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

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New York Locals Will Have Big May Day Meetings

Six to Have Joint Affairs in Two Halls

The original decision of the New York unions to have one large May Day celebration for all its locals could not be materialized, as the arrangements could not be worked out to contain a large enough laborable hall or outside arena for that purpose.

The Joint Board therefore decided that each local may celebrate the workers' holiday individually, if they so choose. 8 local boards of this Joint Board have consequently, joined together and will have a joint May Day celebration. These are Locals 2, 3, 5, 22, 35 and 82, which have hired two meeting places—the Necco Temple on West 56th Street, and the Hects Temple on Southern Boulevard and 163rd Street, where on Saturday afternoon, May 1st, the protestation will be solemnly celebrated with music and speeches.

Local 41, the Tuckers' Union, will have a May Day Dance on Sunday evening, April 30th, at Webster Hall, to which members of other I.L.G.W.U. locals are cordially invited. Local 25, the Ladies' Tailor's Union, has arranged a First of May Banquet and Dance for its members on Saturday night, May 1st, at St. Clement's, 2875 Third Avenue, the Bronx.

SECOND WALK THRU MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY TONOR.
ROW, SATURDAY, APRIL 25TH, 2 p.m. Lecture by Dr. SYLVIA KOPALD in the Academy Room on Main Floor before walk through Exhibition Rooms.

Necco Temple at 717 Street and Columbus Avenue. Take West Side Subway or 9th Avenue "L". Come and bring your fellow workers with you.

Comrades and Friends Welcome Sister Maggio Upon Release From Prison

Sister Marguerite Maggio, one of the best known members of the Italian dress and waist makers' organization, Local 79, and a valiant fighter for the cause of Labor in the ranks of the Italian garment workers in New York City, has been welcomed back into the midst of her admiring comrades and friends last Wednesday evening, April 23, with a dinner and reception tendered her by her fellow workers at Orlando's Restaurant, 1 West 23rd Street.

Sister Maggio, while picketing in front of the Brenton Dress Co., on March 28, was severely injured by a volley of the Industrial Squad and arrested. The magistrate sentenced her to three months on the charge of assault as ever noted out—a working girl for the exercise of the right of peaceful picketing. Local 79 voted, upon her release, yesterday, 30th, to give Sister Maggio a warm reception at a dinner to which a number of her closest friends and fellow mem-

G. E. B. Meeting Faces Big Trade Problems

Sessions of Third Quarterly Meeting Start Monday, April 26—New York Cloak Situation, Organizing Activity in All Centers Among Problems to Be Considered.

Next Monday morning, April 26th, the General Executive Board of the I.L.G.W.U. will begin preliminary sessions in New York City for the third time since the adjournment of the annual convention in Philadelphia but December.

After the regular reports by President J.H. Clark, Business Manager and all the vice-presidents, the Board will begin to consider proposals and suggestions contained in these reports and will hear reports and recommendations from the officers of affiliated organizations in New York City and other garment centers.

Chairman Wolf Issues Statement on Unemployment Fund in Dress Trade

The Board of Trustees of the Fund in the Dress Industry has held two meetings recently to determine the policy to be adopted in view of the failure of a large number of firms in the industry to make the contributions due from them, and the financial condition of the Fund as shown by the balance due by the unions.

No action taken to date releases either the workers or the firms of the obligations of the parties to the Fund, and the contributions due by the unions must be paid in full. 

The Eastern Department of the I.L.G.W.U. scored last week an important gain, when it succeeded in signing an agreement with the Bickin Cloak Co. of Camden, N. J., for the benefit of nearly three years and extending to several cities, including Philadelphia, Yonkers and Hammonton, N. J., where this shop had previously located.

The Bickin firm, which employs 100 people, is known in New York and Philadelphia as a strike-breaking outfit, ready to do such work whenever called upon. It recruited its workers largely from Philadelphia, and the Eastern Department was the first to make the necessary trip to Philadelphia to reach an understanding. As it was the Eastern Department of the I.L.G.W.U. as well as the Eastern Department, have found it almost impossible to cope with this shop.

During the last three months, since this shop has been established in Camden, Vice-President Halperin, with the aid of several loyal women cloak makers belonging to the New Jersey locals, succeeded in persuading a majority of the workers to join the Union. And when the firm was well organized with this fact, rather than to start a fight, it decided to sign a contract with the union, submitting to all the requirements and work conditions of a union shop. The firm, which is getting work from some of the other Camden jobbers in New York City, deposited with the Union a big sum of money for the faithful performance of their obligations.

