thursday, April 12.

The ballooning will begin at 2 p.m. from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. They will be located as follows:

Main Office, 8 West 21st street; downtown office, 33 Second street; Brooklyn district office, 165 Montrose avenue; Harlem and Bronx districts

office, 165 West 21st street; Women’s Trade Union League, 247 Lexington avenue.

All members of Local 89 in arrears for their dues must report for the ballot. They will have the right to vote by presenting their union cards to the election com- mittee.

At the conclusion of the ballooning, there will be a meeting to appear on the ballot, qualified and classi- fied by the examination committees under the rules of the Joint Board. (A means very good; B means good, and C signifies poor.)

For Executive Board Members: (Operators) Classified A: Anna Al- fano, Martino Apuzo, Joso Costa, Jen- sie Fabricha, Anna Fanno, Rose Far- anda, Leon Galasso, John Gelo, Gero- tis Grasso, Nicola Lauriano, Frank Lo Bello, Albina Loribola, Joseph Perci- da, Anna RedRoss, Joseph Romo, Jo- seph Salerno, Carlo Siracusa; Class B: (Continued on Page 2)
HAY FEVER, ITS CAUSE AND TREATMENT
By Dr. S. Rinkoff
It has been roughly estimated that every year there are almost a million hay fever sufferers in the United States and Canada. Hay fever has been referred to as a "primitive allergy" in that it was supposed to be caused by contact with hay or grasses of various sorts. Hay fever is hereditary in many cases; it cer-
tains families of a high and nervous nature seem to be more dis-
posed to it than others. Thus the first step often taken from aber-
rors from hay fever in the same family, di-
ese one or more patients having relations with
relative, such as asthma, hives or eczema.
Hay fever is a seasonal disease re-
curring every year for a certain period, caused by sneezing and discharge from the nose with a burning sensation of the eyes, pricking of the mucous lining of the nose, throat, and eyes. Due to the above there is often a gross diffi-
culty in breathing, with often consequent insomnia or sleeplessness. An-
aphylactic attacks are present in 15 per cent of cases and very often a hay-
chitis which lasts throughout the entire winter.
The Cause of Hay Fever
Hay fever is caused by the pollen that is the very fine powder to be found in the flowers of many trees, bushes, and weeds. This pollen or pollens is very light and is carried by the wind for miles. It becomes attached to the coat of ordinary dust and when inhaled by persons susceptible to it and de-
trites the lining of the nose and the eyes, causes hay fever. Why these pollens should be harmful to some people, but act as poison producing hay fever in others is a problem which medicine is still trying to solve.
In this part of the country hay fever should be divided into two sections, the eastern and western. The first type is caused by the pollen of trees and grasses from the middle Atlantic states and the northern states. The symptoms of this kind of hay fever are mild and ordinarily affect the per-
son for a few days only in the fall season. The physician thinks that he has contracted a severe cold in the head. The second type or rose fever as it is often called begins in late May or early June and affects till the middle of July. It is caused by the pollen of grasses such as Juno
grass, orchard grass, etc., and is a
accompanied pretty much by the same
sorts of symptoms. The third type is due to certain pollens of a group of grasses such as the golden rod, sun flower, and giant and short ragweed. This is the most common type and is
some type of hay fever, and lasts from the middle of August until the begin-
ing of the fall season.
The Union Health Center is making
appointments now for the Hay Fever
Clinic which is to be conducted by Dr. Rinkoff, beginning the end of
April.

FACTS ABOUT THE
Proper Dress Shop
(Continued from Page 2)

a letter to the Joint Board, on March 12th, notifying them that in view of their promise that the Joint Board would decide to sign up with the proper Schneider & Tuchner firms, and adding that the letter was the last formal requisition present at the time of signing.

I have personally given, this letter to Brother Louis Hyman, the general manager of the Joint Board. Receiving no reply, this letter the Board of the Proper Dress Co. was called to the office of our local in order to sign the contract. When the firm refused to grant that increase, the men went out on strike for a few days. Thereafter the firm finally conceded the demand for the raise, granting the increase and the agreement was signed.

After the agreement was signed with the firm, which was on March 17th, I received the following letter from the Joint ofil:

"Other Bfie and Brother:

Information of the 12th inst. at hand.
The reason you have not as yet known of the signature of the Joint Board of the Proper Dress Co. under our control is that this shop, as well as all other dress shops in New York, is still in a legal and which manufacturer women's dresses, are being investigated.

