Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 22)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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

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

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President Sigman Off For Boston
To Observe Gains Won in Recent Campaign

- At the request of the Boston Joint Board, and of Vice-president Julius Rosenthal, the executive committee of the Boston district, President Morris Sigman, left this Thursday afternoon for that city. He expects to remain in Boston over the week end, returning to New York on Tuesday, June 20.

President Sigman is visiting Boston in order to acquaint himself first hand with conditions, and to learn what has been accomplished in that city in the last few months under the direction of Vice-president John Hoekman, the successor in the cloak and dress trades, the introduction of the Prossans Label and the establishment of a joint bond of sanitary control.

The Boston I. L. G. W. U. organization has made rapid progress. Since the recent drive was launched the above-mentioned strikes were broken up. In addition, there are only unorganized women's wear shops remaining at present in Boston are some dress shops in the suburbs and a number of raincoat factories. President Sigman will take up the subject of organizing the latter with the officials of the newly organized "raincoat makers' local, No. 24.

Boston Pressers' Local Is 20 Years Old

Local 12 Will Celebrate Anniversary in June

Brother Henry Tuckman, in a commendation of the work done by the Cloak and Dress Pressers' Union of Boston, Local 12, will celebrate its 20th anniversary this summer. He recalls how the little organization began with 12 members.

The affair will take place at the Hebrew School Hall, Glensway Street, Dedham, Mass.

The Boston pressers expect a large gathering of friends and fellow workers of the Boston trade union movement.

International Sends Delegate To
W. U. L. National Convention

Mrs. Bock of Local 100, Chicago, To Represent I. L. C. W. U.

The I. L. C. W. U. will be represented at the next convention of the National Woman's Trade Union, which meets in Kansas City, Mo., on June 13, through Mrs. Adolph Bock, a Chicago dressmaker, and an active member of Local 106.

This is the fourth biennial convention of the League, which was organized in 1926. The meeting aims to provide a national forum for the discussion of economics and conditions of trade union activity among women in the United States and Canada. The League has two committees in the field during last year, one in New York and another in Chicago, studying and compiling the crystallized opinions of active workers and students of the labor movement. The delegates are expected to be present at the convention.

Decoration Day A Holiday for Cloakmakers and Dressmakers

Next Monday, May 31st, is Decoration Day, a legal holiday for all cloakmakers and dressmakers in New York City. Several of the locals who are in full force at this time.

Cloakmakers and dressmakers are strictly forbidden to work on that day and are warned against the violation of this order.

JOINT BOARD CLOAK AND DRESSMAKERS' UNIONS,
Louis Hyman, General Manager,
Joseph Fish, Secretary-Treasurer.

Jay Jay	

Ladies' Tailors Vote To Stay Unaffiliated

Local 38 Decides for Second Time by Referendum Not to Affili ate With Cloak and Dress Joint Board

By a vote of 305 against 235, the members of local 38, the organization of the New York City tailors, alteration workers and dressmakers, voted last Saturday, May 21st, to remain as they have been for the last three years, outside of the New York Joint Board, and to continue their existence independently.

The general balloting which took place in Bryant Hall, was preceded by heated discussions, which occupied the attention of the members of the local for several weeks. The administration of the local strongly supported the move for affiliation, but it met with the refusal of a majority of the members.

This is the second time in the past three months that the members of Local 38 registered their opposition to entering the Joint Board.

Designers Vote To Strike For Union Recognition

Demand $95 Minimum Wage, Six Months' Work Guarantee, and Employment of Designer by Every Manufacturer.

At a meeting last Saturday afternoon at the Hotel Pennsylvania, the Designers' Union, Local 45, decided to declare a general strike of all designers in the cloak industry at some time in the near future because of the failure of the governors' commission to recommend the granting of the union's demand for recognition of the designers' local.

It is pointed out that it can strike independently because, although affiliated with the Joint Board, it is not included in collective agreements.

