

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."
—Job 27.8

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

"Workers of the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains."

Vol. VIII, No. 22.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1926

PRICE 3 CENTS

President Sigman Off For Boston

To Observe Gains Won in Recent Campaign

At the request of the Boston Joint Board, and of Vice-President Julius Hochman, International representative in the Boston district, President Morris Sigman, left this Thursday afternoon for that city. He expects to remain in Boston over the week end, returning to New York on Tuesday, June 1st.

President Sigman is visiting Boston in order to acquaint himself first hand with the work done and results accomplished in that city in the last few months under the direction of Vice-President Julius Hochman, the strike in the cloak and dress trades, the introduction of the Prosnan's Label and the establishment of a joint board of sanitary control.

The Boston I. L. G. W. U. organization has been strengthened materially since the recent drive was launched and the above-mentioned strikes were brought to a successful conclusion. The only unorganized women's wear shops remaining at present in Boston are some dress shops in the suburbs and a number of raincoat factories. President Sigman will take up the subject of organizing the latter trade with the officials of the newly organized raincoat makers' local, No. 24.

Board of Directors Discusses Report

Special Strike Machinery Committee at Work—Commission's Recommendations Read Before Joint Board Delegates—President Sigman Present at Meeting and Answers Questions.

Last week was given over nearly entirely in cloakmaker union circles in New York to discussions of the report of the Governor's Special Commission containing recommendations of a number of work and production changes offered as a basis for incorporation in the agreement that would have to be entered with the various employers' associations after the expiration in a few weeks of the agreements current in the trade now. It was the topic of animated exchange of opinion wherever cloakmakers and dressmakers congregated—in shops, on street corners in the garment district, and at section and branch meetings.

Report Read at Joint Board Meeting. Naturally enough, the report of the mediators served as the principal subject of interest at the last meeting of the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Unions on Friday, May 21. Upon the suggestion of President Sigman, who attended the meeting of the Joint Board for the first time in many months, the report was read in

full to the delegates by Secretary Joseph Fish, who followed his reading from copies of "Justice" of last week, the only English language periodical in the city which contained on that day the complete report of the Commission. The Joint Board, however, did not take up a formal discussion of the report, but decided to refer it to the Board of Directors for analysis.

The Board of Directors has held two meetings since—one on Monday afternoon, May 24, at the Council Room of the I. L. G. W. U. Building, and another on Wednesday afternoon, May 26, in the assembly room of the Italian Labor Center, 231 East 14th Street, at which a full discussion of the mediators' recommendations took place. President Sigman attended the first meeting (Continued on Page 2)

Ladies' Tailors Vote To Stay Unaffiliated

Local 38 Decides For Second Time by Referendum Not to Affiliate with Cloak and Dress Joint Board

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

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

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

Boston Pressers' Local Is 20 Years Old

Local 12 Will Celebrate Anniversary in June

Brother Henry Tuckman, in a communication, informs us that the Cloak and Dress Pressers' Union of Boston, Local 12, will celebrate its 20th anniversary at a banquet on June 29, 1926. The affair will take place at the Hebrew School Hall, Glenway Street, Dorchester.

The Boston pressers expect a large gathering of friends and fellow workers of the Boston trade union move-

ment at their anniversary. Several of the leading officers of the I.L.G.W.U. expressed their readiness to be present.

Secretary Tuckman of Local 12 desires to convey the information to all members of this organization that they may obtain tickets for themselves and their families from the arrangement committee of this banquet, and they are asked to do so in time.

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

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

The I. L. G. W. U. will be represented at the next convention of the National Woman's Trade Union, which meets in Kansas City, Mo., on June 12, through Mrs. Adolph Bock, a Chicago dressmaker, and an active member of Local 100.

This is the tenth biennial convention of the League. In the twenty years of its existence, this unique organization of trade union workers and sympathizers has done a great deal of constructive and educational work among the working women of this country, and during its early days has carried the brunt of a number of industrial clashes in the women's wear trades in New York City, Chicago, and other producing centers.

On the agenda of the Woman's Trade Union League's convention in Kansas City there is, among others, the subject of organizing the unorganized women workers. The League has had two committees in the field during last years, one in New York and an-

other in Chicago, studying and compiling the crystallized opinion of active workers and students of the labor movement on this knotty problem. The New York branch of the League is also cooperating with the movement recently launched by the A. F. of L. to organize women workers in the New Jersey industrial district.

Decoration Day A Holiday for Cloakmakers and Dressmakers

Next Monday, May 31st, is Decoration Day, a legal holiday for all cloakmakers and dressmakers in New York City. Week workers are to receive pay in full for this day.

