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**Justice** 

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU)

2-26-1926

Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 9)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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# Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 9)

#### 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*.

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go." JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

"Workers of the werld unite! You have nothing to ! ose but your chains."

Vol. VIII. No. 9

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1926

PRICE 3 CENTS

### Contract Signed In Los Angeles

Wage Schedules Raised

The negotiations for a collective agreement in the local cloak industry, carried on for several weeks between the cloakmakers' organization of Los Angeles, Cal. and the Los Angeles Cloak Manufacturers' Association, resulted in the signing of a two-pear contract on Pebruary-24th.

confract on Pobrany, 24th, the Confract of Pobrany, 24th and Pobrany 24th and Pobrany 24th and Pobrany 24th and Loris Gold, the chalmans of the local. The agreement is substance in a renewal of the local residence in substance in a renewal of the local residence in 18th agreement in 18th and was indeed in 18th and was indeed in 18th and was later renewed in 18th. For the party are and a half, the relations between Local 12th and the manufacturery crops was served. The substanting crops was served. The which consume you served the washed to be a substanting the party was served. The washed the party was served. The washed the party washed to be called the party washed to be considered in the party washed to be called the party washed to be considered in other markets.

## Controversy With Dress Association Settled

Justice Proskauer, Acting As Mediator, Succeeds in Averting Conflict.—Injunction Application Sidetracked.—Permanent Impartial Chairman Agreed Upon.

The sharp controversy between the Joint Board of the Clask and Dress Master\* Unline of New York and the Associated Dress Manufacturer, the contractors, which led last week to the suspension of the collective agreement between these two bodies and the application of the contractor's association for an injunction against the Union, was settled this Tuesday afternoon, Pathwary 20th, Khrough the mediatory efforts of Supreme Court Justice Joseph

tion for an injunction against the Union, was settled this Tuesday afternoc February 23rd, through the mediatory efforts of Supreme Court Justice Jaes M. Preskauer.

The application for a perameent infunction was to have been heard by

Permanent Impartial Chairman T suction was to have been heard by

Settle Deadlesks

junction was to have been heard by Justice Proakauer last Priday, Febraary 19th, but the hearing was laid over until the Tuesday, after Judge Proakauer had offered to attempt to straighten out the difficulties of the two organizations in his heambers. He conditioned his offer on the willingness of both after the preserve status quo and not to take any aggressive moves in the interim. Permanent Impartial Chairman To Settle Deadlocks Justice Proskaper met the representatives of the I. L. G. W. U. and

sentatives of the I. L. G. W. U. and of the Joint Board at the appointed thour last Theeday and at the end of a four hour; conference both sides signed several stipulations, as a supplement to the existing agreement, which are designed to meet situations of the kind that resulted in the present dispute.

The new agreement mortifies for

the immediate appointment of an impartial chairman to settle disputes which cannot be settled by direct negotiation. If an impartial chairman is not chosen by March 2nd, Justice Pro-(Continued on Page 2)

#### Miners Thank I. L. G. W. U.

Necessary

Replying to the telegram of felicitation on the successful termination of the strike of the hard-coal miners, sent last week to the United Mine Workers by President Sigman, President John L. Lewis of the miners' union, sent a letter to Brother Sigman, conveying the greetings of the miners to the members of the 1.1. C. W. U. This letter in part states:

Trace has come to the anthracite industry after a strike of near the picture of the anthracite industry after a strike of near the picture of the anthracite industry after a strike of near the agreement which was ratifed by the Tri-District Convention of nearly 700 delegates with but two dissenting order.

"May I not express my intense appreciation for the spheadid interest in our welfare taken by the officers and, members of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union' The-assessment levide upoh your solves will now no longer be no-cessary, nevertheless, your action demonstrated a spheadid spirit of cooperation and intense sympathy for the cause of the Mine Workers."

#### Joint Board To Place Original Demands Before Mediators

Meetings of Local Managers and Board of Directors Act Upon Invitation of Cloak Mediators to Appear at March Hearings.— Some New Demands to Bo Presented.

Yollowing the receipt of a letter by . The meeting of the local managers

Yolkowiga the receipt of a letter by Morris Hillself; attempt from the international Union, from the Bjeckel dustry of New York, include the West York Joint Board to take part in a series of expelementary hearings to the request of the request of the request of the request of all the parties concerned in its work, the board management of the Point Point of the Point Poi

took place on Monday, Pedrusary 20th, and the meeting of the Board of the Post of the rectors on Friday, February, 19th, at 3 West 18th Street. Both meetings concerred in a resolution that the Joint Board be represented at these hearings and that it forward a clear and concine restatement of all its original demands which have not yet been acted upon, to the Governor's mediators.

mediators.

At the suggestion of President Sigman, who attended both meetings the following new subjects will be placed (Continued on Page 2)

#### Philadelphia Dress and Waist Makers Prepare For Big Conflict

President Sigman, Secretary Baroff and Vice-President Reisberg Address 1,500 Workers in Labor Institute—Judge Horace Stern in Earnest Effort to Mediate Between Union and Employers.— President Sigman Again in Philadelphia.

The situation in the dress trade in Philadelphia coatiness unchanged. The agreement in the industry still remains unreaswed, while the workers' organization is making all preparations for a general walkout. The mass meeting last Thursday

evening in the big hall of the Philadelphia Labor Institute was an unpreworkers who filled the place to overcroweling, received the aspeches of Fresident Sigman, Secretary Baroft, and Vice-president Elian Reisberg, the manager of Lobal 5c, with great entusiann. Representatives of the Philadelphia Central Labor Council and of the American Federation of Labor were also on the platterns.

The meeting adopted a resolution empowering the officers of the International and of Local 80 to proceed with the negotiations with the employers. In the event of failure to reach a peaceful agreement with the employers association, the meeting voted that a general strike in the eatire trade be ordered.

Effects to Meediste Confroversy Begun Effects to Meediste Confroversy Begun

An attempt to avert a clash that (Continued on Page 2)

## Cloak and Dress General Strike In Boston Great Outpouring of Workers From All Dress and Cloak Shops. — Non-Union Strongholds Cheey

Great Outpouring of Workers From All Dreas and Cleak Shops. — Non-Union Strongholds Obey Strike Call of Union.—President William Green of A. F. of L. Addresses Final Meeting of Workers—Vice-President Julius Mochman in Charge.

The expected powers without in geasters were received with outbrasts | the bacdquarters from morning until

of anthusiasm

The Boston Iseles' parsent Industry shally occurred. Immediately following a great mass meeting on Wooden-day night, Polerary 18, at the Scenic Auditoriuum, the cloakmakers and dresumakers of Boston, at the order given by the strike committee of the Boston Joint Joard, left their shops at 8 o'clock in the morning on Thursday, February 25th,

The mass meeting of the strikers on Thursday morning in Franklin Union hall, where the strike head-quarters are located, was addressed by William Green, president of the A. F. of I., who, was in Boston. President Green was given a tremedous cartion, and the speeches of Vice-president Julius Hochman, the Mendare of the stiker.

As we go to press, we receive the information by telephone cfrom Boston that the walkout of the dressmakers and of the cloakmakers is an unprecedented nucress. Not only is the cloak trade at a standstill and it he union dress shope empty, but practically all the nune comply, but practically all the nune coulon dress shope, controlled by the jobbers, are closed down. Five hundred workers are on the picket line, and the strike

is attracting a great deal of interest in the general press. Investigation Reveals Sweat Shop Conditions

The offices of the Boston Joint Board, and of all its affiliated locals, are agog with feverish activity. Organization committees, shop committees, and individual members crowd

night, reporting, seeking instructions and getting advice. It is the stir of a general walkout in the trade, and this (Continued on Page 2)

Concert In Harlem Tomorrow Night

Mme. Dora Boshever, Soprano; Helen Jeffries, Violinist;
N. L. Saslavsky, Baritons.

An evening of music has been arranged for I. I. G. W. U. members and their families by the Educational will Department to morrow, Saturday, February 27th, at 730 P. M. in the aulticorium of P. S. 171, 160rd St. between Madison and Fifth areuno.

The artists taking part in the concert are Mme. Dora Boshever, soprano, Helen Jeffries, violinist, and N. L. Saslavsky, baritons, who will lead the singing in which the audience will participate. After the concert there will be social dancing in the grainssium under the direction of Mildred Pox.

Admission is free to members and

their families on presentation of a card issued by the Educational Department. After 7.30, members showing a Union card will also be admitted

#### General Strike Starts In Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

is reflected in the heightened atmo re in all union circles.