The question of a strike date has been referred to the executive committee of the local. Should there be a general strike in the cloak industry, the designers will walk out before the general strike is called to show that the designers are walking out of their own free will, and not as a result of a general strike order. The demands to the employers follow:

1. Every manufacturer is to be contractually bound to employ a designer.
2. The minimum wage for designers is to be $95 per week.
3. There shall be a trial period commencing of one week, after which time the employment shall automatically imply a guarantee of six months' employment on the agreed wage.

1. If, however, no engagement results from two trials, the manufacturer may select and engage a third designer. A strike by any manufacturer who would not then be subject to any trial.

5. No manufacturer is to be permitted to do any designing.

6. Employment of local designers shall be regulated by the general agreement entered into between the manufacturers and the national board. Separate individual time agreements between designers and employers shall not be permitted.

7. No designer shall be allowed to do any work other than designing.

Dr. George Price Leaves for Europe

To Study Labor Health Conditions Abroad

Dr. George M. Price, director of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control and of the Union Health Center, left this Thursday for Europe, May 27th, for a short trip to Europe.

While abroad, Dr. Price plans to visit some of the known health clinics in Germany and France to study latest improvements in disease prevention and industrial hygiene in those countries.

Dr. Price expects to bring back a number of new surgical and medical instruments for the clinics of the Health Center. He intends to return in August.
Dressmakers Call for Help To Fair Strikers

To All Dressmakers, Members of Local 22

Sisters and Brothers,

The General Strike Committee of the Furriers' Union has issued a call for funds to aid them in their struggle for better working conditions.

For fourteen weeks, twelve thousand furriers and their families have been fighting for one of the most bitter struggles to win their just demands.

For fourteen weeks their hands have been bravely uplifted to the huts of the police and guards, and their bodies have been strained to fight for the right to live.

Now, at the beginning of the fifth week of their struggle, they ask for our financial help with which to bring their great fight to a successful conclusion.

Sisters and Brothers! The fight which you are waging is our fight! The fur manufacturers have

leaked the backing of the cloak and dress industry. The furriers were the first on the battle front, and they have made a sacrifice that will effect the future of the workers in our industry. It is, therefore, the duty of every dressmaker to respond promptly to this call for aid.

The Dressmakers have, at all times, supported their duty toward other workers, and have always been the first to respond to the call of all struggles.

We call an all-Sisters and Brothers—to get on the job immediately and begin collecting funds at once. If we are to be of any assistance to the furriers, we must act and act now.

Send in your money to the office immediately. Do your share to help win the forty hour week in the fur industry.

Fraternally yours, Executive Board, Local No. 22.

LEARN DESIGNING
Earn up to 200 Dollars a Week

THE MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL
of Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's Wearing Apparel and Ladies' Fur Garments.
The Mitchell School of Designing, pattern making, and fashion forecasting, offers the setting of cloths, suits, dresses, and fur garments and men's garments has achieved:

NEW IDEAS—NEW SYSTEMS—BEST RESULTS

A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN

EAST, WEST, SOUTH, OR NORTH, IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE. THE PRACTICAL DESIGNER IS IN DEMAND THE WORLD OVER. CALL TODAY.

MITCHELL SCHOLL OF DESIGNING
15 West 45th Street, New York City

HARLEM BANK OF COMMERCE
2118 Second Avenue, New York City

ALL BANKING TRANSACTIONS
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

FRIOLEO H. LA GUARDIA, Attorney at Bank

Board of Directors Discusses Report

(Continued from Page 3)

of the Joint Board directors. It is expected that the next meeting of the Joint Board, called for Tuesday, June 1st, will reach a definite decision with regard to the Commission's report, after the Board of Directors will submit their opinion to the delegates.

Strike Machinery Committee Busy

The Joint Board, at the same time, is beginning to take serious steps to put its strike machinery in operation in the event of an emergency.