I have as we get any results you will surely hear from us.

Fraternal yours,

(Signature)

Secretary-Treasurer"

I advise the readers to note from the correspondence in this statement, the general agreement made over one season or another, after an investigation was made in the shop of the Proper Dress and after it was found that the work made in that shop consists mostly of ladies dresses, has, nevertheless, failed to insist that the agreement signed with the Joint Board. The reason, of course, is best to

K. W. K.

The above official statement in "Justice", because a group of so-
called "progressives" have made it their business to spread various rum-
or to members as well as among members of other local unions that I have con-

The shop of the Proper Dress Co. transferred to the Joint Board in or-

den to get rid of some of these "progressive" who are members of our executive board. I have also learned from the answer given by the ed-
or of the "Gerechtigkeit", that a letter was sent to the "Gerechtigkeit", per-

ting to the in the terms of the chair-

It is no longer to me that this ele-

entary in working with a facts and state things which have never been

paper I am ready to have this matter come to the General Executive Board and once for all, determine the real rea-

of the shop to have this shop cease under our jurisdiction after they had convinced themselves that the shop is manufactur-

ING Accessories &

Celts

HEALTH & CENTER COLUMNS

oy March 14th and they were con-
dently that the entire mem-
bership of our Union, as well as our organiza-

tion, will remain union-

110- at the

owy Local No. 21, 110- at the

owy Local No. 2, and Benjamin Teitelbaum, of the

owy Local No. 2, have been

as an authorized committee repre-
senting the Warsaw Needle Trades.

The committee called attention to the deplorable condition of the

edy in their behalf, the

opportunity break down if the

workers of this country will not come to our

The request is referred to the Fi-

nance Committee.

Lucy G. Bransham, representing the

ussian Reconstruction Garments, Inc.,

organization which teaches the

ussian farmers American methods of agricultural production, was

owed tickets for a concert to be

ed on April 11th arranged by them.

The request is referred to the Fi-

nance Committee.

NINFO AND ANTONIUS REINE AS

FUND TRUSTEES

President Nino submitted the fol-

owing communication to the Joint

Board:

Greetings:

I present to you, on behalf of all

members of this local union and in the name of the

Joint Board of Trade, the resignation of

as Trustee of the Amenity

Fund.

in my resignation, I de-

to make clear the following

reasons which prompt my action and which I believe lead me to resign as

the Joint Board of Trade, which

is dedicated to the work of seeking and promoting the

well being of the members of the

Joint Board.

The Joint Board is now collecting for the

great emergency that is facing the

workers in our industry—the coming generation. By the joint

understanding of the entire membership of our Union and is not the property

of the Joint Board. This decision was made after full

consideration of the facts. To make this fund a

success all our Locals, without ex-

ception, must cooperate fully in its

operation and all our Locals have con-

tributed and are contributing their

up

to make this fund as large as

possible.

When I accepted service as trustee of

the fund, the Joint Board majority of sixteen went back on his

former decision and adopted a recom-
pensation to the effect that four of

the seven trustees be sufficient for

signing authorizations for the with-

drawal of money from that fund.

Most surprising of all is the fact

that some of the leaders of the domi-

nating faction in the Joint Board who

only a week ago were strongly for

the rule of seven trustees changed

front and aligned for the change.

when the Joint Board possesses the right to control the fund, the Joint Board did not give the representatives of the majority Board the fund to do as they may choose.

I consider it below my dignity as a

trade unionist to remain a member of the Joint Board, especially with a

of so-called "progressives".

as I stated frankly at the

Joint Board meeting on March 13,

I am tendering my resignation from

this fund. This fund is not being collected by a

single group in our Union. It is our

Joint Board and we believe should be given any single faction in the

Joint Board to control it to the exclusion of others.

I submit my position to the Ex-

ecutive Board of Local No. 48 on

Thursday, March 14th and they were con-

fully convinced that the entire mem-
bership of our Union, as well as our organiza-

The reason is accepted.

vise-president Antonius tendered his

resignation as Trustee of the Assem-

ly Fund in the following letter:

Greetings:

to resign as trustee of the Special Reserve

Strike Fund of the Joint Board, at

the request of the Joint Board, the

assessment levied upon all the mem-

bers of our Locals, a post to which I was

appointed, as trustee of the Joint

Board on Friday, February

1926.

in the 1926.

nance of the Joint Board.