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

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

Designers Vote To Strike For Union Recognition

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

At a meeting last Saturday afternoon at the Hotel Pennsylvania, the Designers' Union, Local 46, decided to declare a general strike of all designers in the cloak industry at some time in the near future because of the failure of the governor's commission to recommend the granting of the union's demand for recognition of the designers' local.

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

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

The demands to the employers follow:

1. Every manufacturer is to be contractually bound to employ a designer.
2. The minimum wage for designers is to be \$95 per week.
3. There shall be a trial period con-

sisting of one week, after which time continuation of employment shall automatically imply a guaranty of six months' employment on the agreed salary.

4. If, however, no engagement results from two trials, the manufacturer may select and engage a third designer for six months, who would not then be subject to any trial.

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

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

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

Dr. George Price Leaves For Europe

To Study Labor Health Conditions Abroad

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

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

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

I. L. G. W. U. Greets World Migration Congress in London

As reported several weeks ago in "Justice", a world migration congress, to discuss ways and means of coordinating the flow of labor from country to country and to deal with problems concerning migration, was held in London, England, from May 18 to 21. This congress was convened by the International Federation of Trades Unions and the Labor Socialist International.

Among the resolutions that were dealt with by the congress one called for the fixing of international regulations that would insure the prompt and smooth transfer of immigrant workers from their unions in the old countries to the competent unions in the new. Another called upon all trade union centers to do all in their power by propaganda of every kind to stimulate the organization of immigrant workers in trade unions, and a third resolution stressed the importance of trade union centers securing the equality of treatment of immi-

grant members in respect to all trade union benefits.

The I. L. G. W. U. was invited to attend this congress through the International Clothing Workers' Federation, of which it is a member. Unable to attend the congress through a delegate, the I. L. G. W. U., however, sent a message, signed by President Sigman, pledging our Union's support to the work. The cable reads as follows: "The World Migration Congress, High Holborn, London, England. Greetings. Our full support to Migration Congress."

MORRIS SIGMAN,
President, I. L. G. W. U.

The Joint Preparatory Commission of the congress consisted of the following members:

Leo Joushaux, C. Mertens and John W. Brown and L. de Brouckere, C. T. Cramp and Dr. H. Diamond. A report of the congress' achievement will appear in a later issue of "Justice".

Dressmakers Call for Help To Fur Strikers

To All Dressmakers, Members of Local 22

Sisters and Brothers,

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

For fourteen weeks, twelve thousand furriers have been engaged in one of the most bitter struggles to win their justified demands.

For fourteen weeks they have bravely withstood the most brutal treatment at the hands of the police and gendarmes hired by the bosses. Many of them have been sentenced to long jail terms, but their ranks have remained unbroken.

Now, at the beginning of the sixteenth week of their struggle when victory is almost at hand, they call on us for financial help with which to bring their great fight to a successful conclusion.

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

the backing of the bosses in the cloak and dress industry. The furriers were the first on the battle front, and the outcome of their strike will vitally effect the future of the workers in our industry.

It is, therefore, the duty of every dressmaker to answer promptly this call for aid.

The Dressmakers, have at all times, understood their duty toward other workers, and have always been the first to respond to the aid of all struggling workers.

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

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

Fraternally yours,
Executive Board, Local No. 22

Board of Directors Discusses Report

(Continued from Page 1)

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

Strike Machinery Committee Busy

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

The pre-strike committee, consisting of all local managers and of five delegates of the Joint Board, appointed two weeks ago, has held two sessions already, on Thursday, May 20 and Tuesday, May 25, at which the subject of chairman and directors for the various strike sub-committees was gone into. The details of this activity will be announced later.

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

When President Matthew Wolf of The Union Labor Life Insurance Company arrived at his office one morning last week he found a check for \$4,908 from the Detroit Steamfitters and Helpers' Protective Association, Local 36. The check was forwarded by Secretary-Treasurer Daniel O'Connor.

This check bought for the Detroit local union eighty shares of Union Labor Life Insurance Company stock—the limit which any local union can buy. This local union "shot the roll" for all it could get in the big labor insurance company backed by the American Federation of Labor.

Upon this stock the wise steamfitters of Detroit will draw interest from the day the check was deposited in Washington—and dividends when the company begins to serve labor and earn money for its labor stockholders.

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

These are one day's evidences of the response of local unions to the Union Labor Life Insurance Company's offer of stock. "Labor is showing that it has the vision to appreciate the tremendous possibilities of life insurance for labor," says Mr. Wolf. "Each day brings its own proofs and its own gratifications."