Left Firm Goes To War

Simultaneously with this news, comes the information that the Reliable Cloak Co., better known in the Jersey City section of the Union as such a bit of a fight, in 1924 and 1925, a fight that cost the organization nearby $75,000 dollars and resulted in a number of arrests, police assaults and a sweeping injunction issued against the firm.
Chairman Wolf Issues Statement on Unemployment Fund in Dress Trade

(continued from Page 1)

It is important to note that of this amount $16,000 was contributed by the workers and $13,000 by the employers of the industry. Of this latter amount, slightly over $2,000 has been received from the jobbing firms. The balance of the total contribution has been contributed by voluntary contributions from the manufacturers and contractors. The money received has always been invested in bonds held for Trustee Investments in the State of New York. In addition, the interest received from these investments has been maintained at the International Union Bank and the Chatham & Phoenix Bank. At the present time our bond investments are approximately $190,000.

Expenses of the Fund for slightly more than one year of operation are approximately $29,000. This amount, of course, is only in addition to the normal business expenses of the Fund, such as bookkeeping expenses, rent, etc., which have been unduly influenced by these factors; namely, about one-third of our total expenses being occasioned by elimination of the jobbers' records and from which practically no return has been received; the printing of a special payroll bulletin, and the free distribution of some to the firms in the industry, at a cost of approximately $1,000.50. While our maintenance of an audit field force to secure reports and money from contracting firms in the industry is in progress, it may be stated that since December 1st, 84 per cent of the shop reports received have been returned to us by this force and 96 per cent of the total contributions received were also collected by them.

ARTHUR D. WOLF, Chairman Board of Trustees, Unemployment Insurance Fund in Cloth, Suit & Dress Industries of N. Y.

Comrades Welcome Miss Maggio Back

(continued from Page 1)

...for the guest of the evening. Speeches were delivered by President Morris Sigman, Vice-Pres. Molly Fishman, David Dubinsky, Samuel Nife, Secretary Baruch, Jacob Halperin, Leonardo Prizan, of the Italian Chamber of Labor, and Victorino Vazcarus, editor of the Nuovo mondo. Vice-Pres. Lulei Antonini acted as toastmaster. Sister Margaret responded to the toasts by pledging herself anew to continue in the work of organizing the women workers in our union and cheerfully assuring her friends and comrades that no jail sentences or persecutions by the master class and its henchmen could intimidate her in her life work, the education and final emancipation of the working class.

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Chairman Antonelli Referred Secretary of Local 89 By Big Majority

Opposition Fail to Elect Single Candidate—Bitter Campaign Waged Against Antonelli Fruitless.

The general election in Local 89, the Italian dress and waist makers’ organization, for the term of May 1, 1926, to April 30, 1927, was held on Thursday, April 12, 1926. The ballotting was marked by a very belligerent and bitter pre-election campaign. The progressive group in Local 89 was again maintaining its gain control of the local, stopping at nothing to achieve its aim. Circumlocution Antonelli was elected, but the calendar were printed and widely distributed among the members of Local No. 89. The same letterhead used in these circulars for the present $20,000 deficit in the Joint Board, failed to decrease the membership in the local, in the operation of the Italian Unity House, etc.

The result of this campaign will be that the entire Antonelli ticket was overwhelmingly elected. Antonelli himself received 721 votes for general secretary of the local with only 50 votes cast against him. The result for the other successful candidates stood as follows:

Ladies’ Tailors Will Celebrate May Day

BY DON WISNEWSKY, Secretary

Our Local is again going to celebrate the first of May with a meeting and banquet. Last year’s successful celebration of this protestant holiday proved significant in bringing about unity between our ranks. We are trying and working toward making this year’s banquet an even better and finer affair than that of last year. Our local has grown amazingly since last year, both through our amalgamation with Local No. 80, and through the regular addition of members. Due to the larger number of participants we hope to make the banquet this year a more pleasant, more spirited and more inspiring affair.

The banquet will take place Saturday evening, May 1st, at Clements Casino, 3513 Third Avenue. Dress: The following are the tickets that were engaged to take part in the concert program up to this time:

Helen Berger, classical interpreter: Miss Sercelina, soprano; Mr. Senenka, tenor; Edith Segel, daughter of Mr. Segel; Mrs. Ralka Trio, conducted by Mr. Daniels.

To complete the program the board decided to invite to this evening’s celebration representatives from the International Union, the Brothers Slam and Bric, and from the Joint Board, Brother Hyman and Brother Zimmer of Local No. 22.

Ultimately, the success of this banquet and ball depends on you, our members. For without your participation it might be nothing. We hope this year to see all at the sale of tickets is very short. A complete canvass of our shops will be made. If you don’t get your ticket through the shop, then you can get it at the office.

You must not forget that the affair is not a mere banquet, but in chiefe, the means of bringing about a stronger or feeling of solidarity amongst our members, on the day full of significance for the workers of the world over, the day which symbolizes the establishment and triumph of the workers of the world. Creeds and political views points on this day must be swept aside.

Come to the banquet and help force the strongest weapon, the weapon of unity, which will bring about a better, finer and nobler mankind.