The pre-strike committee, consisting of all local national and local representatives of the Joint Board, appointed two weeks ago, has held two sessions this week, on Thursday, May 20 and Tuesday, May 25, at which the subject of chairman and directors for the various strike committees was brought up. The details of this activity will be announced later.

ONE LOCAL UNION OPENS ITS CASH BOX FOR LABOR LIFE INSURANCE STOCK TO THE LIMIT

When President Matthew Welch of The United Labor Life Insurance Company arrived at his office one morning last week he found a check for $4,000 coupons for the United Labor Life Insurance and Helpers' Protective Association, Local 26. The check was forwarded by Secretary-Treasurer David O'Kane.

This check bought for the Detroit local union eighty shares of United Labor Life Insurance Company stock. The entire local union subscription was paid on that day. This local union "stated the "roll" for all it could get in the big labor insurance company, which is backed by the American Federation of Labor.

Upon this stock the wages amounted to the Detroit "stock will draw interest from the day the check was deposited in Washington—and dividends when the company begins to serve labor and serve more for the stockholders.

Nor was that the only indication of the enthusiasm of local unions in designating dividends to the stockholders. The local union of Photo Engravers in Chicago sent a substantial check for the local union, along with the individual remittances of sixteen members of that local union who want to be sure of having a share in getting labor insurance under way. This response is a testimonial to the faith which photo engravers have in the enterprise headed by their own president.

These are one day's evidences of the response of local unions to the United Labor Life Insurance Company's offer of stock. "Labor is showing that it has the financial resources to meet the tremendous possibilities of life insurance for labor," said Mr. Wells, "and that they bring their own proofs and its own gladness."


decision. But no reference was made to the economic aspect and to the contribution of the American Labor movement to health improvement. No mention was made of the struggles carried on by organizations for shorter hours, higher wages, better sanitary conditions in the shops and factories, and the gains that have been made. The gains of the workers through their unions would be almost impossible in the absence of progressive legislation in the field of health and the preservation of health.

It is regrettable that the officers of the District Health Council did not find it necessary to have on its program representatives of the American labor movement and the educational campaign carried on by the various health organizations; no one is so alive as to believe that much could have been accomplished in improving the health of the nation without a vigorous campaign by the majoriety of the American people who depend on their daily work for a livelihood.

An exhibit was held at the Steel Pier, the headquarters of the Congress. The various booths of social and com- mercial health organizations demonstrated the constructive social work which has been done by these agencies. Here the Labor Movement was represented by the booth of the United Health Committee of the I. L. G. W. U. The efforts of the Union Health Center to improve the health of our members and to impress them with the necessity and possibility of preventive measures were demonstrated by the booth of the National Health Center, and the work which were displayed, and by the literature which were distributed. Scores of visitors who came to see the work of the Union Health Center and asked many questions. The attitude of the visitors toward the "Pro- mant" label called forth much interest.
For Sacco and Vanzetti

BY ALBERT F. COYLE, Editor, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Journal

Every worker ought to feel his blood boil in deep indignation at the fact that two innocent men, whose sole crime has been to stand up against the exploitation of the mass of working people, should have been sentenced to death. This is the first of the two cases. The second is the one which has stirred so many people, and which I should like to describe.

Two men were charged with murder. They were tried, convicted and sentenced to death. This, you will say, is nothing unusual. But it is unusual because it is a case of so-called lawless men being tried for murder, when there is absolutely no evidence that they committed murder, and when the man who was really guilty was allowed to go free.

The lawless men were Sacco and Vanzetti. They were tried, convicted and sentenced to death, whereas the man who really committed the murder was allowed to go free.

The reason for this is that Sacco and Vanzetti are two of the most popular labor leaders in this country. They are the two most outspoken advocates of the labor movement in America. They fight for the rights of the working class, and they are therefore hated by the ruling class.