THE AMERICAN HEALTH CONGRESS

The First American Health Congress was held under the auspices of the National Health Council in Atlantic City last week. Sixteen national public health agencies participated, and 8,000 delegates registered. Among them were the most prominent leaders in the health movement of this country. Many formal papers were read, dealing with the various problems of health. These were permeated with optimism, pointing out the fact that human life is being prolonged and the effect of disease weakened. This was ascribed to the advancement of medical science and sanitation and the effect of the educational activities carried on by the various organizations for preventive measures. There was very little discussion.

But no reference was made to the economic aspect and to the contribution which the American Labor Movement made to health improvement. No mention was made of the struggles carried on by organized labor for shorter hours, higher wages, better sanitary conditions in the shops and for better housing, and that without the gains of the workers through their unions it would be almost impossible to make progress in the prolongation of life and the preservation of health. It is regrettable that the officers of the National Health Council did not find it necessary to have on its program representatives of the American Labor Movement to speak on this problem. As much as we appreciate the contribution which science has made in this instance and the educational campaign carried on by the various health organizations; no one is so naive as to believe that much could have been accomplished in improving the health of the nation without a higher standard of living for the majority of the American people who depend on their daily work for a livelihood.

An exhibit was held at the Steel Pier, the headquarters of the Congress. The various booths of social and commercial health organizations demonstrated the constructive social work which has been done by these health agencies. Here the Labor Movement was represented by the booth of the Union Health Center of the I. L. G. W. U. The efforts of the Union Health Center to improve the health of our members and to impress them with the necessity and possibility of preventive measures were demonstrated by the various charts and posters which were displayed, and by the literature which was distributed. Scores of visitors showed great interest in the work of the Union Health Center and asked many questions. The attractive posters describing the "Typhoid" label called forth much interest.

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Passaic—Where Ladies Work

By KATHERINE H. AMEND

"I've travelled a lot—New York and Hartford and Rhode Island and even Philadelphia, but I tell you, honest to God, I never saw no place where ladies have got to work like they do here. Lots of plain ladies work sometimes,—maybe they have just one or two kids and they can leave 'em with their mother or his mother so they can work and get ahead a bit,—but here in Passaic they have got to work. My sister here worked when she was expecting with her eighth and was that big she couldn't hardly reach THEIR apron. That's hard, and when you're that way, stretching and reaching and standing on your feet ten hours without even stopping to eat your sandwiches. She had a real good foreman at the last and he used to pretend not to see if she stayed a few minutes in the toilet to rest. God knows she had to be pretty tired to stay long in the toilets at the Botany. Smells and water on the floor and dirt! But the other foreman—why, he'd yell at her not to stop when she was going to the toilet.

"And she did her housework too, mind you. Come home and get him up and something to eat and the kids clean for school and feed the little ones and make the beds and get the dinner. Then maybe she'd lay down a bit in her clothes with the babies on

the bed back of her till the big girl got home from school. Olga was eleven and could do pretty good, cook the supper, you know, so my sister could sleep till she had to go back to the mill at seven. It ain't right but I ask you what could she do? Her husband, countin' slack time couldn't get more than twenty-seven a week and you know with shoes and rent and all you just can't get along with hat. That's what I say—here ladies have got to work. I ain't a striker myself,—my husband he's a cook, but I go on the picket line every day. His people are all in it and it ain't right, so it ain't.

"Some think it would be good to go back if they wouldn't take off the ten per cent but my sister says the bosses would just take it next month and they would be starving for nothing now.

"No, ma'am, when ladies have got to work like they do here, nothing can't be worse, even starving."

"Excuse me a minute, Angela, what did you come out here for today? You ain't going to help the strike by gettin' pneumonia, I ain't sayin' that."

"Angela, little and black-eyed, protested, "I don't want to miss the parade."

"For conversation I said, 'Won't the truant officer get you if you stay out of school?'"

"Angela doesn't go to school. She's fifteen and her mother's feet have give out. Somebody's got to work and her father is dead two years and there are two other little kids. Her father

was in the dye works and standin' in the hot steam and the wet floors and going home afterwards in the cold seemed to go to his lungs. His street clothes had to hang in the steam, too, you know, and he wasn't over day. Angela here works cleaning needles. That ain't so damp but she has to stoop all day and it makes her back ache so she can't hardly unbend when at his night."

Angela herself volunteered, "It ain't the work that's so hard—it's the leaning and the dust. But for the very worst is the bugs—big black wood-bugs. I hate them, and the roaches. They smell so and they get so fat and sometimes they crawl up your skirts."