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Two-Year Injunction Fight
Nearing End In Mt. Vernon

I. L. G. W. U. Organizer, Louis Maggio, Charged With Violating
Writ—Morris Hillquit Represents Union.

Louis Maggio, Westchester County organizer of the I. L. G. W. U., and several members of Local 112 spent last week three days in White Plains, before Supreme Court Justice Taylor's answering complaints of contempt of court and of violation of an injunction issued by Judge Taylor two years ago to a group of Mt. Vernon cloak and dress manufacturer.

Local 112 of Mount Vernon has conducted in the past few months organizing activity among the workers of the Mt. Vernon Costume and Dress Co., 38Still Street of that city. The owner of this shop, employing about 150 dreamers, is at present working for the Roth Costumes, and Maurice Rentner firm, both of which are on strike in New York City. About two years ago, it will be recalled, this firm, together with 12 other Mt. Vernon shops, had obtained a permanent injunction against the Mount Vernon local, an injunction which, however, was later annulled by Supreme Court Justice Taylor of White Plains to the effect that the Union may organize the non-union cloak and dress shop in the city of Mt. Vernon in order to enforce proper work conditions in them.

Last week, Brother Maggio was halted to Justice Taylor's court on charges of contempt of court, violence, and intimidation. The Mt. Vernon local produced 15 papers, affidavits and evidence to show workers to testify that they were satisfied with conditions, brother Maggio was able to impress them with his fire, and stand and prove a satisfactory witness for the local. Pay—Lenox, Pearl Kleinman, Tidie Goldstein, all members of Local 112, and active in present organizing activity in Mt. Vernon, who testified for the organization made a very favorable impression.

The trial ended on Thursday, April 16, Judge Taylor asked for final briefs, which will be submitted to him in 10 days. The Union was represented by Morris Hillquit, who appeared for the International in the same case two years ago, when the original injunction was obtained for the Mt. Vernon local.

Tuckers' Local Will Celebrate May First
At Dance, on April 30th

The arrangement committee of Local 41, the Tuckers and Hennessychinches, have extended an invitation to all members of the I.L.G.W.R. in New York City to come to their May celebration on Friday evening, April 30th.

Speakers will address the gathering on the significance of the First of May. The affair will be held in the large Webster Hall, a former dancing is local, and where a good deal of safety garrisoned to all guests.

The ball is located on 25th Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues. Admission is only 50 cents.

Two Italian Light Operas
For Passaic Strikers' Relief

This evening, at Nation Theatre, 14th Street and Sixth Avenue.

Passaic strikers have the wholehearted support of Italian workers of the city, the Emergency Committee for the Local 299 Brothin announced yesterday. A special committee of Italian workers from this city has made arrangements to have the opera "The Rat," a show in the Italian theatre to be held Friday evening, April 25, at the Nation Theatre. 14th Street and Sixth Avenue.

Two light operas in Italian will be given for the benefit of the Passaic Strikers. The first is "The Rat," in one act, and "Bajadera." A check is to be in the evening until 5 o'clock in the evening.

By such a scheme every member of a local would be assured a thorough medical examination every year, and examination and treatment when he was ill or indisposed. The first treatment can be introduced by the Health Center when every local participates in a Union Health Center.

in three acts. Clemence Gliere, famous Italian tenor, will play the leading roles in both operas. It will be accompanied by a large chorus and ballet.

The affair will be under the auspices of the Emergency Committee for Strikers Relief.

The civil liberty issue at Passaic will be discussed Monday evening, April 26, at 8 p.m., at a mass meeting at 65 Broadway, in the Central Park West, and 63rd Street, under the auspices of the Civil Liberties Union. Admission free.

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From the financial statement issued by the New York Board last week it would seem that a great many of the members of the cloak dressers' union did not take the assessment to pay up. The million dollar reserve fund is still far from being completed, and it is the plain duty of every worker whose payments are still standing to go and see that every assessment has been fully paid up, to bend every effort in seeing that their obligations in regard to the reserve strike fund is met and their duty discharged.

It is, however, unfortunate, indeed, that the leaders of the Joint Board, had chosen the occasion of that same meeting, to deliver an attack upon the International, an attack which was quite as deliberate and uncalled for as it was entirely unprovoked. The management of the Joint Board, behind the press report of the meeting, ostensibly in the course of a talk on strike preparation, thought it necessary to advise the chairman, with a new rhyme for the season, that the International Union would be found creating obstacles in the way of the leaders of the Joint Board in the event of a strike. It is worth noticing, in this regard, that this assault upon the International Union was made in the course of a strike preparation meeting, the prime purpose and aim of which is to assume the opposite of the Joint Board's argument and the states of the workers belonging to all the locals and to all shades of opinion in the New York organization.