The ruling class has used the courts to silence them. They have tried them, convicted them, and sentenced them to death, and they have allowed the man who really committed the murder to go free.

This is a clear example of the way in which the courts are used to silence labor leaders. It shows the power of the ruling class, and it shows the weakness of the courts.

Labor leaders must continue to fight for the rights of the working class. They must continue to stand up against the exploitation of the mass of working people. They must continue to fight for justice, and they must continue to fight for freedom.

The trial of Sacco and Vanzetti is a clear example of the way in which the courts are used to silence labor leaders. It shows the power of the ruling class, and it shows the weakness of the courts. Labor leaders must continue to fight for the rights of the working class. They must continue to stand up against the exploitation of the mass of working people. They must continue to fight for justice, and they must continue to fight for freedom.
GEORGE'S COMMISSION INDICTS JOBBERS

It is too early yet to give in these columns the Union's attitude toward the recent recommendations of the Government's Executive Commission, as urged by the Government's Advisory Commission a few days ago. The leadership of the workers' organizations in the New York cloak industry has been given the time to analyze in full the report of the commissioners and to give it the thorough and all-sided consideration it justly deserves.

For the moment, we shall merely state that it is a remarkable document, conceived and carried out in a spirit of sincere service and of a sturdy desire to get to the bottom of the facts of a highly complicated and, as yet, not quite clear situation. And irrespective of the ultimate action of the Union might be with regard to the Commission's recommendations—whether in the interests of our workers it will be compelled to reject or accept—outlines of the recommendations are presented.

As a basis for the negotiation of an agreement—one thing appears certain: The analysis of conditions in the cloak industry contained in this document and the suggestions and conclusions drawn therefrom are presented, stamped it as a valuable contribution to the effort of the constructional forces in that industry to pull it out from present state of demoralization, waste and irresponsibility.

To us, the most gratifying part of this report—and we say it without overemphasizing—lies in its demonstration of the practical inferences and suggestions contained in it;—lies in the fact that it vindicates fully the stand of the Union, its point of view and industrial outlook. It is the report that has clarified the whole circle of our organization and has been the subject of controversy between our Union and the employers in the past few years.

Whatever may be the Government's Commission's report, it is practically the Union's criticism of the present state of affairs in the cloak industry, and this fact, in itself, is a tribute to the sound judgment of the workers of this industry, who have had this analysis of the condition of the industry and had submitted the demand for a number of badly-wanted reforms three years ago.

For years the Union has been saying, in its press and at public hearings, that the jobbing-submanufacturing system, which today comprises about three-fourths of cloak production in the New York market, has grown up as a method calculated primarily to escape labor responsibility in production. The Union has charged the jobbers with a lack of initiative and flexibility for work conditions in the shops controlled by him, raising the contractor screen in front of him. It has blamed the jobbers for not having built new plants, or cut through the constant delays between contractor and manufacturer and thereby becoming responsible for a tremendous amount of economic waste that is in the nature of a cost to the trade. It has claimed that the unregulated and uncontrolled jobber system is responsible for the short season in the cloak industry becoming continually shorter and employment less regular and more hazardous.

The Union has maintained right along that, unless checked and put under a measure of effective supervision, such a system of splitting up of productive units as practice in the jobber cloak trade, will ultimately ruin all standards of work and bring down earnings to an intolerable level.

What has the Commission's report to say concerning the Union's charges and allegations? Let us state it in the mediators' own words:

"The jobber in the cloak and suit industry differs from the jobber in other industries. Instead of merely being a wholesale merchant, he is an industrial manufacturer. He purchases his materials and then farms out the production to an elastic and shifting army of sub-jobbers who follow his instructions as to style.... While, through owning the cloth and through gaining the advantage of a small factory, he has the capacity to sell, the jobbers are the real capitalists in this large branch of the manufacturing process, they do not directly employ labor, and consider themselves independent from relations from which...