These stories are not exceptions, as I, Thomas-like, had believed when I heard them from others. They are a part of an overwhelming serfdom forced on helpless people within fifteen miles of the prodigal luxury of Fifth Avenue.

For example, there was an Italian woman. Pressure must be truly terrible to drive a middle-aged Italian woman to public revolt and the picket line. She has the face of a person done a thousand years, yellow skin drawn too tight over a thin nose and bad cheek-bones, temples sunken and eyes hopeless, hopeless. Editors would label a photograph of her a fake and refuse it. Angela told me that she supports five children by her night work. Driven every moment by a foreman, by the need to cook, to sew, to clean, never rested, sucked dry of every feeling but desire to sleep, she is still unable to make enough to care for her hungry brood. Her face is very scant but it hardly needed Angela's interpretation to supplement the gestures that accompanied her words as she told her bitter story, ending with the crowning word that she had not even been able to stop to drink coffee with her mid-night bread and cheese.

"The foreman he yell, 'You Godamnonbeech, what you stop that machine?'"

A wise soul once said that there is no successful fighter but injustice and anyone who wants to find out why there is a strike in Passaic in the textile mills, needs only to ask those who stand in the picket lines in this town where ladies have got to work

For Sacco and Vanzetti

By ALBERT F. COYLE, Editor, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

Every worker ought to feel his blood boil in deep indignation at the thought that two innocent men, whose sole crime has been loyalty to their fellow workers, are soon to be judicially murdered in the civilized state of Massachusetts unless the combined protest of organized labor throughout the land leads the governor of that state to interpose his power in behalf of so-called justice.

No fair-minded man can dispute the facts in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. The prosecuting attorney not only suppressed evidence that would prove their innocence, but framed up their evidence now admitted to be false. Even some of his own witnesses have turned against him, and the sworn statements of experts prove that these men did not fire the fatal bullets in the payroll hold-up.

Sacco and Vanzetti are being herded to the agony of the electric chair for one reason, and for one reason only: They have dared to interfere with the profits of the big non-union mill owners of Massachusetts by endeavoring to organize their employes into bona fide trade unions.

Some months ago a reader of our journal wrote me complaining that we should not interest ourselves in the fate of "radical foreign agitators". My

reply was that Sacco and Vanzetti were no more radical than the labor movement itself, since they were merely striving to improve the lot of their fellow workers by organization; and the fact that they are of foreign birth is all the more reason why our courts should be above suspicion in meting out justice to them, for the true test of liberty in any government is not the justice given to the strong and powerful, but rather the justice received by the weakest and dumbest members of the community.

The skilled workers of America should also remember that once anti-union employers are allowed to use the courts to murder labor organizers like Sacco and Vanzetti without a vehement and effective protest from every worker in the land, soon these same enemies of labor will strike for higher marks, and slich freedom and erea life itself from those organized workers who now think themselves safe and comfortable. Tyranny grows by what it feeds upon. Its victory in doing to death Sacco and Vanzetti will cost the whole labor movement dear.

Only one way is open to us to save the lives of these two innocent men. We must call with united voice upon the governor and the Supreme Court of the state of Massachusetts to review the false frame-up evidence on which these two workers have been convicted, and to give them their liberty as an act of belated justice.

NOW THE FIGHT IS ON!

The fight is on in real earnest! Not that the Passaic Textile strike has not had its course. It has. The police have taken the reins on the heads of the men, women and children on strike, have been here all over the week. We have just had our BLOODY FRIDAY! Strikers, walking home peacefully, saw a sad street, were assaulted most brutally by a whiskey-maddened "policeman," and whiskey men to keep up the courage of the arms of the law!

But the fight is on in real earnest now because the BOSSES HAVE ORGANIZED THEIR UNION AND THE STRIKE HAS BEGUN! They have decided to KITE to beat the Textile strikers and the National Union made by the NEW TEXTILE BOSSES. NOW THE FIGHT IS ON!

HOW THE TEX TILES HAVE A UNION! They have decided to KITE to beat the Textile strikers and the National Union made by the NEW TEXTILE BOSSES. NOW THE FIGHT IS ON!

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YOU SEE—THE STRIKE IS NOT OVER! The fight is on in real earnest. Now you must get down to the work of helping the Textile strikers and the National Union. You must get a little stronger distance a Passaic policeman's club, but you can do it. You must get a little stronger distance a Passaic policeman's club, but you can do it. You must get a little stronger distance a Passaic policeman's club, but you can do it.