It is at least consistent to say that this is that a shocking viola-
tion of elementary trade union ethics and a brutal assault calculated to breed mischief and discord in our midst. And to this we might add the hope that, in spite of its sinister purpose, this attack will fail of its aim, and that the entire body of our active member-

ship in New York will go on undeterred in their joint preparatory
activity for the coming conflict. This is not a strife that can be won decisively and quietly with the aid of the entire mass of our workers without regard to affiliation, craft or opinion.

The Eastern Organization Department of the International Union was seconded this week in its annual address to the members of Camden, N. J., which we cannot pass without adequate com-

The settlement in Camden

The Eastern Organization Department of the International Union has been seconded this week in its annual address to the members of Camden, N. J., which we cannot pass without adequate con-

The Eastern Department

Immediately after the Philadelphia convention, the organizers of the Eastern Department met at the Eskin shop, and with the aid of several active women workers in adjacent locals, were successful in enrolling the majority of the workers in the Camden Eskin shop

This shop, it must be borne in mind, employs about 160 workers and is the largest establishment operating in that section of the union, "out-of-town" territory. A local was at once formed in Camden, and as result, the Eskin firm was forced to capitulate and sign an agreement which bids fair to be the standard for the rest of the Union, a settlement of the Eskin shop comes on the eve of a probable struggle in New York City, a struggle in the course of which many an employer will no doubt stand in the way of those workers who mean to win through, and make up strike work made up for them in the out-of-town small cloak shops.

The Eastern Department should be congratulated upon this excellent piece of organizing work by every member of our organiza-
tion in New York City, and that counts heavily and adds prestige to the name of our Union.

And while speaking of Camden it is in place to notice here the very recent settlement which has been made at the Eastern Department of the Union fought in 1925 a long battle lasting seven months, a battle that cost an organizer, the Eskin shop, and which was finally broken by a torrent of injunctions, jail sentences and police persecution that sent dozens of girl strikers for weeks to jail.

The news is that this firm had closed its doors now, and that its manager had been arrested for failure to pay up the wages of the workers since strike broke. This firm, assisted by some anti-union cloak shop owners in New Jersey, had for years carried a fortune in order to combat the Union and to defeat its purpose of organizing the shop. Now it is reaping the fruit of this suicidal policy, in being forced to close down its shop and quit the city.

In other words, then, the sacrifice and the efforts of the Union in 1925 have not been in vain. The persistent attitude of the Leff firm has brought ruin upon it, and it is quite likely that their experience served as a lesson for the Eskin firm not to court a similar fight with the Union, lest they be even more destroyed and wiped out. The members of the new Camden local will, however, derive from this experience of the Leff shop greater faith and confidence in their organization and will be able to build up an efficient cloak shop in their city that will be able to protect their work standards at any time they are threatened by their employers.
The Eight-Hour Day As International Law

By DR. HERMAN FRANK

The enactment of the eight-hour day through special labor legislation is one of the oldest and most popular movements in labor movement. Before the trade unions reached their present stage of development, the idea of collective bargaining could therefore not be rolled upon us as a means of improving the position of the worker, but the movement of work-hours had been, in the nature of things, looked to as the sole method for the introduction of this movement in shop, mine and mill. The organizer workers, however, succeeded in accomplishing the object of first respect through their unions than through the anticipated factory legislation. It not only took the great many years to accomplish it, and only in the past decade has the 8-hour day been established as the model workday in nearly all civilized countries.

Among the outstanding obstacles to the introduction of the 8-hour day, it should be observed, the growing competition between the industrial nations has played a vital role. Since the early days of the development of the modern factory system, the industrialism in each country found a ready explanation for the increase of the work-hours of their workers by pointing to the workday in their own industries in the existence of similar long workdays in the foreign industries of the same nations—circumstances, they averred, that would not permit them to begin a day's hours in their own factories or mines.

This fixed attitude of these employing groups, naturally, had given impetus to the development of the idea of international legislation for a universal 8-hour workday. By 1918, whereas the World War and the several revolutions which had taken place in Europe, the power of the workers had increased by far more; the attitude of the workers movement, nevertheless, demanded energetically that the post-war treaty conventions be maintained. The concept of work-hours for all the countries involved in the peace pact and fix the maximum workdays of 8 hours for all. The demand was being advanced as the cornerstone of international labor legislation, and the abolition of all industrial civilization on the basis of solidarity among nations and social justice was the object.

This attempt to legislate the workday internationally found its partial achievement in the formation of the International Labor Office, with headquarters in Geneva, which began functioning in 1919, together with the League of Nations, whose first stages were directed towards the introduction of the 8-hour day in all the League countries.

The first conference under the auspices of the International Labor Office was held in Washington, D. C., in October, 1919, in which participated, in accordance with the constitution of the Labor Office, both employers and representatives of workers, and resulted in the adoption of a working-man's law that was named the "Washington 8-Hour Convention." Its legal teeth, however, this bill could not acquire after it would be sanctioned by the respective bodies of the represented nations. In the course of the five years that followed, the leaders of organized labor in all these lands had striven to achieve such ratification of the "Washington Convention" in their respective countries.

