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

Comments
*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.
THE DEMAND FOR PIECE-WORK by the Cloak Manufacturers' Industrial Council has caused no surprise in Union circles.

If there was anything unusual in connection with the letter received by the leadership of the Union from the Council it was the fact that the spokesmen of the "inside" manufacturers, on this occasion, displayed unorthodox haste in formally requesting the Union to begin confering on the terms of a new collective agreement six and a half months before the contract now in force has expired.

The agreement provides that conferences to discuss intended changes and modifications may be asked for by either party "at least three months before its expiration."

The demand for piece-work by the Industrial Council has not caught the Union napping. For nearly two years, practically from the day the current agreement was signed, the authorized representatives of the "inside" manufacturers' group have kept up a running attack on the week-work system charging up to it, in and out of season, every ill and evil the cloak industry had fallen heir to since 1910.

The severe economic depression, which has affected our industry as well, and which has given the opportunity to a considerable element of cloak employers to take advantage of the distressful conditions of our workers and to degrade labor standards in their shops by forcing their employees to work secretly under piece-work instead of week-work, has, besides, supplied the Council leaders with another argument. The Union, they claim is "unable to check the substitution of piece-work by virtually all the contractors for the inflexible week-work system prescribed in the collective agreements." Therefore, they propose an "elective system of production to supplant the week-work system."

Now the cloakmakers know perfectly well what such an "elective" or optional system of piece-work means. It means piece-work pure and simple, with all the attributes and trimmings of the old piece-work system which had taken the effort of a dozen years and a great general strike to get rid of. We shall not, however, for the time being enter here into a lengthy discussion of the Councils' demands, or to endeavor to prove how utterly unsound is their view that reintroduction of piece-work could in any manner contribute to stability in the cloak industry or check any of the abuses at present rampant in it. Elsewhere in this issue, there is printed an article by President Schlesinger dealing at considerable length with the problem of week-work versus piece-work from the viewpoint of the workers, a viewpoint which appears to be in sharp contrast with the interests of the manufacturers. We recommend to our readers a careful perusal of this article.

We take it that, while the Union is not at all opposed to a comprehensive discussion in conference of the manufacturers' suggestions, it is not inclined to enter such discussions before it has fully prepared its own program of agreement changes and modifications. Clearly, there is no purpose in rushing into parleys many months ahead of the time logically set for such conferences.

THE NEW YORK DRESS organization has begun this week to confer with the dress contractors' association on the terms of a new collective agreement. The Union was represented at this first conference by President Schlesinger, Vice-President Hochman and Antonini, and by committees from all the dress locals.

There is little point in attempting right now predictions concerning the possible outcome of these parleys. The dress contractors, by presenting at the very first conference with the Union a list of "38 demands," are displaying a turbulent spirit as if inviting a fight on the part of the workers. And among the widest circles of the dress workers' organization, a deeply rooted conviction prevails that a general strike is imminent. Conditions in the dress shops have become so unbearable that only a major operation, it is freely expressed on all sides, such as a general strike, could be hoped for to improve them fundamentally.

It may, perhaps, not be amiss to stress, nevertheless, here a few thoughts lucidly brought out the other day at a joint meeting of the executive boards of all the locals affiliated with the Dress Joint Board by President Schlesinger and General Secretary Dzhinsky during a discussion of preparedness measures in the event of a conflict with the dress manufacturers.

It takes more than one single factor to win a strike. A labor union requires a defense fund to meet preliminary strike expenses, to rent halls, to print literature, to provide adequately for the legal protection of pickets frequently arrested on the front lines of the battle, and to help out during the conflict the most needy workers. It needs, besides, a well-organized strike machinery, smoothly working committees, and hearty, capable leadership which knows how to take advantage of each favorable turn, how to capitalize "breaks," as well as how to sidetrack untoward developments.

Above all, however, the success or failure of any strike, and of our strikes especially, depends on the sinlessness of purpose, the unanimity and the undivided loyalty of the...
leaders and of the rank and file as well. And such unanimity and loyalty should be expressed not alone in lip service, not merely in terms of well-sounding words, but by actual example of organizational discipline and by adherence to the basic laws of conduct upon which all effective democratic organizations rest and without which a trade union especially cannot endure.

*****

A DECISION was handed down two weeks ago by Impartial Chairman Alger of the New York Cloak and Suit Industry, in the case of the Wolf, Steinberg Co., which sets a wholesome precedent for procedure in similar cases involving the practice of sending out work by manufacturers or jobbers operating "inside" plants.

The decision, we believe, is very important because it is the first on record which imposes a fine in the form of liquidated damages on a firm which violated the agreement by sending out work to be made up outside while its inside workers were idle. In this case, the firm, acting on a previous instruction by its own association after the Union had lodged a complaint with the Impartial Chairman's office, was found to be continuing the violation. Chairman Alger, thereupon, promptly imposed the fine after a hearing.

The significant point about this decision is that it upholds the Union's contention, ably presented by General Manager Naefer, that when a manufacturer is sending out work while his inside workers are idle he is practically locking them out. The inside workers depend solely upon the work of the firm by which they are employed for their means of making a living. The Union has sought constantly to emphasize this argument in numerous instances where complaints against manufacturers or jobbers had been lodged that by such practices the offending firms were literally starving out their "inside" workers. The decision, just rendered by Chairman Alger marks a long step towards the recognition of the Union's contention.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS AGO, 55,000 cloakmakers in New York City rebelled against a life-sapping sweat-shop system of labor, against unspeakably long work hours, inhumanly meager earnings and against the denial of every elementary human right in the shops.

Justice Brandeis Seventy-five Years Young

That elemental strike, which attracted wide attention throughout the country by its marvelous and crusading fervor, was settled after ten weeks of fighting with the aid of a group of nationally known citizens headed by the now Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Louis D. Brandeis. The settlement was the first collective contract between a trade union and an organized group of employers in the garment trades, introducing collective bargaining and making it possible for a unified cloakmakers' organization to grow and to extend its influence on work conditions in the cloak and suit industry of New York and, later, in every other cloak market in North America.

Justice Brandeis, whose seventy-fifth birthday all liberal-minded Americans celebrated last month, is a great humanitarian and one of the staunchest defenders and interpreters of genuine democratic thought in the United States. May we be permitted to say, nevertheless, that in our humble judgment, his brilliant contribution toward the settlement of the great cloak "uprising" of 1910 stands out as the finest single constructive achievement of his long and fruitful life.