1. Organize a Passaic Strikers' Relief Conference in your city AS SOON.
 2. Make a HOUSE TO HOUSE COLLECTION in your city.
 3. Make a collection in YOUR SHOP.
 4. Request your union and fraternal organizations to make a collection of money out of its treasury.
 5. Organize a BAKAR MASS MEETING, CONCERT or other affair for the benefit of the Passaic Strikers.
 6. Send in address below for CONTRIBUTION LISTS AND COLLECT EVERYTHING HERE.
 7. WHAT WE ARE DOING: We need and require about 15,000 strikers and dependents.
 8. Our children's shoe distributors contributed nothing during the strike.
 9. Five picket line lunch counters serve and maintain 15,000 strikers on a picket duty.
 10. Two children's kitchen feed a thousand children daily.
 11. Two physicians take care of the sick and the clubbed strikers.
 12. A total of 15 strikers perform all details of this relief work WITHOUT REMUNERATION.
- And now I invite everywhere for the special children's relief campaign! I invite you to take care of the children. Another children's kitchen where the two thousand hungry strikers' kiddies may be fed!
- We need now hundreds of children in the homes of friends and additional funds to camp so we may give them health and strength to withstand the summer exploitation of the textile bosses and make money for them in the future hands of organized labor.
- Add us to every way and you'll help us build a nation!
- GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE
TEXTILE STRIKERS' UNION
PASSAIC AND VICINITY
112 Main Avenue, Passaic, New Jersey.

With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

By JOSEPH FISH, Secretary-Treasurer.

A meeting of the Joint Board was held on Friday, May 21, 1926 at the Auditorium of the International, 3 W. 145th Street.

Committees:
M. Kostinsky, representative of the Amalgamated Tobacco Workers Union who are on strike against the National Hum Cigar Co. requests financial and moral assistance from the Joint Board.

The request is referred to the Finance Committee.
Sister Esther Freedman, of the International Unity House Committee, requests the delegates of the Joint Board to cooperate with them by boosting the Unity House with a view to making this summer season a huge success.

Communications:
Local No. 82 writes against the excessive expenditures of the Joint Board during the past few months and requests that this condition be remedied as soon as possible.

Secretary-Treasurer Fish explains that as soon as the situation in the cloak industry will be adjusted the managers of the locals will be called upon to look into this matter.
The Joint Board is invited to attend conference on Saturday, May 29th at 10 A. M. in Passaic, N. J. to support the Passaic Textile Strike.

The invitation is accepted and Brother Weissberg and Weiss are delegated to attend.

On motion it is decided that the Joint Board send a delegation and telegram in the demonstration in Madison Square Garden favoring the treaty hour week.

Brothers Oiklin, Freier, Greenberg, Forer, Artch, Landsberg, Davidoff, Brokop, Terminal, Clipse, Molen, Bronson and Sister Kronhardt are appointed to represent the Joint Board at Madison Square Garden.

General Manager's Report:
Brother Hyman reports having attended the conference in Washington called by the Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born Citizens, at which many labor and fraternal organizations were represented. The conference decided to make every effort to appeal to labor and other organizations to carry on the work with in their respective organizations to combat the anti-alien bills at present before Congress.

Brother Hyman's report is approved. Secretary-Treasurer Fish then reads the report of the Governor's Advisory Commission. General Manager Hyman and President Morris Sigman discuss this report, after which it is referred to the Board of Directors, who shall meet on Monday to consider the Commission's recommendations and report back to the Joint Board, at its special session on Wednesday. The meeting is then adjourned.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly
Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office: 3 West 161st Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2144

MORRIS SIGMAN, President A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer
MAX D. DANISH, Editor

Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.00 per year.
Vol. VIII, No. 22. New York, Friday, May 28, 1926
Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 3, 1912.
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 23, 1918.

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Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
 Office: 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2148

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 MAX D. DANISH, Editor

Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.00 per year.

Vol. VIII, No. 22, Friday, May 28, 1926

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under No. 1047, Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under No. 1102, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 23, 1919.

EDITORIALS

GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION INDICTS JOBBERS

It is too early yet to give in these columns the Union's attitude and mood with regard to the final recommendations issued by the Governor's Advisory Commission a few days ago. The leadership of the workers' organization in the New York cloak industry has barely had the time to analyze in full the report of the commissioners and to give it the thorough and all-sided consideration it justly deserves.

For the moment, we may merely state that it is a remarkable document, conceived and carried out in a spirit of sincere service and of a sturdy desire to get to the bottom of the facts of a highly complicated and difficult industrial situation. And irrespective of what the ultimate action of the Union might be with regard to the Commission's recommendations—whether in the interests of our workers it will be compelled to reject or accept the outline of reforms suggested in this report as a basis for the negotiation of an agreement—one thing appears certain: The analysis of conditions in the cloak industry contained in this document and the outspoken and concise manner in which it is presented, stamp it as a valuable contribution to the effort of the constructive forces in that industry to pull it out from its present state of demoralization, waste and irresponsibility.