The Joint Board is now collecting for the

The large stride will be for the

of the Joint Board, who complained bitterly in

the face of the Joint Board that they were deprived of the right to be represent-

ed on the finance committee of the

Joint Board, that they were suffering from the fact that the Joint Board is

not the property of the Joint Board. This decision was made after full

consideration of the facts. And so when the Joint Board decided that this highly

important fund will be as free of faction as possible, I resigned as trustee by a

committee of seven, I regarded it as a fair and just action.

The President

that the presi-

dent of the Joint Board would

obtain in this case from narrow party and factionalism in our Union. In a

proper trade-union spirit was

merely. Shaken. Four weeks later it was found that the majority of the

trustees, the Joint Board resoluti-

ed its former decision, and, upon in-

spection of the boards of the

majority faction, submitted the re-
nomination brought in by the

Board, recommending that the effect

that only four of the seven trustees re-

panied by single group in our Union. It is our

Joint Board and we believe should be given any single faction in the

Joint Board to control it to the exclusion of others.

I submit my position to the Ex-

ecutive Board of Local No. 48 on
THE A. F. OF L. CAMPAIGN TO ORGANIZE WORKING WOMEN

The first practical steps taken by the American Federation of Labor to carry out a nationwide program to organize women in industry will be welcomed by organized labor in every section of the country.

The urgent necessity of enrolling the great masses of women workers into the trade union organizations need hardly be emphasized at this hour. Women wage earners already constitute more than one-third of the wage-earning population of the land, and the number of women workers in industry, upon which the United States life ensures, is continually increasing. In some trades and occupations, to be sure, the woman element is both in quality and quantity the dominant factor.

The question of organizing the millions of women workers is, of course, not a new question. But until the last few years it has occupied only the attention of the individual international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. Each of these organizations has been struggling with it to the best of its ability, and frequently far less than that. During the last two conventions of the A. F. of L., however, this problem of converting the mass of women into industrial unionists has been brought to a head and the industry has loomed up as dominant national issue for the whole labor movement. It has finally dawned upon the leaders of the organized workers in American industry that they cannot afford to overlook the female workers, and a number of employers and unions are beginning to give thought to the welfare of the women workers in the industries where they are employed.

Organizing working women is not an easy task. The New Jersey Cotton Labor Legislation last year resulted, so far as we can learn, in the fact that there is a huge job ahead of it. We, of the women's garment trade, have been confronted with this problem of enrolling women workers, and the women in the trade, through the Women's Trade Union League, have known the difficulty of this task for many years past. The anti-union employer in the New Jersey mills, who is a past master of the art of gaining the advantage of the situation, has known how to exasperate his men workers, is even a more refined slave driver with regard to the women mill workers. And "Jersey justice," the political term for the administration, and of course, rally to the cause of the mill and factory owners at the critical moment. The daily story of the struggle in Passaic fully substantiates the claim.

Nevertheless, we are not at all pessimistic about the prospects of this organizing drive undertaken by the A. F. of L. It will be not without its difficulties, however, is a genuine will and a resolute fighting spirit on the part of the organizers and missionaries from the ranks of the local bodies and the international unions enlisted in this campaign. And, for that matter, we are in a way satisfied that the Executive Council of the Federation has picked the New Jersey mill and garment districts as its first field for organizing operations. The movement in New Jersey will be met with severe hardships and obstacles from the outset, but there is this baptismal fire which will give this tremendous and important campaign the strength, the soul, and the inextricable strength which it will require to carry out successfully its mission and all over the land.

CLOAK AND DRESS WAGES IN CLEVELAND

In less than two weeks, the Board of Reference in the Cleveland Cloak and Skirt Bazaar has shown on the subject of wages increases to the workers in the Cleveland cloak and skirt trade. The Board of Reference in ClevelandCloak and Skirt Workers has shown on the subject of wages increases to the workers in the Cleveland cloak and skirt trade, which will receive one-half of the maximum wage rate for that portion of the weeks during which they are laid off work. The wage scales, both for the cloak and skirt trades, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Worker</th>
<th>Wage Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skilled men operators</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled men finishers</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All skilled operators</td>
<td>$3.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All skilled women operators</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women fore-persons</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled men finishers</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These scales hold good, with minor modifications, in the skirt trade, too. Besides, there are a number of workers who have been laid off recently, and the full-skilled and semi-skilled operators, who receive substantially smaller rates.