The cloakmakers of New York, and the International Union of which they are a loyal and integral part, extend to Justice Brandeis, now that he has rounded out three-quarters of a century of his life, their heartiest congratulations coupled with the hope that his span of years may yet be long, happy and sunny.

*****

WE CONGRATULATE both Local 66, the Bonnaz embroiderers, and Local 41, the stockers and humstitchers, upon their merger into one organization.

Local 41 Now a Part of Local 66

A few years ago the merging of two such separate locals, with two distinctly different trades to look after, would have been regarded as a strange procedure. Within the past few years, however, since the Bonnaz embroidery business has begun to shrink, most of the Bonnaz shop owners have started taking in tuckers and humstitching as an auxiliary line. The result was a large number of mixed shops with humstitchers and embroiderers working side by side those belonging to different locals. And when last summer the members of Local 66 went out on strike, the embroiderers' organization found that it had to deal not only with employees who manufacture embroidery exclusively but with a group of tucker employers as well.

The General Executive Board, under these circumstances, at its last meeting concluded that it would best, from every angle, to merge these two organizations. The oldest, the best organized of the two—Local 66—was asked to take in the tuckers' local into its midst, which was accomplished last month. We have every reason to believe that this merger will work out for the best interests of the two crafts. This merger, by the way, serves as additional proof that the International is not in the least desirous in maintaining in any trade separate locals after they had lost reason for separate existence. Its guiding principles in all such cases is the welfare of the workers in each trade and the best way how to achieve a maximum of protection of union work standards in their shops.

Local 50 Items

By Vice-President ELIAS REISENB

Except for the fact that we have elected a new chairlady in our Union, Philadelphia Local 50, we have the very same chairlady made by our former chairwoman, Miss Edith Kalish, well known as a tireless worker in our ranks.

We are sure it was for no ulterior motive of any sort that the report of the meeting held in the Labor Institute Hall on October 28, when the General Executive Board was in session in our city and of the dinner tendered by the Cloak and Suit organizations of Philadelphia to Justice Brandeis, the 9th, in the following evening, was omitted from last month's "Justice."

To us in Philadelphia, both these affairs, however, were of considerable importance, and although both were reported at that time in the daily press, we all felt that we didn't get a measure of "justice" inasmuch as they were completely ignored in our own press. And while, I realize, that it would be a good idea out of date to report about those happenings now, we feel that the effect of those gatherings has had an excellent effect upon our local workers that they have brought us closer to the viewpoint of the leadership of the international with regard to the most important problems facing our Union everywhere.
I am convinced that hard as conditions are for the cloakmakers under week-work, they would have been much worse under piece-work. Under piece-work, the workers would have worked much harder than today and would have earned much less. As regards unemployment, the number of idle cloakmakers would have been greater by thousands under piece work than today.

Piece-work is a speed-up system. The worker, under piece-work, believes that the more bundles he completes, the more money he earns. It is not difficult, therefore, to visualize how great the army of unemployed would be if those who have jobs would, instead of making cloaks, "aboot the bundles" as they used to in the good old days of piece-work.

Small Shops as Old as Industry

One of the arguments for the reintroduction of piece-work is that week-work has broken up the cloak trade into small units. It is pointed out that the great number of sub-manufacturers and contractors in the cloak trade, as well as the large number of manufacturers who had become jobbers, is the result of week-work. My answer to this is as follows:

It is not true that the cloak trade became a small-shop industry since the introduction of week-work. The sub-manufacturing system came into being long before the union even thought of introducing week-work. What concerns the bundle contractors, they are as old as the cloak industry itself. There are still a number of cloakmakers alive in New York who could testify that between 1889-1894, the number of contractors was ten times as great as the number of manufacturers. The big producers of that period, like Meyer Jonasson, Friedman Bros., Blumenthal Bros., used to make only a small part of their output inside, most of their work was produced in outside shops. The only period when the number of outside shops in the cloak industry was comparatively small was in the years of 1896-1910, because the cloakmakers were not organized then and the manufacturers could exploit the workers in their inside shops to a greater degree even than the contractors could in the outside shops. It was during those years that such giant inside shops as R. Sadovsky, Meyer Vessel, Durst & Rubin, Blaunzer Bros., Weinfelden Bros., and many others whose names are forgotten by now, came into being.

Observations Past and Present—Old Practices and New Conclusions—Piece-Work No Remedy for Abuses—Outside Shops Must Be Kept Responsible

BY BENJ. SCHLESINGER, President

Old Workers Always Unwelcome

The second argument of those who advocate piece-work is that under week-work, aged cloakmakers have no chance to obtain jobs, since the employers are constantly seeking younger men who could produce a large volume of work. My reply to this is as follows:

There is no doubt that it is harder for aged workers to obtain employment than for younger men. This, however, is just as true under piece-work. Under piece-work, the employer anticipates that the younger workers are more likely to accept lower prices when prices are being fixed, for the reason that they are likely to turn out more work and consequently earn more money even at lower prices.

This applies to manufacturers who operate large shops. In the smaller shops, every employer is naturally concerned, whether it is piece-work or week-work, that the few men his small shop can accommodate should be as fast as possible. What concerns the aged workers who are without jobs, there is under piece-work another menacing problem which, I believe, is quite familiar to our cloakmakers. It is the danger that as members of price committees they might be forced to suffer or even stand the risk of losing their jobs. We still remember those years when the problem of discrimination against members of price committees was one of the most burning questions in our industry.

Work Systems and Length of Seasons

A third argument by the advocates of piece-work is that week-work has not brought about longer seasons, as was anticipated by many people. If the livelihood of the cloakmakers and of their families, they argue, depends on the few weeks of each season every half year, why not give them a chance to grab as much as they can during this short space of time?

This argument, I believe, is ridiculous. If it is a question of giving the cloakmakers a chance to grab during the few weeks of the season as much work as they can, why not allow cloakmakers to work with helpers, or to work day and night, Saturdays and Sundays, as in the "good old days?"

The most important argument of the opponents of week-work is that week-work is not being observed. They point out that in a large number of shops cloaks are being produced secretly by the piece and that the workers in these shops, afraid of being discovered by the Union, are making garments for next to nothing. If, therefore, they may, week-work is not being observed, why not re-introduce piece work and let the unions take care that price committees settle prices for the workers?