To us, the most gratifying part of this report—and we say it without committing any one's opinion to the practical inferences and suggestions contained in it—lies in the fact that it vindicates fully the stand of the Union, its point of view and industrial outlook upon every fundamental issue that has stirred the wide circles of our organization and has been the subject of controversy between our Union and the employers in the past few years. Whatever else may be said about the Commission's report—it accepts practically the Union's criticism of the present state of affairs in the cloak industry, and this fact, in itself, is a tribute to the sound judgment and clear-sightedness of our leadership who had offered this analysis of the condition of the industry and had submitted the demand for a number of badly-wanted reforms some three years ago.

For years the Union has been saying, in its press and at public hearings, that the jobbing-submanufacturing system, which today controls about three-fourths of cloak production in the New York market, has grown up as a method calculated primarily to escape labor responsibility in production. The Union has charged the jobber with being a manufacturer who would shirk responsibility for work conditions in the shops controlled by him by raising the contractor screen in front of him. It has blamed the jobber for creating a wholesome cut-throat competition in the trade between contractor and contractor and thereby becoming responsible for a tremendous amount of economic waste that is in the end being paid for by the workers. It has claimed that the unregulated and uncontrolled jobber system is responsible for the short season in the cloak industry becoming continually shorter and employment less regular and more hazardous.

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

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

"The jobber in the cloak and suit industry differs from the jobber in other industries. Instead of merely being a wholesale distributor, he is an indirect manufacturer. He purchases his materials and then farms out the production to an elastic and shifting group of small sub-manufacturers who follow his instructions as to style. . . . Through owning the cloth and through directing the flow of orders into the sub-manufacturing shops, the jobbers are the real capitalists in this large branch of the manufacturing process, they do not directly employ labor, and consider themselves free from responsibility.

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

And furthermore:

"In determining relationship between jobber, sub-manufacturer and workers we should be concerned not so much with the form as with the substance. By whatever name he may call himself, the jobber controls working conditions; he controls employment, and that element of control imposes upon him the responsibility that he shall so conduct his business that proper working standards may be upheld instead of undermined, and that employment may be stabilized instead of demoralized. . . . (It) takes care of."

And now, let us listen to the Commission's report with refer-

ence to the Union's charge of fostering destructive competition between the submanufacturers:

"The sub-manufacturers usually have no contact whatever with the retail trade. Their outlet is throughout the jobbers. They cannot create a demand for their production. They have, for the most part, not enough capital to purchase materials. They seek work and materials from the jobbers. In soliciting orders from the jobbers, they compete with each other fiercely. This competition is intensified by another underlying condition. Any one with a few hundred dollars of capital can rent space in a small lot, get together a handful of workers who have been idle during the dull season, and throw himself into the competition for orders from the jobbers. Literally hundreds of such small shops are started, and hundreds are abandoned every year."

And what is the result to the industry of this system? Waste to all concerned, is the reply of the report of the Commission. It means that several thousand men, comprising this army of submanufacturers and contractors, spend most of their time and energy in hunting work or cooling their heels in jobbers' waiting rooms; it means poorly organized, hap-hazard production; it means deteriorated workmanship, a disintegrated trade, and a huge expense for lost space that is in active use only about half the time it is paid for.

This uninterrupted growth of the army of submanufacturers and the pressure which their irrational competition involves, is not, however, a matter of concern for the submanufacturers only. As a matter of fact, it is the workers who largely are compelled to foot the bill of this outrageous waste and chaos. Says the report:

"A large proportion of the sub-manufacturers succeed in shifting the burden on to the workers. The shops being small, there is a comparatively close relation between the firm and the workers. When work is scarce, as it usually is except for a few weeks in each season, the workers are told that in order to meet the exigencies of price competition and to bring some work into the shop, they must enter into secret arrangements contrary to the minimum labor standards which have been agreed upon. . . . They chiefly involve wages, hours, rates of pay for overtime, work on holidays, and the substitution of piece work for work by the hour. . . . Without the knowledge of the union officials and is frequently concealed in the books of the firm."

The report concludes its observations on this point with a statement that from an industrial point of view this is "chaotic and demoralizing." The workers would be fully justified if they refused to enter any of these small outside shops where they are out of touch with their real owners, the jobbers, and are compelled to deal with a mass of shifting and irresponsible contractors. Unfortunately, the jobbing system of manufacture has become so widespread and so firmly entrenched that it would be impracticable to attempt to remedy it in this manner—from the outside. What is needed is a radical change inside, the introduction of sanity in production methods and the abolition of practices that, in the words of the Commission "spell ruin to all who participate in them."