When computed on the basis of the 40 guaranteed weeks it may be seen that the Cleveland cutters average approximately $30.00 a week per year, the full-skilled men operators—$44.00, the skilled men operators—$34.00, the semi-skilled men operators—$22.00, the women operators—$22.00, and the women finishers—a little above $20.00 per week. And even assuming that they are not paid during the 40 guaranteed weeks, they get only one-half of their rate, which would bring down the averages given above considerably, and also that in fixing these averages we took in account only the highest and highest paid workers leaving out the large mass that get paid substantially lower scales.

When we compare the conditions of the women silversmiths in New York and Chicago, where the general cost of living for workers may be slightly lower in Cleveland than in New York or Chicago, the Cleveland cloak and dressmakers are not earning a living wage.

We hope that the Cleveland Board of Reference will not fail to take this fact into account and that they will grant the demand of the women workers for a guaranteed weekly wage.

The Cleveland cloak and dress industry is a big and thriving industry and the workers engaged in it are surely entitled to a decent living for themselves and their dependents.

TWO TEXTILE STRIKES

Out in Passaic, and in two nearby towns of Clifton and Garfield, a strike of ten thousand workers in the woolen mills of the Passaic Valley Textile Mills in Passaic and Garfield—the Botany, the Forstmann Company, and the others are nearly all foreign-owned and controlled. The owners, in their new attitude, have suddenly decided that, while the general cost of living for workers may be slightly lower in Cleveland than in New York or Chicago, the Cleveland cloak and dressmakers are not earning a living wage.

The Passaic mill strikers are nearly all foreign born, or of foreign extraction. Their wages are wages of semi-starvation, their hours are long, and their living conditions hard. In the Passaic district, could quickly convince the most cynical doubter, are cheerless and stunted. Twice during the past ten years the Passaic mill workers broke out in rebellion, and the police, in defiance of a broad, a truce more of leisure and light for themselves and their children, and a measure of self-determination as organized factory workers. These outbursts failed, and the Passaic mill workers were driven back to slave under the lash of the master.

Their present strike, however, is far better organized than any of their past attempts. It is a wonderful battle that the Passaic woolen mills "hands" are waging against the brutal and sinister combination of the police's club, the jail sentences, and the blunders of the landlords and gauntlets of gauntlets. The sympathies of the labor world, without regard to affiliation, is entirely with the strikers. The Passaic mill boys and girls are fighting against a wage reduction which paralyzes them with a load that they have already slim earnings, and the labor movement in the East, in particular, should applaud the hands of these young workers. They are able to return back to the mills with the sunlight of victory glowing in their eyes.

In another dis็น textile mill town, out in Williamstown, Conn., 2,500 workers employed in shops of the American Thread Company have .declared a strike in protest against the reduction of pay of some of them, driven by hunger, have left the town, but the great majority of them, housed in a tent city on the outskirts of Williamtown, are determined to hold out. March 6, 1924, they walked out of the mill in protest against a wage reduction.

The "American" thread factory in which these Williamstown workers are laboring is also, notably, the most known of a foreign group of textile capitalists, the English Sewing Cotton Company of England. The year before this company had ordered the mill. It had not been able to place its reserve fund out of profits. In the last 10 years the profits of this poor concern totalled only a meager

The Williamstown strikers are of the Textile Workers' Union, and is being assisted by organized labor.
Senator Wheeler's Plan To Nationalize The Anthracite Mines

By H. S. Raushenbush

A bill to establish a Federal Anthracite Corporation to take over all or part of the anthracite coal industry upon the threat of a new emergency has been introduced by Senator R. K. Wheeler. The board of directors is to be appointed by the President, and the corporation is to be considered to be a quasi-public body. The corporation is to be given the power to purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire the anthracite coal industry, and to take over all or part of the industry in the event of a national emergency.

Senator Wheeler said in behalf of his bill:

"The establishment of this Federal Anthracite Corporation is absolutely necessary. It will end the ludicrous situation under which this country has found itself so often that during a coal shortage no bill is considered to be a legitimate subject of legislation until the shortage is over. Then the emergency is passed and no bill is considered because it is felt that the situation is permanent. At present there is no bill before the Senate that will protect the country when the present crisis in the industry ends.

"The country must remember that we have had the anthracite strike next January and that the trouble may end then for the simple reason that both sides have certain interests that are diametrically opposed to each other. The operators in their official capacity maintain that the miners are extravagant and are a source of trouble to the industry. The miners through their officials say they have been defrauded arbitraril

"There is no provision for the public in the administration bill providing for fact-finding and emergency control of distribution. We tried fact-finding with the $900,000 Coal Commission. It did not prevent the three weeks' strike of 1923 or the five month strike of 1924-25. Even the chairman of the Federal operators, Mr. E. W. Wariner, has publicly favored a fact-finding agency. Control of distribution in such an emergency, when there is almost no coal to distribute, is not only locking the barn door after the horse has escaped, but it is the horse that has starved to death."