Piece-Work Not a New Invention

The trouble with this argument is that it does not tally with experience. Piece-work is not a new invention, and price committees are nothing new. For nine years, from 1910 to 1919, there were price committees in every cloak shop. Moreover, the agreements with the associations contained clauses providing that prices should be settled on such a basis that operators or finishers would earn no less than a certain amount per hour. And what was the result?

Price committees would settle prices in every shop. Prices on garments that could not be agreed upon between the employers and the committees would be adjusted by an impartial arbiter. The prices lists would be printed and posted on the factory walls, so that each worker might see what the prices were. Everything was done according to regulation. Yet the bundles, somehow would manage.

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Benjamin Schlesinger, President
David Dubinsky, Secretary-Treasurer
Max D. Daniel, Editor
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Toronto Workers Facing Crisis

BY ABRAHAM KIRZNER
Vice-Pres., Joint Board Manager

Our cloakmakers are finding themselves now, figuratively speaking, as if at the foot of an active volcano.

Every shop is at loggerheads with its members, and the employers, on the other hand, are scheming and planning to get rid of the Union. In fact, a couple of weeks ago, the cloakmakers have already made a start in this direction. Indeed, why should they have the trouble dealing with a trade union in their shops—why bother about setting prices about limiting work hours, overtime pay, Saturday afternoon work, and other union conditions? Why not return to the days when they were the sole lords of the situation, when they could do as they pleased without being "annoyed" by a union?

One Firm "Quits" Business

The first to take a decisive step against the Union was the Exclusive Cloak Co., run by Mr. Rosenberg, the owner of the firm. With the agreement of the workers, closed their shop, discharged the workers, and followed a line of that he was quitting the business, and forthwith opened a new shop turning its management over to a well-known union-baiting foreman.

Mr. Rosenberg, however, has not succeeded in "cooling" the Union by this manoeuver. No sooner was the new shop started than a strike was called in the place, and it is our intention, to keep up this strike until the firm has learned that it cannot escape union work conditions by underworld schemes.

Another firm which is now trying out "luck" by similar methods is the Saphira Cloak Co., which also opened up a new outside shop in charge of notorious union-breakers, and told its 110 workers at the same time that they could not employ their former full set of employees, discharging thereby 76 cloakmakers.

We at once got in touch with General Secretary David Dubinsky, who dispatched to Toronto Vice-President Israel Feinberg from Montreal to give us a helping hand in this situation. A day later, Vice-President Breslaw arrived in Toronto from New York, and after both of them had familiarized themselves with the situation, they made an attempt to get in touch with those firms and to straighten out the dispute.

Open War on Union Declared

So far this effort has brought no result, but both of these firms were forced to admit openly that it was not a question of "going out of business" that prompted them to break with their union workers, but that they actually declared war on the organization. The argument of Vice-President Feinberg and Breslaw that such an attitude on their part might mean a general fight that would harm the Toronto cloak industry as a whole, appeared to make no impression on these firms. A special meeting of the Joint Board was summoned, at which it was announced that the Union at once take steps to raise a defense fund for the unavoidable fight with the manufacturers, and the delegates responded with a proposal that a tax of $10 on each cutter, operator and presser and of $5 on each trimmer, underdresser and finisher. A day later, a shop chairmen's meeting was called, at which the tax was unanimously endorsed, and on Monday, November 16, a general meeting was held in the Labor Lyceum Hall for the same purpose.

Great Meeting

Votes for Tax

Let me state here that in all my experience in our Toronto organization I cannot recall a larger meeting than that one. In the amount of enthusiasm displayed by the workers who crowded the large assembly hall to capacity, it reminded me of the meeting which took place here on the eve of the general cloak strike a year and a half ago. And after our visiting speakers, Breslaw and Feinberg, had explained fully to our members the meaning of the grave situation which is fast developing in the Toronto cloak market and the very obvious attempt of the employers to wipe out union work conditions in their shops, the members with inspiring unanimity voted to endorse the tax and to begin collecting it at once.

The raising of a defense fund is now the talk in all the shops. The workers appear to realize that they are facing a critical condition but they are not dismayed. We are determined to make no single step backward.

Upon the advice of the General Executive Board, the cloakmakers, Local 73, have become affiliated now with the Joint Board, and Bro. Kraisman, one of our most active workers, has been asked to take care of the interests of the cloakmakers in the shops, while at the same time assisting the cloakmakers. Bro. Kraisman's acceptance has pleased all our workers, and it is expected that his aid will prove quite valuable to the cloakmakers at the present time.

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Union Health Center News

By PAULINE M. NEWMAN

We Are All Right—Thank You!

The State Board of Social Welfare has found the Union Health Center satisfactory in every way. Our equipment is adequate and up to date. To quote: "Both the Dental and the Medical Departments are equipped with adequate facilities for the work undertaken. All the standard of cleanliness, order and technique are maintained throughout." The report gives a detailed account of the work which is done in every department, and concludes that the "routine of the management is good," in short, our work is once more approved by the State authorities.

Remember Fridays

Readers of "Justice" are once more reminded that they and their families may come on Fridays, for medical consultations and examinations. The hours are from 11:30 A.M. to 2 P.M. The demand for a Friday clinic was so strong that we have decided to accommodate all those who could not wait until the next day to see a doctor. We are happy to announce that from now the Union Health Center will be open on Fridays, with a competent physician in charge.

The Dental Department

The care of one's teeth is essential to the general health of the body. Every year more evidence is being gathered showing how bad teeth are responsible for many physical ills. Our Dental Department, in its educational work, is constantly urging its patients and their families to keep the teeth, gums and tongue clean. One's educational work has brought the desired results. Parents now bring their children to be examined. They do not neglect their own teeth either. They find the work in the Dental Department both satisfactory and financially reasonable. Come and see us now!
Run O' the Month

THE RAILWAY UNIONS are faced with practically an ultimatum to cut their own pay "voluntarily," or to have a reduction imposed upon them by the leading railways of the country.

The issue will come to a head at a meeting of 1,000 general railway chairmen in December. The railway president, by way of an inducement, assert that a voluntary acceptance of a cut would be considered as an emergency measure lasting about a year and open to modification after that period. Should the unions refuse to acquiesce, they threaten, the reductions would be imposed as permanent.