One hardly said, nevertheless, that these efforts of the representatives of the workers have been uniformly successful; it is even difficult to state any degree of certainty when this legislation would finally be uniformly adopted. Only a few weeks ago, representatives of five European nations, together with the director of the International Labor Office, Mr. Albert Thomas, held a conference in London, on the practical outcome of which will probably depend the fate of the first and rather unsuccessful attempt to introduce the 8-hour day by legislation all over the world.

In several countries, however, legislative enactment of the 8-hour law had taken place independently of the "Washington Convention." In Germany, the operation of this law had been temporarily suspended owing to the breakdown of the currency a few years ago, and later, due to the immediate burden of the reparations. The German workers, of course, gave their unwilling consent to this suspension of the law only after protracted and hard negotiations. The "Washington Convention," while allowing digressions in exceptional circumstances, demands that even in countries where the 8-hour law is recognized, it should be solemnly ratified, and that such a ratification remain in force for not less than 15 years.

Until this day only a few and rather insignificant legislatures ratified the "Washington Convention" unconditionally. Austria agreed to the adoption of the law in principle but on condition that other countries, such as England, Germany and France accept it. The French parliament about a half a year ago, decided to ratify the law only after Germany had ratified it. Germany, however, owing to the above-mentioned conditions, had been compelled to suspend it for a time. The 8-hour law, a suspension which both the German and the French capitalists hailed as a condition precedent to any reparations settlement. The German legislature therefore refused to give its support to any international labor law which did not satisfy even a paper law as far as Germany itself was concerned.

The attitude of England, the most industrialized country of the world, was not different from that of Germany. The 8-hour law was unratified. In 1919, not less than 12 million workers, 35 per cent of its total working population, were working 8.5 hours a day. After the war, however, this 8-hour day, which had been reached nearly solely through collective bargaining on the part of the trade unions, the English labor parties, however, displayed a sincere interest in the ratification of the "Washington Convention." Mr. Asquith, member of the first Labor Cabinet, was chairman, and on its General Section, the Commons, the Labor Party felt certain that this ratification would be defeated by the Tories and the Liberals, and would not risk the harm of compromising this labor-project in the eyes of the working masses, especially the miners. Nevertheless, the ambiguous attitude of the English Government towards a measure which affect so radically the interests of the entire working class continued to provoke dissatisfaction.

The opposition of the English bourgeois parties to the "Washington Convention" is based on two arguments. First, the Washington Convention sets up a number of temporary arrangements to be left to the decision of the Labor Secretary in each given country, which hindered greatly the value of the convention with the decision on this subject promulgated by the International Labor Office, and the English aver that under their own system of collective bargaining, they would not submit to a decision of another nation rather than thru the bureaucratic interference by governmental organs. Secondly, the existing labor circles maintain that the existing British agreements, 

A Vulgar Tyrant

By NORMAN THOMAS

Mussolini's luck still holds good. The crazy Englishwoman who attempted to assassinate him only gave him a chance to show his undoubted physical courage and exalted his fame among his friends, and the minds of his emotional followers. Meanwhile, he continues his sinister snarling and his Bochesque talk of empire. He has been perfected an ingenuous form of tyranny. He uses both the recognized machinery of the state to fight his enemies and the legal—or shall we say extra legal—violence of his Fascist followers. As leader of the Fascists he besets the mob violence which as head of the state he mildly deplores. The very day that his assassination was attempted, Amendola, leader of the Parliamentary opposition, died of wounds inflicted by the Fascists. The same day the lawyer for the widow of the murdered Conti, Mots attacked the offices of the opposition newspapers in Rome following the Fascist mob action in Pavia. It is in this spirit of the fact that the crazy woman who made the attempt had no connection with the Fascists, and that Mussolini quietly exhorted his followers to refrain from violence. What does this violation type give to Italy? Not prosperity for the workers, for real wages are lower today than when he came to power. Not even Mussolini's usual lies. Yet at that same hearing much time was taken

(Continued on Page 7)
EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

New Paths In the Workers' Education Movement

By FANNIA M. COHN

(In Labor Age, October, 1925)

(Continued)

The Labor Movement in the first place, is becoming aware of the necessity for a new, specialized education. It is finding it daily of greater importance to stand apart from itself and to encourage, in the greatest extent in the future, contributions to that desire for self-appraisal which is of such great value to trade unions everywhere. The growing sentimentalism of the Labor Movement—which is merely the overt expression of this desire to understand itself—is revealed in the publications, books and magazines of the trade unions is largely indebted to the Workers' Education movement, since studies in the classroom created necessity for such publications.