Incidentally, they have no incentive for lengthening the season, for the manufacturing overhead is carried by the multitude of small sub-manufacturers, each with a little loft and a few machines."

And furthermore:

"The jobbing relationship between jobber, sub-manufacturer and workers should be concerned not so much with the form in which the jobber engages himself. The jobber controls working conditions; he controls employment, and that element of control imparts upon the responsibility that he shall so conduct his business that proper working standards may be maintained. The proper regulation of employment may be stabilized instead of demoralized." (Statutes are ours.)

And now, let us listen to the Commission's report with reference to the Union's charge of fostering destructive competition between the sub-manufacturers:

"The sub-manufacturers have no contact whatever with the retail trade. Their outlet is throughout the jobbers. They cannot create a demand for their products, because there is not enough money to purchase materials. They seek work and materials from the jobbers. In soliciting orders, from the jobbers, they compete with each other. The jobbers are interested by another underlying condition. Any one with a few hundred dollars of capital can start a small shop. He is interested in the welfare of the jobbers, who have been idle during the dull season, and who may have found themselves for so many years as the competition of literally hundreds of such small shops are started, and hundreds are abandoned annually." Recourse was denied.

And what is the result to the industry of this system? Waste to all concerned, is the reply of the report of the Commission. It means that several thousand men, comprising this army of sub-manufacturers, are forced by the price competition and the existence of energy in hunting work or cooling their heels in jobbers' waiting rooms; it means poorly organized, hap-hazard production; it means demoralization with employment, a condition of the jobbers to pay the expense for loft space that is in active use only about half the time it is paid for.

This interrupted growth of the army of sub-manufacturers and the pressure which their irrational competition involves is, not, however, the result of any lack of work for the members only.

In view, for instance, at the moment, of the existence of energy in hunting work or cooling their heels in jobbers' waiting rooms; it means poorly organized, hap-hazard production; it means demoralization with employment, a condition of the jobbers to pay the expense for loft space that is in active use only about half the time it is paid for.

For a building up of the cloak industry and the extension of this system lies at the root of this situation. And further more:

"For a building up of the cloak industry and the extension of this system lies at the root of this situation. Th erefore, let us talk and build up... the Union House, the superior home of the members of the Union in the mountains of Pennsylvania, will open for its first session... The members of our Union hardly need to be told what the Unity House is, what a wonderful strength-restorer, health-builder, life-reviver this great union home is. The members of us... are more than few."

The members of the Union House can hardly need to be told what the Unity House is, what a wonderful strength-restorer, health-builder, life-reviver this great union home is. The members of us... are more than few. In the Blue Ridge estate owned and managed by the I. G. W. U., the unexpected has been achieved. Each year, the new members have been found to be truer, more dedicated, more devoted. Each year, industrial reforms presented on the basis of this diagnosis eventually have to be a living part of the cloak industry, if these evils are to be definitely done away with.