Only a few months ago, the railroads applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a flat freight rate increase of 15 per cent to swell their revenues. The Commission refused this increase on the ground that such a boost in freight rates would have a dangerous effect on business and industry and especially on agriculture. The railroads, nevertheless, were given considerable rate increases on certain commodities, with the provision, however, that the additional revenue raised by these increases be pooled to make it available first to smaller and weaker railroads to stabilize their financial situation.

Having met with failure in the attempt to squeeze out more revenue through higher freight rates, the railway executives are now planning to apply the strong-arm method towards the railway brotherhoods. The American labor movement will watch with keen interest this attempt to wrench millions of the railway workers' earnings, practically the first large scale effort by any large industry, since the crisis has set in, to cut wages wholesale. It is, of course, not true, as their publicists aver; that the railways are on the verge of bankruptcy. In the depression year of 1930, railway dividends were increased $37,000,000 over 1929. For the first five months of 1931, dividends were 17 per cent higher than in 1929.

It is the hope of all organized workers in America that the railway chairmen will not be bluff by the rail chiefs into submitting meekly to the wage cut ultimatum. A breakdown on railway wages, undoubtedly, would pave the way for a general attack on union wages in every unorganized trade.

PROHIBITION, in all probability, will loom up by mutual consent as the big issue of the 1912 campaign for the reason that both the Republicans and the Democratic parties are sorely in need of a popular issue that might take the minds of the people from the greater issues of economic insecurity and industrial anarchy so vividly brought home to them in the past three years.

The Republicans, with Hoover running for a second term with "the hardest job to make the biggest mess that in 1928 they had been swept into office on a platform of "unbroken prosperity." The Democrats, on their part, will shy from making the "return to prosperity" a major issue because they know that no thinking man or woman would believe that they could succeed where the Republicans had so miserably failed.

Prohibition, with the bitter prejudices and sectional partisanship that it arouses, with the enormous irritation caused by its clumsy, costly and wholly inoperative "enforcement," and with its appeal to "personal liberty" and to the "individual conscience," is just about the sort of issue on which both old parties might choose to battle through the presidential canvass. It is an issue, win or lose, that the masters of America can well afford to let the electorate settle themselves a high pitch without in the least endangering the status quo.

IT MAY BE QUITE TRUE that "Jimmy" Walker's interest in Mooney is purely a political gesture, that success in getting a pardon for Mooney might go through the matter which of our amiable Mayor and in putting a coat of varnish on Tammany's fences at home.

Yet, granting all that we should be glad to have Walker "bring Mooney back," if only he could. Mooney's fifteen years in prison for a crime he never committed has been a constant reminder to American labor of its utter helplessness in the face of a situation of this kind. It cannot be said that the labor movement during all these years has not tried its hardest to free Mooney. But it appears that its greatest efforts were inadequate.

Let hope, therefore, that Mayor Walker will succeed where the trade unions have failed. It will be no "walk-over" for Jimmy. The fury of the California reactionaries and their press supporters all over the land is already bursting over his head. And by the time he is through, one way or the other, he will have learned that he had been through a storm that might give even our stanch Mayor a taste of the opposition the labor unions have been contending against in endeavoring to get Mooney and Billings out of the clutches of the California die-hards all during these fifteen years.

ARE "GOOD TIMES" returning? Is industrial "normality" around the corner? The blustering prophets of yesterday, the professional optimists and whooper who for nearly two years after the crisis broke over the heads of the American people, were assured the country that the economic depression was just a temporary dislocation, have been discreetly silent on this subject of late. On the other hand, however, several sober voices in the more critical sections of the press, have recently been heard to say that, unless all signs prove deceptive, the end of the crisis is at hand.

The costs of raw materials, it is pointed out, has now reached low enough levels to become tempting to producer who, in 1929, had virtually declared a buyers' strike against an artificial skyrocketing market. Manufactured goods have dropped, within the past six months alone, twenty-five per cent. Along with it, naturally, the cost of living has dropped materially though this drop is being offset by cuts in wages and salaries in various population groups. Overhead costs in manufacturing and merchandising have also decreased sharply, while it is becoming apparent, some economists assert, that the purchasing power of the nation, held in leash by fear, is ready to be released. Tangible advance signs of such a revival, it is pointed out, is the recent increase and demand for wheat and other farm products with a corresponding jump in prices.

Is the economic pendulum really swinging back? It sounds too good to believe—too good, indeed, in the face of the continued drop of employment in October, of the irresistible wave of wage cutting which spreads more and more panic among the working masses, and of the disturbed political and industrial situation the world over.

THE MENACE OF FASCISM in Germany is rapidly assuming the size of an avalanche.

The result of the provincial elections in Hesse, following the Fascist triumph in Hamburg and Mecklenburg, indicates that the Reich is fast losing its faith in the methods of peace to which it has clung for the past dozen years.

Germany is desperate. It already has an unemployed army of four and a half million— a gain of a million and a quar-
DECEMBER, 1931

The Past Fall Cloak Season

BY MORRIS J. ASHBES,
Secretary-Treasurer,
New York Cloak Joint Board

Thanksgiving Day, since days immemorial, used to be regarded in the cloak shops as the borderline of the fall season, which ordinarily would start around August 15.

As compared with seasons of former years, the cloakmakers certainly have no cause for celebrating Thanksgiving Day this year. We had, this year, there is no doubt about it, one of the worst fall seasons within memory. And cloakmakers, in a bad season, are prone to put all blame on those least responsible for their woes—upon the employers.

It is, of course, hard to explain matters in a rational way to a hungry person. Yet, it is quite evident, that, as we consider the general economic depression and the fact that the workers of the entire country are in a bad fix, that our Union deserves praise rather than blame even in this sad situation. For, despite the harrowing conditions, despite the plight of our organization in those critical days, our Union is carrying on its work unceasingly and is achieving under the circumstances even more than what might have been expected from it.

"Reorganization" Harm Materially Undone

In the good years, before 1926, our Union, for instance, had never known such a thing as June "reorganizations." Then came the Communists with their slogans of "relentless struggle," and, as a result of their "revolutionary" activity, we were left an inheritance of "reorganization.