Vice-president Julius Hochman is in charge of the Boston situation and is the head of the conference com mittee with the employers' groups in both local trades. Under his direction, the Joint Board has appointed two weeks ago an expert investigator of shop conditions, and after an exhaus survey of 25 local cloak and dress establishments made by this investigator, vice-president Hochman issued a statement, fortified by sworn affi davits, that these "factories", wh are, by the way, quite typical of the regular small cloak or dress shop in the city of Boston, are veritable "sweat" shops and firetraps devoid of most elementary requirements of cleanliness, safety and sanitation. It was further brought out that these pest holes are as a rule making the work of such jobbers at now re fuse to deal with the union and who decline to enter with it into a collec-

tive agreement for the purpose of lacing the Boston ladies' garment industry on a more wholesome and rational basis. Big Meetings Endorse Strike

At two big meetings, one held on Thursday, February 18, and the other on Wednesday, February 24, at the Scenic Auditorium, the cleak and dreasmakers of Boston authorized the Joint Board's conference committee to proceed with plans for a general strike in the trude, should the nego-tiations with the manufacturers, job-bers and contractors fall to bring out peace.

Both meetings were unu attended and many late arrivals had to be turned away at the doors, Vice ent Julius Hochman rendered a detailed report of the results of the negotiations with the employers' orregotiations will the employers' or-ganizations and declared that while he succeeded in reaching some gen-eral understanding on the main de-mands of the Union with the dress manufacturers' association, the principal fight would have to be dire inst the jobbers who, in Boston like everywhere else, are the chief

ing feature at these meetings was a series of stereopticon picts from the stage depicting the growth of our International its most import ant institutions, the homes of its biggest locals in New York, the main office of the I. L. G. W. U., the Union Health Center, the International Bank, the Unity House, et

The Pebruary 18th meeting was also addressed by Joseph Bearack, the attorney for the Union in Boston and by Joseph Morabito, the Italian

#### Big Task Facing Chicago Cloak Locals

Joint Board Installs New Officers—New Manager to Be Elected.— Brother Philip Davis Released From Prison.

ted with the Chi-The work seasons in the past two go Cloak and Dress Joint Boar held, in the past few weeks, elec-tions for local officers for the current

year and also elected new delega tions to the Joint Board. These new officers were already inducted into office and are now beginning to face their new tasks.

There is no gainsaying the fact the cloak situation in Chicago at present is honeycombed with difficulties and the trade is a very had shape.

the number of clerks prior to ti

appointment of a permanent in

partial chairman, this dispute shall

be promptly arbitrated and set-

4. The existing disputes in which the clerks of the parties

have disagreed shall forthwith and

within the next forty-eight hours be submitted for summary arbitra-

tion and decision to Morris Rubit

5. All money which the clerks have found due to workers shall be forthwith paid.

6. The parties have agreed to

recommend to their associations the immediate appointment of a

permanent impartial chairman, To

that end each side shall appoint a

committee of three for the purpose

of choosing such an impartial

been able to agree on a selection on or before March 2, 1926, the

two committees shall meet jointly with Leon M. Prince, Morris Roth

enberg and Joseph M. Proskauer

7. The workers who are

strike shall forthwith return to

MODRIS BOTHEYDERG

Attorney for International

Ladies' Garment Workers

and Joint Board of Cloak Suit, Dress and Reefer Mak-

CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN Manager Dress Division of the Joint Board.

ISIDORE A. AGREE,
President Association

Dress Manufacturers.

of Counsel for Association

of Dress Manufacturers.

LEON M. PRICE,

action extend this time.

work

The two committees may by foint

chairman, and if they have no

tled by Joseph M. Proskauer,

years were indescribably had and com-pelled several firms to close down forcing a considerable number cloakmakers to seek employment at other trades, In the shops where there is some work, the scales have been forced down shamefully, and the spirit among the workers is denres sed. The new administration of Joint Board and of the locals will have to meet these huge obstacles and flud ways and means of remedy-

#### lew Manager To Be Elected

The Chicago Joint Board will short ly elect a new manager in place of Brother Morris Bialis who declined a renomination. Four candidates are in the field—H. Zeff, R. Glassman, B. Sol and J. Lewin

Last Thursday, the General Office of the L L G. W. U. received a mes sage from Chicago that Bro. Philip Davis, one of the victims of the "cou tempt of court" epidemic which fol lowed the bitter strike of the Chicago judge's order restraining the n bers of the Union from picketing dur veteran in the ladies' garment work ers' organization of Chicago and is one of its most beloved and respected

dreasmakers of 1924, was released from the Cook County House of Cor-rection after he had served a three onths' sentence for disobeying a ing that strike, Brother Davis is a

#### Phila. Dressmakers Prepare For Strike

(Continued from Page 1) might dislocate the entire dress dustry, was started right after the meeting of last Thursday by several well-known Philadelphia citizens, among them Judge Horace Stern and

Mr. William Ginsburg, publisher of the Philadelphia Jewish World. Judge Stern invited a committee of the Union and of the employers' assothe Union and of the employers asso-ciation to come to his office last Mon-day, February 22. The conference was attended on behalf of the Union by President Sigman, Secretary Baroff and Morris Hillquit, attorney of the International. The employers represented by a committee of three accempanied by an attorney. The first conference, however, brought little results so far, and a second little results so far, and a second conference is planned for this Fri-day, February 26, where a final effort, it is expected, will be made to reach an understanding, if at all possible. Local 50, in the meantime, is make ing all preparations to put the or ganization into fighting shape. A ger eral strike committee has been ap pointed to take charge of the walk out, when ordered, and the organizing committee of the Union is make ing last hour coffrts to get in touch with as many of the non-union ment as possible.

#### Dress Dispute Settled by Judge

(Continued from Page 1) skauer will meet again with the counsel for both sides and ar set for both sides and arrange for the selection of a chairman. Contractors to Enlarge, Staff of Visiting Cierks The stipulations signed last Tues-

day say that the Union shall not call out strikes against the members of the Associated Dress Manufacturers, and that this association shall frunish a sufficient number of men to go with the union representatives to the shops where disputes may arise.

The stipulations, in substance, fol-

1. There shall be no suspension of the adjustment machinery bethe Conference Board shall meet to consider any claim or grievance. The union shall call no stoppages or strikes, except as expressly provided in the agree and neither side shall violated any of the provisions of the agreement with respect to the adjustment ma chinery or any other matter,

The association shall furnish a sufficient number of clerks to ac company the union clerks in ac-Paragraph Third for the investiga tion of shops of the employers for the purpose of ascertaining names of jobbers for whom manufateur ers work and whether the provi sio of Paragraph Pifteenth are plied with

2. In the event that a disnote

#### Union Will Press Original Demands

(Continued from Page 1) sefore the Commission at the coming

ngs on March 6th, 7th, and 8th: 1. A labor bureau to be controlled

and managed by the Union. The scales of the finishers to be adjusted. The scales of the sample-mak-

ers and piece tailors to be ad-4. The wages of the workers who

Union which have not been settled yet are the demand for the limitation of the steady number of contractors to

be employed by each ofbber, a demand for a guaranteed period of employ-ment for cloakmakers, a raise in the work-week

receive above the scale to be protected when going from one shop to another. Among the original demands of the

Those present in Justice Pre kauer's chambers were Morris Sig man. President of the Internation al Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Charles Zimmerman, Louis Hyman, General Manager of the Joint Board of Clock Beafer Skirt LEARN DESIGNING Suit and Dress Makers' Unio Julius Portney, Acting Manager of the Dress Division; A. J. Portenar, Mediator for the State Labor Department: Hyman Press, manager of the Employers' Association, and

Earn 50 to 200 Dollars a Week THE MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL



#### HARLEM BANK OF COMMERCE New York

F. M. FERRARI, President
F. X. MANCUSO, Chairman of the Board
H. W. HUBBARD, Vice-President
F. FERRARI, Vice-President
H. LAZZARUS, Vice-President
ANTHONY DI PAOLA, Cashier

ALL BANKING TRANSACTIONS SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

FIORELLO H. LA GUARDIA, Attorney of Bank

#### "Prosanis" Label Talks

By DR. HENRY MOSKOWITZ

Members of the Union will be inter ested to learn that the Consumers' "Prosanis" Label Committee has organized a permanent Committee on Retailers who are going from store to store to inquire about "Prosanis" Label Garments. These women have vownot carry the Label. What are you the working men and women, doing? Are you showing the same interest as mers in justice to yourselves as

You are now fighting a great man on-Union sweatshops. Girls are stand ing on the picket-lines, braving arrest to unionize the shops. But, when the shops are unionized, what are you doing to make civilized condition which you are fighting, profitable to yourselves and to your employers?