Such is the diagnosis of the jobbing-manufacturing system in the New York cloak industry and the evils with which this system is fraught as presented by this final report of the Governor's mediators. We have already stated that it tallies nearly in full with the analysis made by the Union of the relations between the jobbers and submanufacturers in this industry and their effect on the living and working conditions of our workers. Our position on this subject, which admittedly is the most important part of the controversy that for the past three years has hung fire between the Union and the employers' association, has thus been completely substantiated, and our theory concerning the main evil from which the industry and our members suffer has been found to be correct.

There is tremendous satisfaction in this. Furthermore, there is in this vindication of our position the hope and the legitimate expectation that, just as our diagnosis of the evils of the cloak industry made as far back as three years has in the end been found to be true and incontrovertible, so will the group of industrial reforms presented on the basis of this diagnosis eventually have to be made a living part of the cloak industry, if these evils are to be definitely done away with.

THE INTERNATIONAL UNITY HOUSE

In three weeks, the Unity House, the summer home owned by the members of our Union in the mountains of Pennsylvania, will open up for its eighth season.

The members of our Union hardly need to be told what the Unity House is, what a wonderful strength-restorer, health-builder, life-rejuvenator this great vacation place of ours is. Thousands of them have been to Unity in former years themselves, and many more thousands have heard its praises sung by those who have had the good sense or luck—or both—to spend a few weeks in the Blue Ridge estate owned and managed by the I. L. G. W. U.

Nevertheless, there is always something new to tell about Unity House, something that was not told before, that makes this place ever more alluring and attractive to our members. This year, the big new thing is that we are to have a completely overhauled house, a brand-new efficient management that will try to make it a banner year from the point of view of both attendance and satisfaction.

What the members of the I. L. G. W. U. must now consider is that the success of their own great vacation place depends entirely upon them, on the support they will give it this season. Let them bear in mind that the Unity House is the common property of our entire membership, without regard to local or city, and that in the Unity House of all us, regardless of difference of opinion on all other matters, are equally and sincerely concerned.

From now on, therefore, let us talk and boost Unity House, in the shops, at meetings, and wherever our workers congregate. Let us "put over" Unity House big in 1926. It fully deserves our unanimous support. It is the only institution of its kind in our labor movement. It is our own incomparable Unity House.

The Mexican Oil and Land Laws

By N. F. S.

The Mexican government is well aware that a clear and unmistakable explanation of the points of the Mexican Constitution as well as the establishment of new laws for the benefit of the country are among its most essential and urgent problems. Many years of revolution resulted in a condition where a spirit or a sense of law, of the rights and duties of people as citizens, was almost non-existent in the general mass of the people. Further, during the years of the struggle, violations of almost all existing laws became matters of common note.

Only from this point of view can recent regulations of the articles of the Mexican Constitution relating to the development of the mineral and sub-soil deposits of the country and to the property rights of foreigners in Mexico be understood. President Calles' government set itself to a close scrutiny of the existing laws with the idea of clarifying any mooted points and then enforcing the laws; as a consequence, the juridical position of Mexico appeared to be taking on new lines in this matter of regulating the so-called Oil and Land Laws and a tendency to differences of opinion between the Mexican government and the governments of the United States and Great Britain especially whose subjects were the most closely interested led to an exchange of notes between the two sides. This discussion between Mexico and the foreign nations and the exchange of notes through diplomatic channels has had the good result of having crystallized the sense of the laws for the Mexicans themselves, of having cleared the points of differences and of leaving the objectionable matter of meaning of the intent of the laws and the manner of their enforcement. Further difficulties can be avoided as the result of this exchange of notes, an outcome which is a satisfaction to all governments concerned.

But even while the Oil and Land Laws were under discussion, the Mexican government has been going ahead steadily with its work of reorganizing the legislation of the country. The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor at the head of which is Louis N. Morones is credited with the most important work in this direction especially because a very great number of problems concerning Mexican industry and Mexican Labor come under the jurisdiction of this Ministry. As illustrative of the enormous amount of constructive administrative work being done in Mexico today is the fact that on one day alone last week the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor placed before the public three new laws, all of them very important and bound to have a very deep influence on the economic life of the nation.