The 1929 agreement, however, has undone a good deal of the harm caused by the "reorganization" clause of 1928. It made sure that no employer could use the June discharges as a whip to practice discrimination with. The Union won the right to appeal each case, as it saw fit, to the impartial chairman. This, on the other hand, had put a new responsibility upon the Union. The general manager of the organization was charged with a new duty—to watch out against and to ward off every attempt by an employer to use "reorganizations" as a method of punishing active workers for union activity in the shop.

Since the agreement of July 1929, we have had two "reorganizations," and both took place after the depression has set in in industry. And as we consider the work of our general manager, in 1929 and 1931, his energy, his tact, and general ability to handle and defend every case in which the interests of a single worker or of an entire shop were at stake, we are bound to admit that his achievements were highly satisfactory. Of course, it was impossible even for Bro. Nagler to win every case. It is important, nevertheless, to bear in mind that on the whole, active union members have received every possible protection.

The "reorganization" problem, let it be said here to Bro. Nagler's credit, has been handled by him with admirable efficiency.

A second important achievement in our cloak organization of recent weeks, gained through a decision by the impartial chairman, hinged on the question

MUSсолини IS BROKE. The "black shirt" dictatorship of Italy cannot compete in armaments with France, today the richest European power. Therefore, Mussolini has, for the time being, become an apostle of peace. In line with the same anti-French policy, Fascist Italy is vociferously supporting Germany in her demands for a general European disarmament.

So when Brandt and Laval visited Germany three months ago, the Mussolini-controlled Italian press raised the shout that France was seeking to enslave Germany through a new secret treaty, and Mussolini forthwith dispatched his "dynamic" young man, Dino Grandi, to Berlin in an attempt to undo what Laval and Brandt may have achieved in the way of friendly understanding with the Germans. And after the recent visit of Premier Laval to Washington it had become a foregone conclusion that Grandi would be hurried on Laval's heels to talk things over with Hoover.

Mussolini needs America's friendship today perhaps more than at any time since he stepped into power. The United States are the only nation which can help France within bounds. Besides, Italy is financially very much dependent on the United States. Italy owes the United States more than two billion dollars in war debts, in addition to some 400 million dollars in various industrial loans. It is thanks to these factors that the honor of the visit by the very-much guarded Fascist foreign minister had been thrust upon us.

HOW MANY UNEMPLOYED have we got? It is an amazing situation. The economic crisis is now more than two years old. Several governmental agencies are constantly engaged in collecting facts and data concerning the economic situation in the country. Yet, not one appears to know how big the number of the jobless actually is.

Some maintain that we have no less than ten million wholly idle workers. Others claim that the number of jobless does not exceed seven million, while a spokesman for the Government recently declared that the amount of totally unemployed is only between five and six millions.

The truth quite likely is that we do not know how many idle we have because the Government is interested that the country remain in ignorance concerning it. President Hoover and his cabinet, at the beginning of the industrial debacle, had tried to make America believe that this was only a psychological threat upon Germany, but however may not boast, or over million dollars in "extraordinary Industry and

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of sending out of work to outside shops while the inside workers remained idle.

The Union has continually defended the position that the employers should make up their product inside. Our experience has taught us that invariably, when an employer sends work outside while his inside shop is not provided with work, there is the "nigger in the woodpile" of discrimination hidden somewhere. Somehow, employers love to square off inside people, on the theory that they could get "better" terms outside. A case squarely involving such an issue recently came up before us, and General Manager Nagler, realizing that the agreement contained no specific provision governing the question, decided to bring it up before the Imperial chairman.

Union Wins Precedent Case

The decision of the Chairman to grant the Union side $75 in back pay, rendered on the principle for which the Union had been contending all this time, is, therefore, a double victory to us and establishes a precedent that should hold good for all similar cases in the future. It is all more significant because this case was won under the present deplorable industrial conditions, and it serves as the best demonstration of the Union's efficiency and of its readiness to stand watch over the workers' interests at all times. It is also an effective answer to all our detractors who are forever trying to belittle our efforts and to minimize our gains.

And now let us take a look at the less congenial work of the staff workers, at the routine work of the business agents and of the department managers, the work 'without which the Union's normal functioning could not go on.

For the past few years, since the bad times have descended upon us, the work of the business agents has grown more and more complicated. It happens too often that a business agent would attend on the same day to two shop complaints, or two shop meetings, and learn that, while in one instance the workers would regard his decision or attitude as being too lenient, in the other instance they would complain that he is too strict—both cases involving practically the same question. The acute fight for a living in the shops has made such a profound change in the attitude of our workers with regard to the demands they are making and the complaints they are bringing forth that it often bewilders the business agent. Yet, the work of investigating, settling and adjusting goes on without a drop and the union continues to reinstatement discharged workers, to straighten out complaints by compromise when other courses are not open to it, and to seek to reduce in every possible way the hardships of our workers.

It is, of course, impossible in this brief space to give even a resume of the work done by the district and department managers during the past fall season. Suffice it to say that a total of 1032 complaints and cases had been handled through the Joint Board offices during this time in the New York district alone. In Brooklyn, too, the work of control had been put on a different basis. There, organizing activity, rather than regular complaints, is the most important part of the work.

174 Shops Struck During Fall Season

The Jobbers' Department, in addition to the regular complaints, has initiated and carried out 14 investigations of jobbers' books to find out violations involving the sending out of work to non-union contractors. Such investigations were also made in shops under the supervision of the various districts directly.

During the fall season, there were also carried out 316 investigations of shops, 174 of which were stopped off work. The district offices stopped of 56 shops, while the departments stopped 118 new non-union shops, of which 63 settled and 36 went out of business; strikes are still being conducted against 19 shops.

Of the 63 settled shops 42 joined the American Association, 16 became affiliated with the Industrial Council, 3 went into the Merchants' Association, and 2 signed "independent" agreements. The cost of the organization work was covered by the International Office, and the amount of money collected in initiation fees from this drive amounted to about $6,000.

Such, in brief, was the net total of the work achieved by the various offices of the Joint Board during the past four months.

Pres. Schlesinger's Reply To Industrial Council's Request for Immediate Conference

November 25, 1921.

Mr. Leo A. Del Monte, President,
Mr. Samuel Klein, Executive Director,
Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers, Inc.
225 West 34th Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

We have your letter of November 18, requesting us to call a conference within ten days of the said date to discuss certain modifications of our agreement with you which you propose, and to consider other suggestions which may be made for the safeguarding of the interests of both sides.