Strikes are sometimes unavoidable, but they are costly. They mean loss of wages and suffering to the work ers' families. Think of what you can do with your large membership, if every member of your family strength ens the civilized conditions you are fighting for by using your purcha power in the stores where you buy your coats and dresses to en the sale of the garments you make

If you organized yourselves into an army of consumers supplementing the battles you are waging through your Union as producers, you cannot be vanquished. You can effect a revo-lution without the use of force. If hundreds of middle-class wom go from store to store looking for "Prosanis" Label Garments which they want to buy in order to improve you conditions, why should not thou of workers do the same thing? Their interests are directly involved.

industry of New York, Local 45, held

another meeting last Saturday after-noon in the Pennsylvania Hotel, which

proved to be one of the best gather

ings this group has held in a long

characterized in the resolution adopt-

ed at its close which summoned all

ognize the high necessity for uniting

into one powerful organization for

the protection of their mutual inter-

ests and to empower the existing or

ganization of the designers, Local 45, to immediately undertake such steps

as they deem best for lining up all

the designers into it and to work out

all necessary plans of action for the

restoration of the former prestige and

position of the designers in the in

Among those who addressed the meeting were Brothers Blum, Fisher,

nfeld, Einwohner, Goldman, Mar

dustry.

esigners in the industry "to rec-

The spirit of the meeting was best

I shall never forget an interesting play which I saw, called "Style". It pictures a beautiful showroom just like the luxurious showrooms of Fifth Avenue where women gather to see models wear the most exclusive gowns and cloaks. Then, the scene changes and the audience looks into a dirty bovel where these very beautiful gowns and cloaks are made; where the girls work under foul conditions far into the night, and are paid wages unworthy of human beings, and the author brings home the truth that a beautiful garment may someting the product of human exploitation. He es a strong appeal for a combina-

tion of boanty and instice Such a combination is found in "Pro sants" label agrments, ofr the Label attests that the beautiful gown or cloak worn by the consumer is made under conditions which are just to the work ers; where the factories are well lighted and under modern sanitary nditions; and where the workers are enjoying labor standards which some what approximate justice to the producer. The "Prosanis" Label appeals to the conscience of the consumer, and if you neglect to ask for, or insist upon, "Prosanis" Label Garments in the stores which retail the products of your hands, you are untrue, not to your own interests, but a wlacker in the Union army.

We must fight the exploiting sweatshop producers from all fronts, not only on the picket-line, but in the shops which sell such garments. By so doing, you are encouraging the em ployers who are in contractual rela tions with you, and making the industrial decency, for which the Joint pard of Sanitary Control and you

Union stands, good business "LET THE "PROSANIS" LABEL GUIDE YOUR BUYING.

dergoing radical changes, some class

es sink lower while other rise higher.

While we sank lower and lower, the

cutters the operators and the press

ers who learned the lesson of organ

ization, rose higher. The products of

our art fill the country and embellish

the decrepit figures of countless boot

leggers' families. Theirs and the man-ufacturers' children roll in luxury,

while the economic standing of the

designer is being constantly reduced."

Mr. Green stated that although he

once abborred the idea of a union for

designers, who are and must remain

artists he sees now clearly the ne-

cessity of a strong organization that

shall comprise all the designers and

he will be glad to help in this im

mensely impotrant work,

Designers Ready To Fight For Rights

#### With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

By JOSEPH FISH, Secretary-Treasurer.

A meeting of the Joint Board was held on Friday, February 19, 1926 at the Auditorium of the International,

3 West 16th Street. mittees: A committee of the Textile Work

ers of Passaic, T. J., and vicinity, requests the Joint Board to assist them in their strike, which has lasted already four weeks and which involves ten thousand textile workers, who domand a 10 per cent increase and a 44 hour week.

The Joint Board decides to contribute \$1 000 towards the textile strike. A credential is presented by a committee of Local No. 91. Children's Dress Makers' Union, who ask that the Joint Board reject the request of Manager Portnoy of the Dress Deent, that the Proper Dress Co., which is at present under their control, should be transferred to the Joint Board. The Committee explains that the workers in this shop work by week and receive a fair wage. When the shop will be controlled by the Joint Board they will be compelled to work by piece and will, as a re earn much less.

They appeal to the Joint Board not to concur in Brother Portnov's re-

No. 89, states that the Proper Dress Co., manufactu res women's dresses and should be under the jurisdiction of the Joint Board.

Brother Portney is of the opi that this shop should be transferred to the Joint Board for the reason that women's dresses are being made there, and that it therefore rightfully

should be controlled by the Joint action in this matter should be post poned until an investigation is made

of other shops controlled by Local 91 and which also manufacture the same line of garments The propoition is accepted.

mmunications: The Russian-Polish Branch exesses its dissatisfaction with the decision of the Joint Board in granting them one fraternal delegate in the Board of Directors and one in the

Grievance Committee The communication is tabled. Secretary Saulitch, of the Russ Pollsh Branch, informs the Board that the Branch refuses to be represented

ternal delegates The Union Health Center submits a resolution, adopted by represen tives of Locals Nos. 2, 3, 9, 10, 23 and 35, which urges all other le which have not as yet adopted the system of physical examination, to do

so and thereby safeguard the health of all the workers in our industry. A committee for the Protection of

Foreign Born Workers invites Joint Board to participate in a con-ference on February 21st at the Central Opera House at which ways and means will be formulated to prevent the passage of the bill in Congress, which proposes to register foreign born workers of the United States and which, they believe, aims to en slave the foreign born workers. Sister Mania Perlman and Brother Landsberg are delegated to attend

tees of the \$20 Assessment Fund: General Manager Hyman, Secretary-Treasurer Fish, I. Steinzor, Local 2, J. Portney, Local 22; J. Goretsky, Local 35; Salvatore Ninfo, Local 48; I. Antonini, Local 89. Finance Committee Report:

this conference.

The following are appoint

The Pinance Committee recom-mends that the Joint Board accept two tickets from the United Hebrew Trades for the reception tendered the delegates of the Pilgrims of Palestine Workers

endation is approved The recom: and Brothers Berlin and Kritzer are appointed to attend.

The Finance Committee also favors the recommendation of the Board of Directors that a monthly contribution of \$50 for one year's time be given the Italian Chamber of Labor.

The recommendation is approved. The Finance Committee also submits a majority and minority report on the acceptance of tickets to the Forward Ball. The majority recom-mends that \$25 worth of tickets be

accepted. The minority recommends the rejection of the request.

After a lengthy discussion, the Joint Board decides to concur in the rec mendation of the minority report. General Manager's Report:

Brother Hyman reports that a spe cial session of the Board of Directors was held this afternoon to discuss a letter sent by the Corumission to Mor ris Hillquit. Before this meeting of the Board of Directors the local man agers met and Brother Sigman stated that since the present administration always was, and still is, against the Commission, they now have an opportunity to refuse to appear at its com-ing hearing, Brother Hyman expresses his opinion that it would not be advisable at present to sever our relations with the Commission and that the Union should appear before them to argue its demands. He also reports that the Board of Directors approved the decision of the General Executive Board that the Union should reiterate the demands which it formulated when the Commission began to func-

Brother Hyman's report is approved

Waldman & Lieberman LAWYERS 302 Broadway - New T Telephone: Worth 5623-5624

## JUSTICE

ent Workers' Union Published every Friday by the Office: 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2148 A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer MORRIS SIGMAN, President

MAX D. DANISH, Acting Edito

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Friday, February 26, 1926

for American Women", who was pres ent as guest at the gathering. Mr Fisher, a well-known designer in the trade, summed up the consensus of opinion of the assembly in saying: "We refuse to subsist on art-only and live and die in poverty as some bere ic artists in the past are reputed to

Buy kus, Scheck and Mr. Green, the well-WHITE LILY TEA known creator of "American Styles COLUMBIA TEA ZWETOCHNI CHAI

Exclusively

#### JUSTICE

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Friday, February 26, 1926 Estered as Second Chass natter, April 16, 1920, at the Portoffice at New York, N. T., under deceptance for mailing at species and Acquired 2-2, 1921,

EDITORIALS DRESS CONTRACTORS IN ROLE OF INJUNCTION BOSSES

We don't quite know whether it is the example of the gigantic Steel Trust or of the powerful coal barons that the New York dress contractors wished to emulate when last week they rushed pellmell into the Supreme Court to obtain an injunction against the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union,—but we do know perfectly well that by this crude and awkward act they had made themselves the laughing stock of the entire industry.

And we know another thing: If by this melodramatic stunt the contractors association had planned to terrify the Joint Board, thely pains had been wholly in vain. This injunction game of the dress contractors will not deter our Union from going ahead with dress contractors will not deter our Childi from going anead with its legithmate and regular work of organizing the dress industry on a hundred per cent basis and of establishing real union conditions in all dress shops, whether they belong to members of the contractors' association or not.