This is an honest looking fact in the face of the fact that the National Labor Congress does anything butstitie, in a deceiving way, at the edge of the anthracite coal problem where the solution is good. It is not good enough. The present settlement, like the three that preceded it, is an example of that evil deadlock in the industry. It is this deadlock which Senator Wheeler's bill gets at.

The deadlock is this: The operators are a unit and the union is a unit. If one makes it a wage increase all the operators, all the companies, have to pay it to all the workers. Some of the operators, instead of paying anything, pay less. They would have little trouble in paying the increase. But some of the companies have been making very little profit. Possibly one fourth of the anthracite production has been making a profit. The operators have in the past few years only been able to stand wage increases of from 50 to 100%.

The miners are now asking for increases of 200% to raise prices and people would still buy their coal at any price. Now those days are over. People want anthracite coal badly. But they will not pay in year and year out, pay what many people of New York were forced to pay, $1.00 a hundred-weight, $23 a short ton. Some of the operating companies can no longer make an increasing price and still the large and necessary production all around you that will show a profit and sustain them in their industry.

That is only the first half of the deadlock. The second half lies in the fact that some of the companies, a large proportion of them, earn very considerable profits in the industry and can pay increased wages without increasing the price of coal.

There is no reason to believe that as the miners see the large profits and stock dividends being taken out of the industry they will not insist on something that is really due to them. They will be ever so content to forego a claim to it. That goes out of-

Senator Wheeler's proposal for a Federal Anthracite company. It is to have a Federal charter, to act as an governmental agency for the regulation of interstate commerce in anthracite coal and for the maintenance of a continuous supply in commerce at fair and reasonable prices.

With the threat of the very next emergency it is given the right to exceed the right of eminent domain for the purpose of acquiring any or all anthracite coal mines and the necessary coal lands and open wholesale coal storage yards if necessary. It is empowered to control and manage the industry.

The present security holders are to be bought out at the cost of their present investment. Upon demand of the board of directors of the corporation, the Secretary of the Treasury is to issue U. S. bonds, the funds of which are to go to reimburse the present security holders.

The interest on these bonds is to be equal to the annual amortization of the debt and the first charge to be the first charge upon the industry. The bonds are not to exceed $500,000,000.

The form control of the company is to be invested in the parties most interested in having the industry fulfill its social function—the consumers and the workers. Three of the directors are to be appointed from the anthracite consuming states and three are to be appointed from nominations made by the union. They are to choose a chairman from outside their number.

This board of directors is to run the industry, to appeal managers (and there is no reason to believe that the present managers will not be retained in executive capacity) and to have the necessary authority to fix the price of coal and fulfill all the functions of any ordinary business directed.

These two groups have so much in common that their hearty cooperation on the board of directors is to be expected. They both have stood to gain from increased efficiency and continuity within the industry. There will under the Federal Anthracite company no longer be any question as to the facts of the industry on the ground that the operators are correcting the past practices of charging capital expenditures into costs and inflating depreciation and depletion charges. There will be no further question of the motives and purposes of the banking groups behind the operating companies.

The essential aid of the deadlock—the high cost of the coal—will have been eliminated into the average cost of all the companies. In addition, with excess coal held down, there will be more to distribute between the two groups than there is now. This main factor of the anthracite industry will come from those who prefer the uncertainties of a gamble to the security of a fixed income. Of course, we may expect the opposition to this Federal Anthracite company to come from the stockholders of the companies under the control of the anthracite industry as a speculative investment.

But the factors for strikes are removed, the freedom of collective bargaining is maintained. The anthracite industry had a union for over a quarter of a century. They have developed from their ranks leaders of ability, thoughtfulness, social sympathy and understanding. Their quarrel has been with the coal consuming public—it has always been with the excess claims of the investors and the over-establishment of the industry that made them stand a large part of the burden of those claims. They have been forced to spend most of their time in fighting the interests of these factors. This company will remove that necessity. They will be free to concentrate in removing the eliminating waste and other losses attendant upon the present practice of leasing. They will be encouraged to develop their union activity in such a way as to play an increasing instead of a decreasing role. They will have the right to bargain collectively with the board of directors, is protected. They will have the right to demand a fair share of the production, but if they choose to do so, after proper deliberation and consideration of all that is involved, they should no more be restricted in the right than consumers should be restricted in the right to buy the anthracite coal."