Your objections to the present agreement, as specified in your letter, are numerous and the concrete modifications proposed by you are radical and fundamental.

On the other hand, the Union likewise has certain serious criticisms of some of the provisions and operations of the present agreement and may desire to present specific proposals for modifications of its terms.

The entire subject calls for a careful study, which our Union has not yet had the opportunity to give it.

The question will have to be carefully considered by our General Executive Board, in conjunction with the proper representatives of the Joint Board of the Cloak, Suit, Skirt, and Reelfer Makers Unions and its affiliated Local Unions, and we propose to proceed with such conferences among the Union representatives without delay.

Until the Union has had a chance to decide upon and formulate its stand on the points raised by you and its own position with respect to the terms of the proposed renewal of our contract, we feel that a joint conference between our respective bodies would not be likely to produce the best results.

We shall, therefore, have to ask you for an extension of time for the holding of the proposed conference with the assurance on our part that we shall call such conference at the earliest possible date.

Yours very truly,

BENJ. SCHLESINGER,
President.

P.S. This reply is also made in behalf of Messrs. David Dubinsky, Philip Ansel, Morris J. Ashes, and Ildore Nagler, to whom your communication was addressed.

DEFEAT OF LABORITES MAKES MORGAN GLAD

British labor leaders who have been insisting that American bankers were largely responsible for the overthrow of the late Labor government, and for the extraordinary developments which led to the desertion of the Labor party by MacDonald, Snowden and Thomas, will find support for their contentions in an interview granted newspaper men by J. Pierpont Morgan in New York last month.
Early Days of British Labor

Glimpses of Men Who Helped to Make It Grow

BY JAMES E. GORMAN

TURNING back the pages of memory, I stop at the year of 1893. I was little more than a child at that time, yet old enough to understand the impressions of the momentous events passing before my eyes.

During the three previous years there had been increasing activity in labor organization. The New Unionism had sprung into life and its progress showed every probability of a virile masswork. The semi-skilled and unskilled were being organized by the tens of thousands. For example, John Burns as the result of a single speech enrolled 3,000 railroad workers. The new organizations were in direct conflict with the standpattism of the craft unions. A new deal was demanded, for the orthodox economic and political ideas were no longer binding on the intelligent of the working-class. In the North of England and the Lowlands of Scotland a political renascence was burgeoning. The Liberal-Labor alliance had lost its hold. Keir Hardie was preaching the necessity for independent working-class political action. Cunningham Graham had resigned his seat in parliament, and threw over his aristocratic connections to line up with the new movement. The Social Democratic Federation was carrying on a continuous propaganda advocating Marxist Socialism, and though it did not penetrate into the masses, its work was far from being unsuccessful. With very few exceptions, the leaders of the new economic and political movements were Marxist converts.

Birth of the I. L. P.

The amazing victory of Keir Hardie in securing South-West Ham (London) as an independent in 1892, spurred the independent political movement to intensive activity, and in the following year the Independent Labor Party was born.

There was not much literature bearing directly upon the new movement in those days, but what little there was had a tremendous influence. Edward Carpenter had written "Towards Democracy," and the English Mardellaise "England Arose." This song or hymn is sung at every important working-class gathering. Peter Kropotkin had written its magnificently eloquent "Appeal to the Young." The Blatchford brothers published their immensely popular "Merry England," and the Fabian Society had issued the Fabian Essays. Besides, there were three National weekly journals: "The Clarion," edited by Robert Blatchford; "The Labor Leader," edited by Keir Hardie, and "Justice," edited by Harry Quelch. More important still, was the list of contributors to the respective journals. Among them were the following: The Clarcon, George Bernard Shaw, Neil Lyons, Cunningham Graham, and Alec Thompson. Labor Leader, Michael Davitt, Dr. Pankhurst, Edward Carpenter, and Grant Allen. Justice, H. M. Hyndman, Belfort Bax, Dr. Edward Aveling and under a non-plume, York Powell, Regents Professor of History in the University of Oxford.

Supplementing the above literary and journalistic activities was the platform work carried on by a brilliant group of orators. Though there were wide differences in economic and political beliefs, nevertheless, a self-imposed discipline moved all of them to more or less unite to educate the great masses of the laboring class to understand the nature of the economic system, so that it would organize to overthrow it if possible and replace it with a system which would be beneficial to all.

Spiritual Complex Enters Movement

I truly believe that no other country has been so fortunate in its progressive propagandists as was England in the period just named.

Within recent years, there has been a tendency to invest the Labor Party with a spiritual complex. This quite different from the position taken towards it in the Nineties; for it was then bitterly accused of being ultra-materialistic. However, John Burns, Cunningham Graham, Keir Hardie, and others, pointed out quite significantly that the hard material facts of grinding toil, poverty and suffering were not conducive to a proper spiritual development.

While the political war was raging, there entered upon the scene, a small group of earnest men and women headed by Philip Snowden. They brought with them a profound belief that it was possible to reconstruct society upon the basis of the Sermon on the Mount. This view did not meet with ready acceptance by the majority of the new movement. However, they saw its usefulness in reaching the hearts and minds of the great masses of the working-class. From this new addition, developed the Labor Church. These were strictly non-sectarian, and devoted to the new economic and political gospel. Labor Churches were established in most of the leading industrial towns and cities. Usually, they were supported by the local branches of the Independent Labor Party and other labor bodies. Dr. Stanton Cott, a noted American educator, rendered splendid service in building up the Labor Churches. These churches were purely propagandist agencies for the new movement.