The Associated Dress Manufacturers, the contractors' organization, last week openly and deflantly abrogated its agreement with the Union. For weeks the Union has demanded from this association that it increase its staff of clerks so that the business association that it increase its staff of clerks so that the business agents of the Join Board might be able to exert better and stricer control over the contractor shops. The association persistently into the property of the staff of the property of the hard as it only lay in its power.

This policy of sabotage adopted by the contractors showed itself convincingly clear when, about two weeks ago, the drive of the joint Board in the dress industry had been diverted for a time from the contractors to the jobbers, and the Union began to comfrom the contractors to the jobbers, and the Union began to com-pell these jobbers to the up stretch to union conditions in the shops permitted to the contractor of the cont question. The association, however, felt interry aggreeve by the Union's reply, but, instead of settling this controversy in a regular manner, as the agreement between it and the Union prescribes, the association took the law into its own hands and ordered its clerks to stop accompanying the Union's business agents on visits to shops and thus suspended the entire machinery of the agreement.

The consequences of this startling move had been quite natural. The Union strongly protested against this agreement-break-ing policy of the contractors' association, and had meanwhile instructed its business agents to visit the contractors' shops without the association's clerks. At the same time, the Union called upon the association to meet with it in conference and to settle the diathe association to meet with it in conference and to settle the dis-pute before the breach assumes the dimensions of a real conflict-tractors' association put forth a new obstructionist demand, namely, that the Union first send back to work the "thousands" of workers whom, it alleged, the former had taken down on strike from shops belonging to its members.

The Joint Board thereupon allowed several days to pass by, in the hope that the contractors' association would come to its senses and would appear at the conference, but after its ultimatum to that effect had failed, forwarded notice to all dress jobbers with to that effect had raised, forwarded notice to all dress poppers with whom it has agreements, to stop sending work to members of the contractors' association as the latter had broken its agreement with the Union, and also sent letters to the members of the con-tractors' association calling upon them to sign individual\_ágreements with the Union if they still wished to retain union shops,

It is on the basis of these facts that our valiant dress contractors undertook and obtained a temporary write which forbids the Charlest and obtained a temporary write which forbids the Charlest and obtained a temporary write which forbids the charlest controvers would be fought out in court. The addedty of this move of the contractors can be gauged best as we bear juind that the contractors was contained that temporary re-

straining order from a judge on the ground that it has an agree-ment with the Union which still has a year to run—after it had so flagrantly and brutaly itself abrogated this agreement despite all protests from the Union.

Small wonder that Justice Proskauer, before whom this application for a permanent injunction was heard last Friday, romarked that he "has never seen a labor dispute which seemed so needless as the one now before him."

needless as the one now before him."

There seems but little doot but that his "injunction" will be thrown out of court and that its effect upon the realities of the situation, in the dress industry will anount to nil. The wild and ill-conceived move of the contractors' association, who, instead of crocking the contractors' association, who, instead of crocking the contractors association, who, instead of crocking the contractors association, who instead of crocking the contractors plays in the contractors between the contractors playing the game of injunction bosses at a time when their Union was making a determined effort to place the dress trade of New York on a permanent union bosses at a time when their Union was making a determined effort to place the dress trade of New York on a permanent union has to worke this association in the future will be materially influenced by this remarkable and illuminating incident. markable and illuminating incident.

#### WAR OR PEACE IN PHILADELPHIA?

The next few days will tell whether in the Philadelphia dress The next rew days will tell watcher in the ralladelphia dress and walst industry there shall be peace or war. The deciding volce and equitable uniform work standards in the entire local industry or for a struggle; that will dislocate and throw out of gear the manufacture of dress and walsts in Philadelphia for months to come, will have to be cast by the Philadelphia Dress and Walst Manufacturers' Association.

The Philadelphia Dress and Waistmakers' Union is making an earnest effort to avoid a clash in the local industry. It has conducted an organizing campaign in the unorganized dress and waist shops during the past six months with fine results, having sucsaups during the past six months with fine results, having succeeded in enrolling a large number of new members and in establishing union work conditions the many new shops. Its appeal for organization has found also a very warm response in the cutting rooms of many non-union shops, where the men joined the organization is a hostzation in a body.

The dressmakers' organization in Philadelphia compact, veli-organized and as loyal a trude union group in I. I. G. W. U. trude and the property of the property of the property of the seeking to achieve its purpose, the establishing of decent and equal labor conditions in all the shops of their city, not by means of warfare but through channels of peace. Only an obdurate and an unyleiding stand by the employers that would close to it at an arrange of a peace of the property of the propert sort to arms and to fight for its just and humane program as fight it can when driven to.

We should like to hope that the dress employers' association whould like to hope that the dress employers' association in Philadelphia, which has mutationed some years are peaceful of the brutal struggle which has marked the abrogation of the collective agreement in the winter of 1392. It was a could experience for the Philadelphia dress and walst industry, the effects of which the structure of the philadelphia dress and walst industry, the effects of which if the structure of the philadelphia dress and walst industry, the effects of which if the structure of the philadelphia dress and walst industry, the effects of which the consideration of the page of the distribution of the philadelphia dress and walst industribution of the distribution of the philadelphia dress and walst the distribution of the philadelphia dress and walst the distribution of the philadelphia dress and walst the dress of the distribution of the philadelphia dress and walst industrial dress and dre disintegration.

Informal negotiations between the Union and the manufacturer's association have now begun, and before this week is over the Philadelphia dress industry will learn what it has to expect in the immediate days to come. The Union is facing the future with calmness and readiness, serenely conscious of the fact 'that it has done, and will do everything within honor, to reach a collective has done, and will do everything within honor, to reach a collective agreement and stability in the trade.

#### LEWIS THANKS THE I. L. G. W. U.

In a letter appearing elsewhere in this issue, addressed to President Sigman, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, conveys his thanks, and the appreciation of the coal miners to the members of our Union, in the following terms:

"May I not express my intense appreciation for the splendid inte "May. I not express my intense appreciation for the splendid interest in our welfare taken by the officers and members of the Ladieg's Carment Workers' Union? The assessment levied upon yourselves will now no longer be necessary, necertheless your action demonstrated a splendid spirit of oppoperation and intense sympathy for the cause of the Mino Workers."

This message of warm comradeship will, no doubt, be received with genuine satisfaction throughout the ranks of our organiza-tion. The members of the I. L. G. W. U., true enough, require no thanks for the hour's work which they planned to give last Thursday, February 18th, for the cause of the striking miners, and which as called off at the last hour owing to the settlement of the strike.

The ladies' garment workers, nevertheless, feel that the bond of sincere friendship which they always have felt for the great masses of coal diggers of America and for their fighting organization, is only made stronger and closer by President Lewis' fine message.

## New York Garments Retail High In the Far West

Talks With Western Retailers Who Buy in the New York Cloak and Dress Market

By HARRY LANG

I spoke in a former letter of the jumpy state of mind of the retailers of women's garments in the Far West, as the direct result of the perennial uncertainty pervailing in the Eastern garment producing markets, and stressed specially the present baffling and ambiguous situation in New York

specially the present halfings and antiligenous situation in New Yerk: It might not be whetly name for me to return to this subject in some greater detail new. Readers of "Justice" might itsers with some advantage of the present of

A retailer from Sacramento, Cal., propounded this question to me: "I wonder if you people in New York know some of the property of the propert

meant the problems of the retailer who is situated a great distance from the producing markets in the East. I was asked a similar question by a retailer of Los Vegas, Nevads, and to travelling Easterners by buyers and solvemen one meets in the "simokers" or trans-continental trains. The ort was the continuation of the discussions mounts approximately to the follows:

The various groups which first.

close to the producing markets, so it is assumed, know each other's needs very well, and know, perhaps, how to coordinate them. The New York Jobbers, manufacturers, manufacturers, department store own ers, smaller retailers, and even the workers-appear to be familiar with their varied and mutual problems and are at least making an effort to con sider them jointly. But all these doment groups in the producing markets seem to be totally ignorant of business conditions in the retailing areas of the Far West, their needs, troubles and problems—and this indifference is even more amazing in view of the fact that these conditions are bound in the long run to exercise a decided influence in the merchandising of garments.