World Migration Labor Congress To Be Held In May

A world migration labor congress is being organized by the International Labor Office and the Labor and Socialist International, to take place on May 16-19.

Back in 1924, the I. O. U. held a congress on migration in Prague. At that time it was estimated that 25 million people had crossed the Atlantic, America and Australia, to whom the question is of importance. On the agenda this year are the following subjects: 1) Short Historical Survey, with statistics, 2) Economic Conditions in Relation to Migration, 3) The Position of the Immigrant in Respect to Social Insurance, 4) Population and Emigration in Relation to Migration, 5) Economic Conditions in Relation to Migration, and 6) Migration.

TO HIGH REACH

L. E. Israel

The industry in the form of payment on excess capital claims the miners cannot get in the form of wages, and they know what is best. The disputes in anthracite are less between the miners and the operators than between the miners and the organization of the industry into a monopoly that does not work like a monopoly. Does not establish uniform prices, does not pay all stockholders the same return and does not even cut the sums annually available for wages among all its workers.

This situation, the figured failure of the industry to function, the great need of consumers and workers, their essential common interest; all lead to the conclusions everywhere. At our last convention in Philadelphia, a girl representing the Willimantic strikers appeared and pleaded for support. The convention unanimously voted to send some aid to the strikers.

This, however, is far from enough. The tent strikers of Willimantic, who for a year have been fighting so tenaciously against the big companies, depending the wholehearted support of organized labor, and of our own workers, on a much larger scale. Their need is as urgent as ever, and their outstretched hands must not be turned back empty.
New Paths In the Workers' Education Movement

By FANNIA M. COHN

The movement for Workers' Education in the United States is of comparatively recent origin. Like many other social movements, it grew out of the sense of betrayal of the working classes when it was discovered the people they voted to represent them had betrayed them. The working classes have had to work out their own salvation. This is, perhaps, the most crucial aspect of the issue of education. The movement for Workers' Education is, in many respects, a movement of the working classes themselves. It is a self-help movement, an educational movement that is, in the words of the late Dr. Theodore Dalrymple, "a movement of the working classes for the working classes." It is a movement that is not only for the working classes, but by the working classes. It is a movement that is not only of the working classes, but by the working classes.

One of the most important aspects of the movement for Workers' Education is the development of a new sense of self-confidence and self-respect among the working classes. This is a movement that is not only for the working classes, but by the working classes. It is a movement that is not only of the working classes, but by the working classes.

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Who Pays These Dividends?

BY NORMAN THOMAS


(Continued from page 3) To draw a injury and to other administer the large defense fund which we are all now engaged in raising. The remarkable feature in the public right is that the signatures of all the trustees are required for the administration of the fund, changed completely and openly decided that they themselves, in a strictly fac- tional way, must have freedom of ac- tion, and the fund should be capped by any minority judgment or option. As strongly as I know how, I al- ways record my protest against this act of bitter and blind partisanship. It is an illegal act, as the Joint Board had no authority to make this recommen- dation from the Board of Direct- ors, which, according to its own con- stitution, has no power or authority to interfere in or pass upon matters of a financial nature. If I had chosen to appeal this case to the higher au- thority in our International Union, I am confident that it would have been turned down. I do not wish to relieve advantage of a local or technical right in order to force the action of the Joint Board. I store to me the full rights of a trustee. To me this act is a brutal violation of the rights of certain of my unionism which the majority of the Joint Board now tramples upon, and I would rather resign my place as a trustee and leave my case and the case of the other trustees who have been similarly deprived of their pre- vileges, to the conscience and fair judgment of the membership of our entire Union.

The leaders of the Joint Board may try hard to conceal their true motives for adopting this rule, that four of the trustees out of five should be client to administer the mines of this reserve strike fund. To me, and to me only, this action is a deep and however no secret. They are endeavor- ing to present to the world an ap- parent, a super, an entire, and at the same time they secure for themselves, for the majority administration fac- tional leaders, and exclusive and absolute control of this fund. I do not want to be a party to such action. I will not sign any such resignation as a trustee in name only of this fund, with the full com- munication of the financial details of my organization will fully and uniqul- ly support me in this step.

Resignation is accepted.

(LIUDI ANTONI.)