Labor Churches Draw Intellectual Forces

In this connection, the Halifax (Yorkshire) Labor Church, of which I was general secretary, for several years, held two services every Sunday, morning and evening, between the months of September and June. Nationally known speakers were engaged, and among the many that I recall were the following: Keir Hardie, Will Crookes, the ideal of the Londoners, Cunningham Graham, H. M. Hyndman, Tom Mann, Philip Snowden, Charles A. Beard, the eminent American historian, Dr. Frances Cott, Peter Kropotkin, Sir Oliver Lodge, Bishop Gore of the Anglican Church, and Father Russell (Catholic). During the summer months the Church was closed, and meetings were held in the villages bordering the moors. The moorlands were but a few miles away. Accompanied by the Clarcon choir, a group of working men and women, members of the Church would tend their way to the place arranged for. The choir would sing socialist and labor hymns. The speaker of the day would mount the portable platform, and at the conclusion of the speech, questions would be called for. Happily we arrived home content with the idea that we had captured a little section of England for the movement. I can vividly recall the first moorland meeting I attended. My father, a union molder, had made one of his periodical visits to a moorland spot sacred to the memory of the hunted and haraessed labor pioneers of a century and a quarter ago. Walking back over the moors, we encountered a large group of men and women. The Clarcon choir had just concluded the "Comrades Schar." A strange quietness settled upon the crowd; a crippled man was being gently lifted on the platform. It was Philip Snowden. From that wasted body came a voice as clear as a bell, and words filled with passionate sincerity and eloquence. As he stood there, a picture came before me. I saw the figure of John Ball, the heroic priest of the Peasant Revolution of the 16th century. In almost shatter words, Snowden brought home to us the injustices of a system of exploitation which condemned the many to starve and to suffer.
so that a few could enjoy the fruits of their labor.

"When Adam delved and Eve span, Who was then the gentleman?" Snowdon was then the evangelist of the movement. In later years he described himself as "the peripatetic apostle of a new economic and social gospel."

Sunday Schools

A very important branch of the Labor Churches was the Sunday School. Typical of these schools was the one connected with the Halifax Labor Church. During my connection with it, it had an average attendance of 300. The classes ranged from kindergarten to the adult. The aim of the teacher was to expel from the minds of its pupils all ideas emanating from capitalistic ideology and substitute a rational conception of a saner system based upon justice and fraternity.

These schools were the recruiting grounds for the Independent Labor Party and its trade unions. Fruitful indeed was the seed implanted in the minds of the young generation, for when the time came to meet the shock troops of capitalism, they stood ready valiantly. A considerable number of parliament labor union officials passed through the Sunday schools and Labor churches, and to which they are greatly indebted for the basic knowledge imparted to them. A remarkable chapter in the history of British labor is the account of its penetration into the rural and agricultural sections of England. Struggles and disappointments, covering many years, were experienced, before labor succeeded in obtaining a foothold. Tradition and the fear of the parson and the landlord were difficult obstacles to overcome. It is true that a number of the small towns had labor organizations, but these were mainly confined to the skilled crafts, particularly those of the building crafts. Politically, the sections were ultra-conservative. However, the leaders of the new movement realized that in order to make it a national party, all sections of the country must be organized. After repeated rebuffs, organizers succeeded in establishing branches of the I. L. P. in places like Taunton, Truro, and Devizes. Encouraged by these successes, they penetrated into the villages of rural England, and though their progress was slow, they nevertheless broke down the opposition of parson and landlord. Today it may safely be asserted that the fear of these is no longer existent, and the rural and agricultural workers are free to express their opinions at the ballot box, secure from traditional punishment.

So far I have dealt only with the Independent Labor Party and its auxiliary.

THE HOUSE OF MORGAN

"We must break the Money Trust or the Money Trust will break us," declared Louis D. Brandeis, now Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, in "Other People's Money, And How The Bankers Use It," soon after the Report of the Pujo Investigating Committee in 1913. The Pujo Investigating Committee has presented the facts concerning the Money Trust as clearly, said he, "that the conclusions appear inevitable." As an indication of what he deemed the main conclusion, Mr. Brandeis headed the first chapter of his still timely and vital little book "Our Financial Oligarchy."

The Money Trust survived the Pujo Investigation and the attempted Congressional revelations that followed it. It is today going stronger than ever. Its name for it two decades ago was "Legion" signifying "many devils," but the name for it today is "Frankenstein, Incorporated." The Money Trust snake, as Brandeis called it, was, at most, "scroched, not killed." The remedies applied did not go to the root of the evil. They left undemocratic concentration of predatory wealth, illegitimate union of the functions of commercial and investment banking, and the unwise substitution of efficient bank management for infirm business-management, untouched. The great Justice was old-fashioned enough in 1913 to think that the ends of social justice could be attained without going the full length of complete social control of credit, but he clearly foresaw that "the nexus between all these large potentially competing corporations must be severed, if the Money Trust is to be broken."

The most valuable recent contribution to the popular understanding of the Money Trust is "The House of Morgan" by Lewis Corey. It humanizes the Report of the Pujo Committee and brings the story of the U.S.A. as the "happy hunting ground" of J. P. Morgan & Co. and their "allies" down to the middle of 1919.

According to the Pujo Report the House of Morgan and its "allies," in the year 1912, controlled financial and industrial corporations whose aggregate resources were $22,24,00,000, but compared with the concentration in 1930, concentration in 1912 had just gotten on to a good start. For well-intentioned, the Acts of Congress to stop it are now clearly revealed as Baby Acts. If they slackened the pace of concentration at all, it was only momentarily. Within eighteen years the financial and industrial resources controlled by J.P. Morgan & Co. and their "allies" had more than trebled. $74,00,000,000 was the rapidly mounting sum more than a year ago (when all other corporate assets were placed at $210,00,000,000). This financial oligarchy controls effectively 26 per cent of the total corporate assets of the United States, and affects influence. It does not completely overawe, but the tremendous proportion of the other 74 per cent.

"This immense power over American industry," says Corey, "is concentrated in 167 persons in the Morgan combination who hold more than 2,450, interlocking directorships in corporations. In the power is in itself, it is all the greater considering that it interlocks control and influence over those giant corporations which dominate the peculiar industries—Banking, railroads, insurance, mining, etc., control.

The following characteristic utterances by the Morgans (father and son) and the senior Vanderbilt reveal the civic character of those who wield this immense power: "Men owning property should do as they like with it." "If $10 a week is all a working man can get, and he takes it, I should say that is enough." (Peabody, as high as $150,000,000 for a single transaction have been collected by these gentlemen.) "Well, I don't know as I want a lawyer to tell me what I cannot do. I hire him to tell me how to do what I want to do." "Law? What do I care for law? Hain't I got the power?" "I owe the public nothing." "I am done with the public."

From Uncle Sam down, there is not a person in the United States who is not today paying tyrannical tribute to this triumphant oligarchy. There is not a phase of life in which its anti-democratic and enslaving influence is not felt. No government is safe from its insidious intrusion: or from its financial sabotage unless it "gets what it wants." M.D.
The Month in Local 10

BY SAMUEL PERLMUTTER

Weather Ends Cloak And Dress Season

In addition to the general depression which has in no small degree had its influence upon the condition of our workers, the unsteadiness of the weather, since last June, has had a telling effect in causing unemployment among our workers.