One of my informants put this subject to me by way of illustrating it in figures and, pointing to cloaks and suits on the rucks in his own store,

said:
"You get this selfsame dress in a
New York retail store for anywhere
from ten to twenty dollars cheaper

than I can afford to sell it." . Quite an impressive diffe even when one considers shipping costs and the outlay of a buyer's traveling expenses! And the selling price of such a garment would not, price of such a garment would not, as a rule, vary even if purchased by our retailer in the Far West from a jobber in a nearby center-Portland. Ore., Seattle, Wash., or Salt Lake City Utah The Western Johher who have his merchandise in New York is bound to pass part of his overhead to the retailer, and the retailer in the smaller community, where the consuming power of the population is extremely uneven and irregular, is forced to charge "all the local traffic could bear", on the first run of gar-ments he is able to sell, lest he remain with a stock of out-fashioned and out dated coats and dresses on his

A retailer in such a town is therefore quite likely to reap a harvest in one "incky" season, but he is just as likely to "get stuck" with a big stock that he could not dispose of even at a loss at a "sale". The new season,

and the new fashions are handicaps in the garment retailing business that he simply cannot overcome.

"Our chief problem," another resister from Cheyman, Wr., tells mo, in, of course, the general conditions of the surrousling territory, Cheycame and the smaller towns in our none in Wyoming depend chiefly on farming and cattle raising, Aut before each new season, before ordering any newstyle garments, I am bound, first, to make sure how the crops are behaving and what the reports are from the ranches. Then, I set asfrom the ranches. Then, I set as-

coctingy."

A retailer from Ogéen, Utah, informs me that before ordering his
mew stock of garments, he picks up
the latest news on mine prespecting.
Whepeere new netal mines are streck
it is safe to calculate that there is to
be revired activity in the adjacent
mining towns, and then he, too, in
reasonably sure that his new stock
of garments would more quickly.
Of course, all this is hardly news

eren to New Yorkers. We are living in an industrially highly developed country, where one trade is inserpanhy bound up with the other analytic manner of the other progress on the prosperity of the other industries. So much the more reason, therefore, for keeping in mind constantly such widely scattered and distant economic factors when discussing rights and dutter in an Industry which tooches us first and foremost.

My attention has, for instance, been drawn to the following situation by a ktorekeeper in Phoenix, Arizona. Civilization, at least in its apparel wearing manifestations, is today

wearing manifestations, is today spreading rapidly to the farthern nooks and corners of the country. The farmers even from the most backward sections are sending their daubgters to the state colleges in ever increasing numbers, and no matter how small the college town is, you may rest assured that the women talk in them are doing their hardest to dress in big-city fashion. These girls, upon their return to the far-away sma towns, bring back with them a legitimate desire to dress stylishly and even infect their mothers with a similar craving. The women in the small towns that used to be hones to-goodness provincials only a few years ago, are no more. They are dressed as the East is dressed and it is no unusual sight to observe in a small Western city a pair from some distant ranch, of whom the male part is fitted out in true cowboy style while the wife is attired like a Broadway

There is abroad in the land a great and growing demand for fine clothing, and this demand is bound to result fit greater prosperity for the women's wear making industry. But

there is another angle to this horrowed eric conferred in the conferred eric conferred in the conferred conmutation and the linear mosts and corners of the land. There is, namely, and conferred the conferred conferred in the dependent of the conferred in the interest of the land. There is, namely, in the interest of the conferred in the present particular and the conferred conferred in the land process of the conferred conferred in the conferred conferred in the conferred in the conferred conferred conferred conferred to the conferred conferred conferred conferred conferred conferred to the conferred conferred conferred conferred conferred conferred to the conferred con

And my storekeeper again asks me: "Isn't it reasonable to ask you pople out East to take these factors

rising it reasonable to ask you people out East to take these factors into consideration when you come to probe and investigate production problems in the women's garment trade."

His argument runs along these lines:

It is an accepted fact that each dis turbance in the production market results in the raising of prices of garments by the jobbers. This in turn eans that we, the retailers, in order to keep our own heads above the water line and considering the harards of our own individual markets. must keep up retail prices at a minimum of fifteen or twenty dollars above the price one may buy the same garment in New York or Chi cago, Which puts even more uncer tainty and hazard on the already fickle and speculative purchasing power of our communities and this naturally reflects badly upon all the factors in your producing market—the manufacturer, the jobber and the worker . . .

And what is the moral from all this?

The resulter in the Par West is coming around to, the firm boiled that when the producers—all factors—in the East are about to modify or recognize consilions of employment, they must also keep in nited the conditions and the problems of the celling market, not only in the big cities but in the smaller towas as well, where women's garments cost a great deal more owing to conditions recited

And here is a point worth notice This Far Western retailer fully ad opts the viewpoint of the union that the Sobber is the manufacturer in the trade. These retailers remember that only a short few years ago they had been dealing with these selfsame job bers as with "manufacturers". Today these producers are "jobbers", but to the retailer they are the old-time man ufacturers, slightly revamped. These retailers know, too, that between them and the contractors the road is long and full of obstacles. The retailer, like the union, is, threfore sincerely interested in the return of the big shop, when the task of s bilizing labor and other conditions in this industry would become less com pley many of the uncertainties at tending present production would dis appear, and the marketing price the garment would become materially lower and more accessible to the lo cal consumer.

This uncetrainty, above all, appears to be the spectre in the back-ground which is disturbing every group, factor and element in the ladies' garnest industry. I expect to return to a discussion of this question, in connection with its retailing end,

at an early opportunity.

Pres. Willian Green on Our Relations With Mexico

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement today in which he said he hoped "that in all dealings of our government with Mexico, they shall be based on fairness and justice."

be 68sed on fairness and justice."
"Instead of hampering," he said, "the
United States should encourage the
economic advancement of the 154
600,000 people of that country."
The statement follows:

From information just given me I
wish to reiterate the public declaration I made in June that nothing Mexico had done should be the cause for
unfriendly feeling between that gogernment and ours.
"Santiago Iglesias, Spanish-speaking
Secretary of the Pan-American Federa-

tion of Labor, was sent by me to Mexico City to investigate rumors and charges that have been circulated thruout the United States. I find that Mexice has done nothing more than what our own government has done. It claims the right, as the United States claims the right, to handle its own domestic affairs.

"Certain states of our union have alien land laws and in some non-realdent aliens are even forbidden to inherit land. The United States refuses citizenship to certain nationals and in some states they are forbidden to own land. The immigration question is strictly a domestic affair.

For more than inn years the American Pederation of Labor and Mexican Pederation of Labor have enjoyed close relations. Bach year those relations have become more friendly unit now both respect-cach other and feet that through them a better feeling can be maintained and stranged between the two governments. Mexico is aimmertig in the meltitien yot and its government is endeavoring through decentration to relate the standard of the decentration to relate the standard of the

"Mexico's problems are great. In order to advance the interests of its people it is necessary for its government to enact laws that will protect them. Mexico is a sovereign state and is the sole judge of its domestic affairs.

"It is to be bossed that in all dealings of our government with Mexico they shall be based on fairness and justice. Instead of hampering the Unitof Sitzes should encourage the conomic advancement of the 15,00,000 people of that country. I am convinced that the following of such a policy your government will be not only to the besselt of Mexico but to the Unitod States as well."

#### THE LABEL IN NEW YORK SHOPS

use Labels in the Dress Industry are Nine Hundred and Forty (\$40). The number of shops in the Cloak Industry entitled to use Labels are One Thousand, Four Hundred and Sixtyeight (1.465).

The Label Division has sold, during the past Season, 248,559 Silk Cloak Labels; 1,430,150 Cotton Cloak Labels; 11,459 Skirt Labels; 15,000 Silk Dress Labels; and 844,200 Cotton Dress Labels. These figures indicate very clearly

that employers have not bought all the index that they should have purchased. For, without making an investigation, it is about to conclude that so many shops entitled to buy the labels have produced only 1,473-5. 700 Coats and Suits, 11,460 Skiris and only 50,200 Decessor, or a total of 2, 349,356, garments "representing the scale of the coats of the coats of the coats of the coats of the scale of the coats of th



## EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

#### What To Eat and How

By DR. ZACHARY SAGAL

We eat to live, but we also, as the saying goes, dig-our graves with our teeth. It is mainly a question of what, how and when we eat. Why should it matter? It is claimed that our ancestors did not bother much with rules of hygiene and were strong and healthy. Why must we be careful with ourselves in our efforts to keep well? Why not leave it all to nature?

The food we eat and drink serves several purposes. In the first place, there is a certain amount of wear and tear that normally is taking place in every organism. There is a certain amount of destruction of tissues that is continually going on in our body and a constant building up of new cells replacing the worn out and broken down cells. The food we take in must supply the material for that must supply the material for that purpose. This is particularly important in the young growing individual, and in one recovering from a serious illness when many new cells must be formed. It is of vital importance that the foods we cat contain the necessary elements from which the organism can

build tissue. Secondly, we are using up a con siderable amount of energy all the time. Our body maintains a constant ren temperature, which is twenty to thirty and in winter even more degrees above the temperature of the atmoaphore surrounding us. We are, figuratively speaking, walking radiators. In order to maintain this temperature we are using up energy (heat) and this must be supplied by the food we partake. We are also using up large amounts of energy in exercise, work and play. This also must be supplied

Thirdly, we are eliminating from our sm in the various execreta a certain amount of salts and we must replenish those, as it is essential that we keep the proportion and concentration of the various salts in the organism as constant as possible.