THE INTERNATIONAL UNITY HOUSE

In three weeks, the Unity House, the summer home owned by the members of our Union in the mountains of Pennsylvania, will open for its first session. The members of our Union can hardly need to be told what the Unity House is, what a wonderful strength-restorer, health-builder, health-reviver this great union home is. The members of us... are more than few. In the Blue Ridge estate owned and managed by the I. G. W. U., the unexpected has been achieved. Each year, the new members have been found to be truer, more dedicated, more devoted. Each year, industrial reforms presented on the basis of this diagnosis eventually have to be a living part of the cloak industry, if these evils are to be definitely done away with.
The Mexican government is in well aware of the social, economic, and political instability that the Mexican Constitution as well as the establishment in general are facing. The benefits of the country are among the most important issues, but the problem is that the Mexican government has limited resources to address both, the essential and urgent problems. Many years ago, the government was in a condition where a spirit of social justice and respect for the law, of the rights and duties of people as well as the protection of the common welfare became matters of common note. Only from this point of view can results of the Mexican Constitution relating to the development of the mineral and subsoil resources be viewed as the property rights of foreigners itself. The condition, named Publicly Understood, has been understood. President Calles' government set itself to a close study of the existing laws with the idea of clarifying any mooted points and then enforcing the laws; as a consequence, the jurisdictional position of Mexico appeared to take on new life in the eyes of foreign investors. Oil and Land Laws and the tendency to differences of opinion between the Mexican government and the government of the United States of America. The British, especially, those subjects who were interested in the exploration of the channels had an advantage of knowledge of the nature of the Mexican laws for the Mexicans themselves had had the advantage of having cleared the points of difference with the United States in the official treaty, and the Mexican government was able to control the market which have a tendency to result in, unjustified gains. The Mexican government, in this respect, has taken a great step in the accomplishment of the public goal. Corn, vegetables, grains, potatoes, salt, flour, coffee, cotton, and other basic agricultural products, are the ingredients of the list of vital necessities according to the ruling and the governmental assistance given to the producers of these articles according to its judgment. It is impossible to make a list of the articles and forbid the exportation of crops and supplies within the country when the government has found it sufficient for the needs of the people.

Companies may own, manage or act as agents, mills only if the shares in are the number of the real possessors and the proprietors are less than ten. Producers of grain and corn may be proprietors of the same time own bakeries in their own right, neither through a second or third agent, nor through a commercial with substantial investments. In the power, light and power companies may be owned by the government, administration of mills of any kind. These same regulations prohibit the use of grain in making alcohol.

The law goes further in protecting the mass of the population from the dangers of speculation and manipulation of the market and prohibits all banking or credit institutions not only from financing such trade combinations but from acting as commission merchants in articles of prime necessity. In case where credit institutions are paid in articles or prime necessity as payment for loans, as for instance, loans to farmers for the purpose of producing supplies on the market within thirty days.

The regulations of Article 25 are bound to have a strong influence in the economic life of Mexico and they have not been without interest. Naturally, those combined of merchants and brokers who men who own and control a large part of the circulation of the articles coming under the new regulations and even the banks have a vested interest in the growth of the scheme. The government, however, has taken the right step in defense of the economic prerogative which has long been theirs. But the government had to act and listen to the plea to ease the law as it feels strong in its position that it is legislative away a system in which the Mexican (and land) is geared to work. (Continued on next page.)
Our Next Season

Now that the activities of our educational season are almost completed, the Educational Department is busily completing the preparations for next season. With each year we make an effort to improve our activities by making changes and additions to make our studies more interesting. We have contrived larger numbers of students by meeting the needs of our various groups.

To accomplish this, however, it is not enough for a few persons in our Educational Department to plan the work. To achieve greater success we must have the cooperation of all concerned—teachers and students. Our members who appreciate the importance of Labor education should lend their co-operation to the work. We improve our work, how to reach our membership, suggest changes and additions to last year's program, etc.

This movement cannot grow unless it is constantly fortified by new vigor and new ideas. We expect our active members will find an impetus to keep our educational activities and help make next year's plans still more effective. There is a constant feeling among our members will take the time to read next year's announcement of educational classes and lectures and check out those which they think should be continued and those that should be discontinued. The new and improved courses obtained at the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

Suggestions and advice will be welcome. Criticism as well as praise will inspire us to greater efforts in the future. We would appreciate it if these suggestions and criticism be made soon before our final arrangements are made. Then, the course can be done by communicating with the Educational Department, or by enrolling in person. The latter is preferable.

Class Ideas In Education

By KATE RICHARDS O'HARE

James Weltion, M. A. professor of education in the University of Leida, has just published a volume on the "Education and training of the artist in the modern world." The title is the same as that of his previous campaign, "Education at the University of Leida." The book is written in a clear, concise style, which makes it easy to read. It is a good book, and the author has made a thorough study of the subject. The book is divided into three parts:

1. The artist and the world
2. The artist and the future
3. The artist and the past

The first part of the book is devoted to an examination of the artist's place in society. The author argues that the artist is not merely a creator of beauty, but a necessary part of the social order. He emphasizes the importance of understanding the artist's role in society, and the need for education to prepare young people for this role.