It would seem, indeed, as if Nature, too, had conspired against the cloak and dress industry. The uneasy and unseasonable weather during the summer and fall months had played havoc with our men who only worked in short spells throughout the season, being called in to work every now and then for a week or two and then laid off. This was especially true in the sub-manufacturing shops. In the larger shops, the men were somewhat more fortunate, having been able to secure a few more weeks of employment, but even there uncertainty and insecurity was very much in evidence. The manufacturers were guiding themselves largely by weather conditions. If there was an indication of a cold spell cutting would be continued; a promise of warmer weather meant invariably an end to cutting.

The cheap line firms, particularly the plié fabric houses, laid off their workers in the middle of October, when a heat wave swept nearly the whole country and caused cancellation of tens of thousands of ordered garments. It was a condition that forced some employers to secure additional floor space for stocking away returns. After a week of a practical standing still, cool weather once set in and employment was resumed for a few days.

Towards the end of November, as this is being written, a number of cloak firms, among them Wittenberg & Shimberg, Nat Le Kassman and Benz Levy have laid off all their cutters. There is no doubt in the writer's mind that under normal conditions these manufacturers would have continued cutting.

There is a general opinion, nevertheless, prevailing among many employers that the fall season will continue to drag until about January, or even later, all depending, of course, upon the weather. This claim is supported by the view that most of the retailers would be forced to continue buying to meet the demand of the cold months as very few carry enough stock to meet the emergency demand.

Special Joint Board Meeting To Act Upon Demands of Industrial Council

The Industrial Council, representing the largest number of "inside" cloak manufacturers, submitted about two weeks ago a list of demands, including a demand for piece work, in a communication addressed to President Benjamin Schlesinger and to the general manager of the Cloak Joint Board, Bro. Isidor Nagler. The Association also requested that a conference be held as soon as possible to discuss these demands.

President Schlesinger has already forwarded a reply to the Council, stating that there is ample time for the calling of conferences, in view of the provision in the agreement which stipulates that in the event of any desire for modifications to be made by either side, conferences be held three months before the termination of the agreement. The agreement will not terminate until June, 1932.

A special board of directors' meeting of the Cloakmakers' Joint Board was held on Monday evening, November 23, at which it was unanimously decided to recommend to the next Joint Board meeting that a substantial strike fund be raised immediately to meet any emergency that might arise. This Joint Board meeting is to be held on Wednesday, December 2.

Local 10 Sends Telegram To Mayor Walker in Behalf of Mooney

The following telegram was dispatched to Mayor James J. Walker of New York City:

"In behalf of the Membership of the Amalgamated Ladies Garment Cutters Union, Local 10, L.L.G.W.U., affiliated with the A. F. of L., we wish to extend our sincerest appreciation to you for the personal interest you have taken in the cause of justice for Mooney and Billings. We hope that your recognized standing and ability in our community will be a great aid towards the liberation of these men."

Respectfully yours,

SAMUEL PERLMUTTER, Mgr.

Good & Welfare Meeting On Monday, December 21

In accordance with the provision of our constitution which provides for a Good and Welfare Meeting to be held on the 3rd Monday of every annual quarter, such a meeting will be held on Monday, December 21, 1931.

This meeting will be appropriate inasmuch as it is to take place on the Monday immediately following the Saturday when the election of officers of Local 10 is scheduled.

Everyone will have the opportunity to express his opinion at this meeting and offer suggestions regarding problems confronting the members of Local 10. A large attendance is expected.

Annual Ball Committee Appointed

Our Annual Ball and Entertainment to raise funds for our Relief Fund to aid members in need, will be held as usual. Our entertainments in the last few years were marked with success. The talent secured for these affairs has so pleased our members that the attendance at these entertainments has grown constantly. Over two thousand members attended our last ball.

A sub-committee for this year's ball has been appointed to work out plans. The following are the names of those serving on the committee: Maurice W. Jacobs, Joel Abramowitz, Samuel Perlmutter, Philip Oetsy and Nathan Saperstein. Just as soon as this sub-committee formulates its recommendations they will be submitted to the membership meeting, at which a regular ball committee will be appointed.

(Continued on next page)
The Month in Local 10

(Continued from preceding page)

Nomination Meeting

Very Well Attended

At a special crowded meeting held on Monday, November 30, called for the purpose of nominating all officers for the term of 1932, the following general officers were nominated:

For general manager Cloak Joint Board:
   Isidore Nagler.

For manager-secretary Local 10:
   Samuel Perlmutter, Max Hyman.

For president Local 10:
   Maurice W. Jacobs, Isidore Cohen.

For vice-president Local 10:
   Joel Abramovitz, Louis Nemirworth.

For general business agent:
   Phillip Oreisky, Julius Levine.

For sergeant-at-arms:
   Sam Manover, William Mintz.

For Delegates Central Labor Council:
   Arthur Weinstein, Jack Kops, Louis Blumberg, Mike Ondrusco.

For Cloak executive board members:

For Dress executive board members:

For business agents Cloak Joint Board:
   Max Gorden, Louis Stulbers, Sam Lider.

For business agents Dress Joint Board:
   Morris Aloritis, Max Stoller, Adolph Seon, Eddie Myerson.

Following these nominations, the election of a Board of Election to supervise the election of officers took place. The following were nominated and voted for—the six receiving the highest vote having been chosen to serve on the election board. They are as follows:

Abe Reis—451; Elias Bass—456; Harry Weinbrot—426; Morris Levine—391; Abe Wildman—345, and Max Polacheck—227. Charles Stein No. 1 received 56 votes, Charles Stein No. 2 received 65 votes, Louis Conway—61 votes, Ignatz Klein—58 votes and Joe Solomon—53 votes.

ATTENTION

Cutters of Local 10

A Good and Welfare Meeting

will be held

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21

at

ARLINGTON HALL

23 St. Marks Place

at 7:30 P. M. sharp

Each and every member is urged to attend this meeting without fail.

Attention, Cutters Members of Local 10

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

For the Ensuing Term of 1932

with take place

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19

at

ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

The Polls will be open from 12:00 Noon to 6:30 P. M.

Come without fail and bring your dues book with you.