Fourthly, our foods must contain a sufficient amount of vitamins. These comparatively recently discovered in-gredients are very easily destroyed by improper preparation of food and it is very important that the diet con tains a plentiful supply of them else various derangements of health are likely to take place. Lastly, we must drink a sufficient quantity of water. The exhaled air, the perspiration, which must be replaced

How is one to arrange his diet in such a way as to meet all these do-

at Fourteenth Street, New York City.

mands? It is not as difficult as it is self-sufficient and for a normal in dividual there are only few rules to observe. These have to do with the kind of food one should eat-the quan tity, number of meals during the day. prepartion and presrvation of food

Kind of Food The more varied one's diet is the more likely it is to contain all the es-sential elements of food without over loading the digestive organs. Thus the vegetarian must eat large quan titles of food in order to get the ne cessary nutritive substances out of his diet. Roughly we may divide all loods into two large groups: one, the bland foods, which are easy of diges tion, such as milk, well cooked cereals. chopped meat, eggs, well-cooked fish purees, mashed potatoes, toast, soda crackers, plain puddings, junkets. Te the other large group belong substan-ces which are more difficult of diges tion. They stay in the stomach longer and are somewhat irritating to natur Such are spicy and very sour foods coarse vegetables (as cucumbers, cab bage, etc.), tough meats, fried and fatty foods, gravies, pickled foods, The former foods are ore adopted for people with deli digestion, while the latter are as a rule suitable for those who are apt to

uantity of Food and Number of Meals Most people eat too much. Some err in the other direction. It is a common mistake to cut down on one's diet when subject to constipution —this only makes it worse. Eat less in sun mer or when under mental strain. Man ual workers require more food than brain workers. Gauge your food inake also by your weight. If over weight eat more of vegetables and fruit. If underweight eat more falty and starchy food, provided it agrees with your digestion, Eat only three meals a day and drink plenty of water between meals. It is particularly ben eficial to drink water every morning

BROOKWOOD PLAYERS TO PERFORM FRIDAY, MARCH 5

At the Labor Temple, Second Avenue | ternoon at the Workers' University,

The Brookwood Players will give their first New York perfore

three one act plays on Friday, March 5 at 830 P. M. in the Labor Temple I. L. G. W. U. CLASSES nd Avenue at Fourteenth Street. The three plays to be presented are "A Dollar" by David Pinski, 'Pegby Harold Williamson and "The

High School

ct many of our member to come to this performance, as it will be most inspiring to see what well-trained actors these workerstudents are. Among the players will be members of the L. L. G. W. U.

ple" by Susan Glaspell,

We expe

As the capacity of the hall is limit ed, we advise our members to get their tickets in advance at our Educational Department, 2 West 16th St., on Sunday morning and Saturday afWashington Irving High School.

RE-UNION OF STUDENTS AND INSTRUCTORS OF

The annual re-union of students a instructors of our various classes will take place this year on Saturday evening. March 29 in the dining room and gymnasium of Washington Irving

This is the occasion when past and present atudents, teachers, members, officers and friends of our International Union, get together and have a jolly, social time. There will be music, dancing, and delicious eats.

Reservations can already be made the Educational Deservation 1 W. at the Educational Depo-

### Weekly Educational Calendar

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street, Room 530 Saturday, Febrary 27
1:20 P. M. B. J. R. Stolper—A Social Study of English Literature—

Somerset Maughm.-D. H. Lawrence

11 A. M. A. W. Calhoun-The Place of Workers in Modern Civilization

Tuesday, March 2 P. S. 40, 320 E. 20th Street

6:15 P. M. Mildred Fox-Physical Training Class L. L. G. W. U. BUILDING, 3 WEST 16th STREET

Wednesday, March 3 6:20 P. M. Alexander Fichandler—The Eoconomic Br

LOCAL 2 CLUB ROOMS Sunday, February 28

10:30 A. M Max Lev'ne-Economics of the Ladies' Garment Industry LOCAL 9 BUILDING, 67 LEXINGTON AVENUE Saturday, March 6

4 P. M. Max Levine-Economics of the Ladies Garn P. S. 171, 103rd St. Between Madison and Fifth Aves.

8 P. M.—Concert and Group Singing—Prominent Artists will participate.

Dancing after the Concert. bora Boshever, Soprano; Helen Jeffries, Violinist; N. L. Saslavsky, Baritono.

IINITY CENTERS

English classes for beginners, intermediate and advanced students, have a organized for our members in the following Public Schools: P. 8. 25 235 E. 5th St., Manhattan

P.S. 22 220 n. out on Madison and Fifth Aves P.S. 171 162rd St., between Madison and Fifth Aves P.S. 61 Brown Place and 125th St., Bronx. P.S. 61 Crotenf Park E. and Charlotte St., Bronx.

P. S. 150 Christopher Ave. and Sackman St., Brooklys

COURSE ON THE ECONOMIC BASIS OF MODERN CIVILIZATION

By ALEXANDER FICHANDLER

esdays 6.30 P. M. in I.L.G.W.U. Building, 3 West 16th Street

Mr. Alexander Pichandler will give the first of four lessons on the "Eco nomic Basis of Modern Civilization" this Wednesday, March 3 in the L L. G. W. U. class room, 3 West 16th St., at 6.30 P. M.

Mr. Fichandler will discuss the na tural resources of the United States and how this distinguishes it from other countries. He will also discu the great production areas of the world, the methods of production employed, their effect on the social, ecoomic and political life of the pec ple and their relation to the Labor

The lesson lasts one bour from 6.30 to 7.30 P. M. which allows our members to keep their evening

Movement

PHYSICAL TRAINING AND DANCING TUESDAYS 6.15 P. M. IN P. S. 40 Educational Depar

conducting a physical training ch in P. S. 40, 220 E. 20th Street, be tween first and Second avenues The class is under the direction Mildred Fox, who is well known to our members The hour and a half is divided into

three periods, one for physical ex-ercises, one for basketball, and one for social dancing. We urge our members who sit all day at their work opportunity for bodily development P. S. 40 is centrally located and easily accessible to our members by "L" or subway.

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

DR. CALHOUN'S COURSE ON THE PLACE OF WORKERS IN MODERN CIVILIZATION"

Workers' University, Sunday, February 28, 11 A. M., Washington Irving High School.

Dr. Arthur W. Calhoun will follow up A. J. Muste's course on "History and the Workers" with a course of

five lessons on "The Place of Work-ers in Modern Civilization". Dr. Calhoun will show the situ tion in which the workers have been placed by the course of economic and social development. Attention will be given to the position of workers as Producers, as Consumers, as Citizens as Climbers, and as an Insurgent Class. Stress will be placed on the factor that has kept the workers in a position of subordination and on the influences that are tending to develop the independence and self-assertive

rection of a new industrial and socia system free from the slandpoint of psychology, economics, sociology, and politics and is designed to aid in a realistic grappling with the problem confronting the individual worker and the trade union movement today It is important that those who at-tended A. J. Muste's class should come to Dr. Cathoun's five lessons. as they are a continuation of the

ness of the working class in the di-

course on "The Place of Workers in History." The first lesson will be this St day, February 28th, 11 A. M. in Was ington Irving High School, Room 530.

#### Mercy For Millionaires

Once more the Democrats in the Senate bave shown that they don't know an issue when they see one and that they, scarcely less than the Republicans, have been coaxed, bfluffed and bullied by Secretary Mellon and his rich newspaper-owning friends to accept his principle of taxation only king to change details. The prin ciple of the Mellon Bill is simply this: Taxes on the very rich must be re duced, even if it means lengthening the period for paying off the war debt or increasing the proportionate burden upon the small taxpayers, or both

In theory these multi-million whose taxes are to be reduced will then put their money into productive enterprise instead of tax-exempt security and all will be prosperous. It is a preposterous theory. The very rich have escaped part of the burden of have escaped part of the burden of taxation not primarily by investing in tax exempt securities, but by a dozen dedges sanctioned by law or by the procedure of the Treasury Depart ment, This has been proved statistic ally. America is not crying out for more investment capital. On the contrary we are lending investment cap ital to foreign countries at a prodigious rate. America does not need more production power but more consumption power. If all the lumber mills and automobile factories and soft coal mines and the rest which we now have were to be operated at full camailty for one year we should be bur jed by the product. Yet the very rich

will get their reduction. A reduction which cannot be made exceds by making the rest of us pay more than otherwise we should, either in direct taxes or in indirect taxes through the tariff. Why Mr. Mellon and the big newspaper owners like this form of taxation it is easy to see. Why the Democratic Party should fall for it is harder to understand. Perhaps they need campaign funds.