The Workers' Education movement is stimulating that new interest on the part of trade unionists in the problems, and policies of its trade unions, which were formerly studied chiefly by the trade union leaders of the labor movement. Through this influence, labor is beginning to realize that its education is of its utmost importance. The need is being felt that trade union leaders are to be effective, the benefit of the experience accumulated by their predecessors, must be placed at their disposal. They need histories of trade unions, memoirs of trade union leaders, so that they may learn how, in the early days, their organization was confronted in particular and the Labor Movement in general. What special problems led to their organization, and the principles and policies of their organization are confronted in particular and the Labor Movement in general.

The Workers' Education movement does and will, more and more, fill the necessity of the trade union leader in the education of the labor movement. At the schools and workers, their officers discuss problems with which their organization is confronted in particular and the Labor Movement in general. What special problems led to the organization, the principles and policies of their organization, and their educational movement is of particular interest.

Need for Expression

That same growing need for articulate expressions is manifested in the field of trade unionism also. In the past, some of our trade unionists in the last few years have been rejected, owing to certain suggestions on the ground that they were against the trade unionist principles, policies or tactics of the American Federation of Labor. Many of them, however, were not in opposition to the principles for these policies, tactics and principles, because no material to form into their own position was at hand. Now, through the influence of the Workers' Education movement, the Labor Movement is beginning to realize the necessity for the formulation of such theories so that in the future its content may be based not on assumptions, but on basic principles.

Until recently only two kinds of educational activity were developed. They were (1) Labor Colleges and workers' classes conducted either by the American Federation of Labor or by city federations of labor, and (2) Brookwood Resident Labor College. These institutions have focused its activities to reach the masses of the workers and give them instruction which will help them understand the aims, problems, policies and principles of the Labor Movement and also to make them conscious of the Labor Movement as a social force which will help them secure desired changes in our social order.

The second expression of workers' education is Brookwood College which aims to attract a small number of serious-minded, capable young men, who have acquired experience through working in the trade union; persons who possess character and who have faith and confidence in the Labor Movement and who are determined to serve it in many capacities. These young people get there the necessary experience which will qualify them to function in the organized Labor Movement effectively, and at the same time they are surrounded with a wholesome atmosphere.

Summer School

An encouraging practical development which reveals the expanding scope of the Workers Education Movement is the growth of Schools. At these schools workers and their officers discuss problems with which their organization is confronted in particular and the Labor Movement in general. What special problems led to their organization, the principles and policies of their organization, and their educational movement is of particular interest.

Since many of the workers cannot attend a two- or three-week session, special one-day conferences are also held as at Brookwood and the Summer School. At these schools workers and their officers discuss problems with which their organization is confronted in particular and the Labor Movement in general. What special problems led to the organization, the principles and policies of their organization, and their educational movement is of particular interest.

The longer summer schools offer courses of general type to interest all the workers, and also subjects of special interest to particular labor organizations.

One of the sessions on specific problems—the first Railroad Labor Institute that met in Brookwood from August 2nd to 9th—was of historic significance. The first session was opened with a speech and an inspiring address by Mr. Bert Jewell, President of the Railroad Department of the American Federation of Labor, who emphasized the fact that organized labor is destined to meet the railroad problems, and on these problems they be economic, social, recreational, or educational. It was a momentous occasion. It has been customary for railroad executives to hold such institutes for the discussion of railroad problems, but this is the first time that organized railroad workers assembled in their own institutes to discuss the vexing problems of the railroad as an affecting the public, management, and trade unions. In their discussions, they were aided by expert technicians.

(To be continued)

Weekly Educational Calendar

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
77th Street and Columbus Avenue
Tuesday, April 27
2 P.M. Lecture by Dr. Sylvia Kopald—Talk through Museum.
P.S.40, 320 E. 20th Street

6:00 P.M. Mildred Fox—Physical Training Class

8 P.M. Max Levine—Economics of the Ladies' Garment Industry.
I. L. G. W. U. BUILDING, 5 WEST 16TH STREET
Wednesday, April 28
4:30 P.M. Alexander Fichandler—The Economic Basis of Modern Civilization.
CLOAKMAKERS CENTER
Tuesday, April 27
7:30 P.M. "Why the Organized Labor Movement." By Max Levine.

For the Wives of our members.

Print June of the Season. Details will be announced later.

SECOND LECTURE AT MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY TORMORROW, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 2 P.M.
Will be Followed by Walk Through Exhibition Rooms.

Dr. Sylvia Kopald will give the second talk of her series at the Museum of Natural History, 71st Street and Columbus Avenue, in the Education Room on the main floor, tomorrow, Saturday, April 24, 2 p.m.

After the lecture the audience will make a tour of the Exhibition rooms and inspect the objects discussed by Dr. Kopald.

The lecture last week proved to be a success. The hall was filled to overflowing and our members enjoyed the visit to the Museum immensely.

We expect just as large an attendance at this lecture.

Admission is free to members of the I. L. G. W. U.

To reach the Museum take the 4th Avenue L. or the West Side Subway, and get out at the 9th Street Station.