The second part of the book deals with the artist's place in the future. The author discusses the changing role of the artist in modern society, and the need for education to prepare young people for the challenges of the future. He argues that the artist must be prepared to be a catalyst for change, and that education is essential to this process.

The third part of the book is devoted to an examination of the artist's place in the past. The author discusses the role of the artist in history, and the need for education to help young people understand the past. He argues that the artist must be prepared to be a part of the historical process, and that education is essential to this process.

The book is highly recommended for all who are interested in the artist's role in society, and the need for education to prepare young people for this role.

Chinesse "Baby Labor" Now to Be Forbidden

Not only is the Chinese labor used by the International Labor Organization, but also by the Chinese Government. The Chinese labor is used in the coal mines of China, and also in the railroads. The Chinese labor is used in the factories of China, and also in the textile mills. The Chinese labor is used in the mines of China, and also in the coal mines.

Chinesse employers, who for years have employed at heavy tasks children of five to seven years of age, and who have required employees to stay by the job nineteen hours a day, are now adopting a new system. The new system is that the Chinese labor shall be limited to boys over ten and girls over twelve, and that the Chinese labor shall be paid at a fair rate, according to Mr. Meeke.

Join Our Hikes

The next week's arranged by our Edu- cational Department. The next week's will take place on Sunday, July 10th. The details about time and place will be announced in next week's Justice.
A Subsidy To The Farmers?

By NORMAN THOMAS

Farmers have plenty of dry air and they can observe the beauties of nature and be independent. Not like human beings, who are always subject to the weather. A farmer's work is never done, and he has to be prepared for whatever comes along. Farmers have to be able to adapt to different weather conditions, and they have to be ready to make adjustments to their crops and farming practices. A farmer's work is never done, and he has to be prepared for whatever comes along. Farmers have to be able to adapt to different weather conditions, and they have to be ready to make adjustments to their crops and farming practices. A farmer's work is never done, and he has to be prepared for whatever comes along. Farmers have to be able to adapt to different weather conditions, and they have to be ready to make adjustments to their crops and farming practices.
The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The report of the Governor's Special Mediation Committee to the members, explained in a report by Manager Dubinsky and thoroughly discussed at length by them at the special meeting which was called for that purpose on Thursday, May 25, 1926, in Arlington Hall, 25 St. James Place.

Some Demands Not Granted

No word is contained in the final report of the Commission with regard to the various demands which were submitted by the different crafts at the various conferences. Manager Dubinsky said that he was of the opinion that these demands were valuable, and that all the committees should be ready to meet them. It is his opinion that all the demands should be favorably received by the Committee, and that he is ready to meet them. It is his opinion that all the demands should be favorably received by the Committee, and that he is ready to meet them.

The outstanding feature of the report of the Committee is the recognition of the importance of these demands.

A remarkable feature of the report is the recognition of the importance of these demands. The Committee's recommendation is to be considered as a basis for negotiation.

which has been the subject of negotiation with the agreement of the working parties.

The most important of these demands is the recognition of the importance of the Craft Unions. A demand for the recognition of the importance of the Craft Unions is included in the report.

The report contains a number of recommendations which are to be submitted to the members for their consideration.

The most important of these recommendations is that the Craft Unions be recognized as the Craft Unions.

The members are requested to consider these recommendations and to submit them to the Committee for their consideration.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Cutters are hereby reminded that the Strike of Cutters, which was called for by the Executive Board on Tuesday, May 1, 1926, is still in force. This special notice is to be submitted to the members for their consideration.

The members are requested to consider this special notice and to submit it to the Committee for their consideration.