#### The Senate and the Estate Tax

Just about the fairest tax a government can levy is upon inheritances There may be some sort of an argu overtime—for letting a Henry Ford or some other organizer of economic processes pile up riches as his reward There is no argument at all for letting him use those riches to found an economic dynasty to which thousands of workers in future generations shall be subject. One way to prevent this or at least to put limits upon inherited alth and power is through a tax on estates. It can be graduated so as to give special consideration to those who may have special need or special to support from the husband and father of a family.

An inheritance tax tends to correct social injustice without working privation. It is comparatively simple to collect. It ought to be used more and not less to lighten the burdens of indirect taxation upon the poor. There fore, for the Republican-Democratic coalition in the Senate to vote the abo lition of the estate tax was an out rage. It is nonsense to say that the Senators merely left inheritance taxes to the states. A lot of states have no

inheritance tax or very low taxes. It is sound theory to provide for a cer-tain per cent of rebate in the Federal tax on inheritances which are also

We hope that in conference at least as high a tax on estates as that fixed by the House bill will be reimposed. The rate ought-to-be higher. The House was lenient to our millionaires The Democratic-Republican coalition in the Senate went to almost unbe lievable lengths to prove that it believes in government of the country, by politicians, for millionaires.

We happen to have old fashioned notions. Episodes such as that pulled off by Lord Craven and Lady (if we have eir titles right) don't appeal to us, whether the actors in them are countesses or crooks. But it isn't the business of the United States government enforce domestic morality upon titled or untitled foreigners, It might begin at home Obviously it is gross be unfair to admit the man and exclude the lady in the case—a case which is now ended anyway, so far as any affection between them is

A Few Facts About the Coolidge Administration Here are a few facts about the Administration of that great, good

and wise product of the Vermont soil and Massachusets politics-Pres Ident Calvin Coolidge His Department of Justice, at the people's expense, set out on a ruth less persecution of Senator Wheeler in revenge for his part in showing up the oil scandals. This persecution broke down pitiably in the courts. The same Department of Justice whitewashed the Aluminum Trust largely owned by the Secretary of the Treasury. In the Senatorial in-quiry on the subject Coolidge's Attorney General showed an almost up believable ignorance of the work of

his own dpeartment, President Coolidge himself has packed the Interstate Commerce on, the Trade Commiss and the Tariff Board with friends of Big Business, using methods of doubtful political morality to attain that end. He tried both bribes and threats on Mr. Culbertson of the Tariff Commission to get him to hold up the report on sugar. Falling that, the President pigeon-holed the report and finally packed Mr. Culbertson off as to Ru

Finally, Coolidge as usual waited for Lady Lock to save him and us in the coal strike He took no load in bringing about the present compro mise and will take no lead in dealing with the whole coal situation which emphatically, this compromise does not settle.

hers that might be listed, Mr. Coolidge's popularity and the myth of his greatness continue almost unabated Such is the power of newspaper pro paganda. Such is the result of our relative degree of prosperity in stultifying the political conscience and intelligence of the people,

## РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

Что происходит в индустрии.

В вреизводстве женской одежды проистолят сильная борьба между фабрикантами и организованными работи ик. Эксплоататоры-должена в потове за наминой до того озверели, что начали ьести борьбу против рабочих с пелью создать лиские ствретское работи.

Нет возножности описать подробно все то, что проделивают полеза. Но постараемся въратце просмотреть, что предприявнают наши эксплуататоры, и будем готовы стать в защиту витеро сов рабочего илисса и дать издлежащий отнов нашим врагам. Холиева увилали. то невая админестрации конвена мрезпринимает меры дак того, чтобы все мастерския в производстве были хороше организованы. Для втой пели был со-здан Д. Б., Организационный Комитет поторего в приступия к работе. Начали останавлявать работу как в не-юни-ORREST, THE R R TOY DESCRIME MACTED CREX, S ROTODNY BY BAROZHETHEL VOICE вик договора, заключенного между кин-

Хозяевам это не поправилось и они ин повести борьбу против малона Эта работа явио обнаруживаем со ето ровы Ассонвания Аресс Контракторов Они потребовали от венесиного Дресс Денартажента остановять такую работ и вастейчино требовали, чтобы компон арежде чем будет предпринимать меры фотив накого дабо фабриланта или его джабера, взвещах бы хозяев за 24 часа раньше, пешели будут предприваты меа. Это означает, что контрактор этечения 24 часов сможет окончить свою работу и выбросить рабочих на удвиу. На это комон не согласился, так как в договоре с Джаб Ассоциацией ясно гопорытел, что работа делжна быть отнята у контракторы в тот же момент, когда конвол найдет этт мастерскую не-конволной или нарушившей договор с юнконом. Ассоциация фабранантов начала саботировать работу тем, что представи-теля от 100мея отназыванием нейти с

ские для расследования жалоб, в то преми когда требовалось ремедленного Юнион послад письмо тозийской ассоциации с заквлением, что они нару-шают договор. Президент хезийской асдин ответил, что они готовы иметь тенференцию с юшпеном для узажения дал свое согласие. Но в назвачения цень представители от ассоциации долист не ливлись на конферсицию и стали подготовляться в борьбе с юниском. Юниси послал им второс письмо с занарушиля дговор и, не откладывая на TAITA WHEN HARRY RESCHAPATE C TAX-THE TAPMON ACCOMMENDED IN STREET, SHORTH

представителями от юннова в мастер-

с желанием с каждым из имх подписы гать отдельный договор, так как ассоплация нарушила колментивный договор. Действуя самостоятельно, предвителя южнона помля один по мастерcure (ex unexcressrené xecuécteé ac CORRADEM

Ассепания фабрикантов не то наружила деговор с юниском, но опи пошла дальне: потеряв всякую человечество совесть (ворможно, что у инх еи не было), она обратилась в высший ста и просила выдать приказ (инкинов), чтобы южиев не вчез прави вести забастовки против хозлев. 19-го февраля дело слушалось в су-

де, где хознева старались представить вовую администрацию юннона в також CIRCUMINAL WINE UNIVERSAL VALUE еще Америка не зивла. Юппон с своей сторовы доказал, васновко позвёская стдыя отложил дело на вторине 23-го

MOMERTY II ARTS OTHOR MOMERAN. В четорт 18-го февраля состоями

шан-чэрмен мятин, на котором едино гласко решено принять вызов коляся и ответить забастоккой. 23-го февраля для этой цели был соская нассовый интинг всех вабочих на пресс-мастерских чтобы выяснять положение в пидустрии и принять околбательное меррі против насвляя со стороны фабра Митинг был многолюдимй и прошел

веська окиваенно в симеле поминания рабочини тех вопросси, которые пред-CTORIN HW DOMESTA.

Тов. Замериал отпрыв матинг и ло по обрасовка слему, которую должева смітрали так подорно, чтобы получить в Высшен Суде право на порабоменне

менный управляющий Дресс-департа мента, который призоким эсо свое стаменя для того, чтобы помочь рабочны набазиться от ветия наразитов, оказался сильно угомисивым, все-же призывал DESCRIPT HE TOTALE MUCKEDISTACE DO DOпросу решения Высшего Суда, но такие жер Д. Б. Гайман также высказал стое мисиво по поводу опласива решенка CYTAR

Виступал делий ряд ораторов из работих мастерских и выспазывали свое мнение в том смысле, что хотя рабочие и не налучили того, что они дол-жим были бы получить, по считаясь с обстоятельствами, признали решение победой над хозисками и предлагали принять деклад о репультатах соглаше ния между сторонами.
Последням выступил адвонат-Ротон-берт, адвонат вижения, защищанияй ра-

бочих от хозаев в Высшем Суде. Оп произвес очень содержательную и умwere near 1D on toxing successors что судья Проскауер отказал фабраказ там в их просьбе и на скамъе подсудадари правильному действию вовой алминистрация). Судья Просказер поставо-лял, что обе стороны обизаны стрего циять все то, что сказано в договоре и когда хозлева будут нарушать дегевор, то южвок не должен вызывать забастовки; установленное жалованье забастовки; установление жалование рабочее должны получать полностью, веденлячение жалованые рабочем за проведнее время полича должны вис-сти исмедлению; комилейи-клойрис 10-PROBA TORKEN NEWSCHOUSE DOCKSETS LIS расследования жалоб; все свориме во просы, которые не смогут узадить обе стороны, должен решать безнартийный председатель, руководствулсь всеми правизами договора, а если же председа-тель уклонится от правил договора, тогда сам судья Проскајер решит вопрос так,

кан сказаво в договоре. Доклад и договор быле приняты еди-ногласно. Забастопка не будет об'явлена в дрес-видустрии контр. ассен, так как хознева потерисли

Собрание Отдела. В поисдельник 1-го марта, в Парод-ном Доме, 315 Пст 10-ая ул., П. П.,

состоятся очередное собрание Дресс и Казукиейкеров Р.-И. Отдела. Пачало ровно в 8 часов встера. Присутствие всех члевов обплательно.