"WHY THE ORGANIZED LABOR MOVEMENT?"

Third Lecture arranged by our Education Department for Saturday, April 24, 7:30 p.m.

The third lecture for the wives of I. L. G. W. U. members, in Harlem Tuesday, April 27, 7:30 p.m.

Max Levine will discuss "Why the Organized Labor Movement!" We cannot over-emphasize the importance of this lecture and how much the wives of members having a knowledge of the Labor Movement, its aims, problems and achievements. The study of the Labor Movement is not only of interest to women, whether they be economic, social, recreational, or educational. It was a momentous occasion. It has been customary for railroad executives to hold such institutes for the discussion of railroad problems, but this is the first time that organized railroad workers assembled in their own institutes to discuss the vexing problems of the railroad as an affecting the public, management, and trade unions. In their discussions, they were aided by expert technicians.

"WHY THE ORGANIZED LABOR MOVEMENT?"

CLASS IN "ECONOMICS OF THE LADIES' GARMENT INDUSTRY" TO BE CONTINUED

Max Levine will continue his course on "Economics of the Ladies' Garment Industry" on Tuesday, April 27, 7:30 p.m., in 4th Avenue Club, 400 E. 90th Street.

This course is being continued on the request of a number of our members who find these discussions interesting and instructive.

Admission is free to I. L. G. W. U. members.

COURSE ON "ECONOMIC BASIS OF CIVILIZATION" TO BE CONTINUED

Alexander Fichandler will continue his course on "Economics of Modern Civilization" on Wednesday, April 28, 6:30 p.m., in the I. L. G. W. U. building, classroom on the second floor.

The class is being continued on the request of our members. New students can still join us each lesson if complete in itself.

PHYSICAL TRAINING CLASS AT P. S. 40, TUESDAYS, 6:30 P.M.

Our physical training class meets every Tuesday at 6:30 p.m. in the Gymnasium of Public School 40, 220 East 98th Street. Our members opened a jolly and heartful hour and a quarer in exercise, games and social dancing.

Admission to all courses and lectures free to I. L. G. W. U. members.

GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY!

The Office of the International, 2 West 16th Street, is open every Monday and Thursday until 7 o'clock, to enable members of the Union to purchase the "Women's Garment Workers' at half price—$2.50."
With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

By JOSEPH FISH, Secretary-Treasurer.

A meeting of the Joint Board was held on Friday, April 1, 1926 at the Auditorium of the International, 2 W. 125th Street.

Communications:

Local No. 9 has approved the minutes of the Joint Board of April 9 and 15 and has authorized the Board by action in accordance with the Constitution of the Joint Board. Their executive board has been informed of the situation of this Board with regard to the Russian-English Branch.

Brother L. K. M. was invited to the Board that Sam Lorber had been elected to replace Brother Goldberg at the Joint Board, due to the fact that the latter has become an officer of the Joint Board.

Brother Lorber is seated.

Local No. 19 submits the following communication:

"Mr. Joseph Fish, Secretary, Joint Board of Cloak and Dressmaking, 120 East 25th Street, New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

On behalf of the membership of Local No. 19, I am here to inform you that at the regular membership meeting held on Monday night, April 11th, it was decided to withdraw from the Joint Board and protest against its action in vesting full power in four out of the five Joint Board members in administering the special strike fund.

Our membership considers that this decision is not for the benefit of the small shop owners for which these seven trustees were elected and makes a taxing stock of your promise that this fund would not be managed by the able men of the C.I.O.

We protest against this arbitrary action because it is local and wholly unfounded when it flattered the views of the majority, its constitution and principles with the interests of the local companies comprising the Joint Board.

The present ruling faction of your body is one that opposes the very principles, established by every loyal and conscientious union man, not only because it discriminates on the basis of a small local, but violates the rules of the Joint Board by not following the recommendations of the Board through the representatives of the smaller locals and not following the recommendations of the Board through the representatives of the smaller locals and not following the recommendations of the Board through the representatives of the smaller locals and not following the recommendations of the Board through the representatives of the smaller locals and not following the recommendations of the Board through the representatives of the smaller locals and not following the recommendations of the Board through the representatives of the smaller locals and not following the recommendations of the Board through the representatives of the smaller locals.

The management recommends that this report and recommendation should be reported to the Joint Board.

Special Committee Report:

Brother L. K. M. reports, in behalf of the committee appointed to investigate the charge against Brother Buchwitz, Joint Board delegate, representing Local No. 82, that the charge has been investigated and the committee recommends that he be dismissed.

This recommendation is concurred in.

Secretary-Treasurer Fish reports that at a special meeting of the local management, the following new contracts were made:

- Local No. 9 $4,800.00. No. 22 $5,000.00.
- Local No. 5 $7,000.00.

The managers recommend that the Joint Board request the International to reduce the per capita from 15 to 10 in order to help the smaller locals which are still paying 35 cents dues and in order that the locals may be able to carry on in order to help the smaller locals which are still paying 35 cents dues and in order that the locals may be able to carry on their own financial difficulties.

The report and recommendation of the committee are approved.

Financial Committee Report:

The Finance Committee reports a majority and minority report on the report of the New Leader for an ad rate of 25 cents per page.

The majority recommendation that the report be rejected. The minority recommendation that the Joint Board accept a quarter of a page ad.

The majority recommendation is approved hereby rejecting the request.

General Manager’s Report:

Brother Hyman reports that at a recent meeting of shop chairman’s, the following of the shop chairman’s in the cloaking industry are:

- Every shop chairmain should run his chairman card.
- Every shop chairmain should have a better control of the shops in his kingdom.
- Every shop chairmain should make all efforts to recruit as many of the workers in his shop as is possible, who shall be active in the various committees in the community.
- Every shop chairmain should keep his board in the building and block committees.
- Every shop chairmain should see that his shop pay up the $75.00 assessment.
- Every shop chairmain is called upon to work on the committees and the mixing collections, and also to abstain from working on for trimmers that do not bear the union label.

Brother Hyman also reports that a meeting of the dress chairmain in the dress industry will be called in the near future.

A Vulgar Tyrant

(Continued from Page 5) *
In discussing whether or not the tax on excess capital should be set as the rate of return allowed to capital. Even the language of the bill speaks of eliminating not converting wealth. Control is left to the President. The railroads were "controlled" in the last Congress of St. Paul’s meeting. Cost plus contracts might conceivably be interpreted as a form of confiscation. Long way short of conversion of wealth. When you correct your house you do not return five per cent per annum. The same may be paid as a maintenance wage. That is altogether different from anything that has been suggested in the line of the above report.

This hypocritical measure has been advocated as a means of preventing war. The wealthy, it is argued, will keep us out of war if you see that not merely their sons but their money may be conscripted to fight. The argument is a sorry commentary on the ruling passion of the rich. Moreover, it is too simple. If we continue to walk long imperialist paths no ample threat of future conversion of present concentration of capital such as the Capper-Johnston bill proposes—will be an effective guarantee that we shall not land in the abyss of war. We seek a bill really founded in the peace activism or labor agitation practically impossible in the event of war...
In accordance with the decision of the members at the meeting on Monday, April 12th, the Board of Editors of the Joint Board has been called upon to protest against the action of the Joint Board in empowering four out of the seven trustees to deal in strike funds to draw monies, the following letter was forwarded, and read at the regular meeting on Friday evening, April 14th. The letter was addressed to Brother Joseph F. Johnson, Secretary of the Joint Board of the Cloth and Dress Makers' Union.

Decision Destroys Original

"Dear Sir and Brother:

On behalf of the membership of Local 10, I wish to inform you that at the regular membership meeting held on Monday night, April 12th, it was decided to communicate with the Joint Board and protest against its action in vesting full power in four out of the seven trustees administering the special strike fund.

"Our management considers that this decision destroys the original purpose for which these seven trustees were appointed, namely, to laughingly stock your promise that this fund would be managed by all members of the union.

"Our membership considers that this decision destroys the original purpose of having seven trustees appointed to be elected and makes a laughing stock of your promise that this fund would be managed by all members of the union.

"We protest against this arbitrary action of the Joint Board, and are of the opinion that it is about to be detested by every loyal and conscientious union man, not only because it discriminates against the minority representative who was appointed to the Joint Board, but it practically disfranchises some of the important local bodies on the strike fund.

Danger of Rule by Faction

"The present ruling faction of your Joint Board is faced with the necessity of proving that it is not a body of two factions, wholly insincere when it flaunted the process of "Democracy" and "No faction," which you have professed to be your "basic position" and on many occasions professed that it aims at unity and cooperation among all elements in our union. This decision proves that you are trampling upon these very principles, establishing rule by faction and that you are displaying a spirit of discrimination and faction which you have decried in others but now, when in power, are practising yourselves. And, just as long as you continue to use the purpose of your faction, you have ignored the fact that an action of this sort is not calculated to do the interest of the union.

"Together with this protest, we desire to express our dissatisfaction with the approval and endorsement of the stand taken by Brothers Salvatore Ninno and Frank Sain, who have resigned as trustees in name only of that fund, and of the substance to which they went in approving fully the action of their representatives.

"We desire to call to the attention of these locals that they are not ready to permit their representatives to be part and parcel of a committee on which it is intended they should serve as mere figureheads, in order that the Joint Board of the Cloth and Dress Makers' Union.

"They felt probably that under the supervision of the chairman of the Joint Board, and an all-out action of the Joint Board and the Mechanics, this fund would be carried forward in the interests of the members of the union. They felt that the Joint Board would be represented in the control of the fund and that the mechanics would be represented in the control of the fund and that the mechanics would have the power to direct the action of the fund.

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