Ленция в Отделе.

Ленции в Отделе.
В ватиму, 5-го карта, в Нареднов Доме, 315 Ист 10-ая ум., состоятся лекцяя на тему: "Натуральные богатегна 
Соединенных Штатев", Лестор Радиви-

Начиная с следующего № "Джостис" заметии в собраниях будут веча-таться и на польсием изыке. Секретарь А. Сауму.

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#### The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The end of the first week of the break with the union by the association saw no change in the external aspect of the situation. Its one important phase lies in the fact that the association has not, as it so fondly hoped it would, secure an injunction against the union as yet."

Attempts to Straighten ut Dispute When the union and the associa tion's representatives appeared before Justice Programer in the matter of the sociation's application for an injune tion, the justice said that he would "sit with you until dawn, Wednesday in an effort to bring the parties to gether, after remarking to the effect that the controversy is a needless

The suggestion was accepted that representations of the union and the association meet in the chambers of the Justice on Tuesday, February 23, where an effort would be made by him to bring the two sides to some up

This was conditioned, h the willingness of both sides not to take any measures of aggressive The union had proceeded with the calling of a meeting where the ones tion of action was to have been do cided upon. After the action of the court, however, this meeting was noned

Refers to Failures of Association The main argument put forth by the counsel for the union, Mr. Rothen berg, against the granting of the injunction was that the association had broken off the agreement and that it no longer evisted

He emphasized the failures on the part of the association to live up to tant decisions of impa men. Pointing to the refusal by the ation to hire a sufficient nu of clerks for the purpose of taking up complaints and making inves tions, the union's attorney said the this did not show a willingness on the part of the employees to ablde by the agreement.

The present climax which brought the situation to a head was mainly caused by the interference on the part of the association in the union's strikes anginst jobbers who dealt with non-union shops, A glaring instance of this was with respect to the International Dress Company, which em ployed a number of non-union shops

he association in this instance refused to send its representatives in company with the union's busi agent on investigations necessary for the adjustment of this violation on the part of the jobber. Situation Unchanged

When the union concluded that the association meant to break the agree ment, it proceeded with making ar rangements for the signing of independent agreements with the mem bers of the association. No general strike was contemplated, however The only action the union planned to take was against those of the conwho refused to deal with

The hearing in the court's cham ers took place last Tuesday February 23. No result could be known un til the following day. If any imp ant decision was arrived at before this issue of "Justice" goes to press. It will be found on the first page. This report must be in the har the editor by Tuesday night. At the time of writing no further important developments were known than those recorded here. Joint Roard Discusses Com

At the last meeting of the Joint Board and at a special meeting of the Board of Directors held the latter part of last week, these bodies discussed the letter of Mr. George Gordon Battle, chairman of the Govern-or's Special Mediation Commission in the Cloak Industry.

In this letter the union is not that the hearings had been set for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, March 6, 7 and 8. The union is further inthe full affernoon of Saturday to matand especially to the question of shop

"All day Sunday will be set ask for consideration of the feas establishing guaranteed periods of em ployment and of the proposed spe registration of sub-manufacturers On Monday the remaining subjects, such as wage scales, unionization of examiners, and minimum product costs for sub-manufacturers will be

taken un. "In case any of the parties wish to bring up new subjects, the Comm sion should be informed as far in advance of the hearings as possible." Among the important points dis cussed was the question touched upon in the last paragraph of the letter

just quoted in part. Both the Board of Directors and the Joint Board de cided that they would re-submit all of the demands previously submitted. Of the several principal points of the original program of the union only two have so far been guaranteed by the mediators These are the unem ployment insurance fund and the sani-

form label The other demands-limitation contrateors, guaranteed period of employment, a raise in wages and the forty-hour week, remain to be won.

Fined For Scabbing Among the cases which the Execu tive Board had under consideration at its meeting on Thursday, February

18, was one which concerned two cutters of Bernstein & Greenholtz This shop was scabbing for cuite a fnumber of weeks for the firm of Louis Cohen, while the union conducted a strike against both firms. Recently, the shop was settled by the Joint Board.

the settlement, the office learned that the cutters as well as the other workers of the shop who were scabbing during the entire period of the strike were not summ before the Grievance Committee to account for their actio

At the February 18 meeting of the Executive Board the manager reped that the two cutters admitted their guilt, that is, of having worked for the striking firm during the strike together with the rest of the workers Upon their plea for leniency and ting into consideration that out of e entire shop these two cutters will be the only ones to be disciplined, the

SPECIAL NOTICE LINEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND NOTICE

Registration of the unemployed workers for payment of insurance for the spring season of 1926 started February 1st and will continue during the season.

Every cutter who is unemployed, unattached to any shop, is to register.

The registration of unemployed cutters takes place every Wednesday during the time of their unemployment at the Unemployment Insurance Office at 122 West 18th Street.

Executive Board decided to impose a fine of fifty dollars upon each of owing to their working with non-ur Miscellaneous Cutters Meet The members of the Miscellane

Division recently held an interesting meeting in Arlington Hall. Following the report by the office, a general dison ensued, during the cou which the problems of the trade were Inst now Local 91 the organi

tion composed of the operators in the children's dress, bath robe and wrapper and kimono lines, together with Local 10, is conducting the renewal of arresments which expired this

of the local, together with Brother Philip Ansel, have been in conference with the individual employees Since no other demands were consi dered except that of a raise in wages no unusual steps were taken with a view to the renewal of agreements As respects the white goods ind

try, that is, the shops manufacturing ladies' underwear, the usual activitie prevail. The agreement in this trade has still another year to go. Hence no steps will be taken for any kind of organization work until some the from now. In the meantime the office is faced with the ordinary, normal activities.

In spite of the fact that no org ization work is being planned, the office does manage to secure increfor underwear cutters here and there. Some difficulty was experienced with two of the larger shops which employed non-union cutters. these were either forced to quit their employment upon their-failure to join the union and others toined.

Brother Fred Ratner, one of the members of the Miscellaneous Divi sion on the Executive Board, discussed the report and expressed the opinion that seme steps should be taken to prepare for the organization of the non-union shops. He also sug gested that the underwear cutters should become more active and ald the office in unearthing violations the same as the active members in the cloak and dress divisions are doing.

Organization Work Continues The work of organizing the un ennised shops in the dress industry continues in spite of a lull in the trade. During the past ten days or so the organization department has been mainly taken up with receiving the union shops called out on strike against some of the larger jobbers

whose union shops were stopped of

somewhat the union's main object, against the open shops, due to the

How many of the open shops, and there are still quite a number of such shops—can be organized during the present lull in the trade is a matter of guess-work. The union, how eery, does not contemplate giving up its special organization department

in Sturvesant Casino. At the time of writing no word had hed the union with regard to the application for an injunction by the striking firm of Maurice Rentner, Roth sides had submitted their papers and presented their arguments and are now waiting for a decision by the court. Picketing goes on in accordance with the restrictions laid down

by the temporary papers. Report of Dress Complaints and Adjustments

(Continued from last week) Expelled members working In favor of union \_

Out of business . Cutters are members of the firm In favor of the union ... TOTAL Cutters are violating union rules In favor of union \_

Firms paid fines for cutters' ad\_Insufficient evidence TOTAL

Firms refused to pay wages due cutters In favor of union \_

Out of business-case refrred to Firms refused to pay agreed wages

In favor of union \_ Unfounded-no evidence Open shop

Firms refused to pay increases as per new agreement In favor of union-TOTAL

Firms refused to pay for holiday In favor of union-TOTAL Cutters are not receiving an equal share of work

In favor of union . Open shop TOTAL .

13 Cutters removed; rejected by Examination Comm In favor of union-TOTAL

Cutters removed by order of Executive Board In favor of union-TOTAL Cuters not living up to agreements in favor of union —TOTAL 83 Cutters who falled to procure their

In favor of union-TOTAL ....

#### Cutters, Special Attention! All members of the Cloak and Dress Divisions are i

structed to either renew their old working cards or obtain new ones for the coming season, beginning January 1, 1926. All members found violating this provision of the con-

stitution will render themseves subject to punishment by the Executive Roard -Executive Board, Local 10.