They are the Insurance Law, Mining Law and the regulations of Article 28 of the Constitution which deals with trusts and monopolies in articles of vital necessities. The new law regulating the generating and distribution of electricity promulgated on May 11, is also indicative of new administrative activity in Mexico. The effect of this law is to encourage a more safe and a wider general use of electricity throughout the Republic.

By the regulations of Article 28 of the Constitution, the Mexican government hopes to block any possibility of trusts or monopolies being built up especially in articles of prime necessity. The government is fighting such monopolistic tendencies with all force, taking into consideration the bad economic situation of the majority of the population and the trouble which is bound to come in the future if the growth of monopolies and trusts is permitted.

The power which trade combinations in vital necessities can possess and the damages they can on occasion bring to the social community was brought home forcibly to the Mexican people only a few months ago. A very small group of economic pirates dealing with wood carbon (the fuel used throughout Mexico for all cooking and household purposes) raised the price during ten days from four to thirteen cents per kilogram. Besides the unnecessary and quite unjust gains of this group of operators, the condition so stirred the general populace that the government was obliged to proceed immediately. This incident—aside from the fact that the Mexican government's point of view and its ideas for legislation is "anti" trade combinations which tend to monopoly—was one of the most urgent alike causes for hastening the measures regulatory of Article 28. The carbon trust which was in effect practically established, is not the only one in Mexico. One remembers offhand that the transportation service—trucks, baggage, household furniture, etc.—is controlled by one man under various names.

Any concentration of articles of vital necessities in one or few hands is absolutely forbidden according to the regulations as are also any attempts between the interested operators to draw up any agreements blinding free competition and all efforts to control the market which have a tendency to result in, unjustified gains for the interested operators at the expense of the general public. Corn, vegetables, grain, potatoes, salt, flour, lard, wood carbon and sugar make up the list of vital necessities according to the ruling but the government has power to increase the number of these articles according to its judgment. It may also fix the duties on such articles and forbid their exportation if crops and supplies within the country are not sufficient for the needs of the people.

Companies may own, manage or acquire mills only if the shares are in the name of the real possessors and the proprietors not less than ten. Producers of grain and corn may be proprietors of mills but they may not at the same time own bakeries in their own right, neither through a second or third party. Societies or persons with substantial investments in electric light and power companies may not be proprietors or administrators of mills of any kind. These same regulations prohibit the use of grain in making alcohol.

The law goes further in protecting the mass of the population from the dangers of speculation and manipulation of the market and prohibits all banking or credit institutions not only from financing such trade combinations but from acting as commission merchants in articles of prime necessity or making loans when supplies of such commodities are given as security. In cases where credit institutions are obliged to take supplies of articles or prime necessity as payment for loans, as for instance, loans to producers, they must place these supplies on the market within thirty days.

The regulations of Article 28 are bound to have a strong influence in the economic life of Mexico and they are today the subject of considerable interest. Naturally, those combines of merchants and business men who have long dealt in the distribution of the articles coming under the new regulations and even the banks have not failed to let themselves be heard in defense of the economic prerogative which has long been theirs. But the government has not listened to their cry as it feels strong in its position that it is legislating away a system by which only a small group of its citi-

Saving Birds for Slaughter

By LOUIS SILVERSTEIN

Workers are not in the habit of shouldering a gun and amusing themselves by going out to shoot wild birds. It is a sport for the middle and upper classes. It requires leisure, facilities of travel into the country and expensive equipment of dogs, guns and shells. Moreover, exclusive hunting clubs monopolize all the spots where wild fowl are likely to be found. Still some six million people engage in hunting during the fall and winter gaming seasons, one million of whom probably specialize in shooting the wild birds that migrate in long cruises over Canada and the United States.

It was realized many years ago that the wild fowl of North America were doomed to annihilation unless steps were taken, first, to restrict their being shot down mercilessly and, secondly, to save them marsh-lands as places for refuge. Their destruction would be irreparable loss, for, besides affording the wealthy a pleasant sport and warming the hearts of nature-lovers, they are important as a valuable supply of food and as destroyers of insects injurious to the farmer's products.

It was not until 1916, though, that the first effective steps were taken to save the migratory birds for posterity. In that year a treaty between Canada and the United States made arrangements for regulations by the authorities in each country in charge of agriculture and forestry. Later legislation was passed to carry out some of the provisions of this treaty. In the last Congress a bill was introduced with the supposed purpose of giving even greater effect to the protective features of the Migratory Bird Treaty. The United States Government was to purchase marsh-lands as everlasting places of refuge for wild fowl. The money for this purpose was to be raised by exacting an annual hunting license fee of one dollar per person under penalty of a fine if the law was violated. A half million persons were expected to take advantage of this opportunity the first year and the number to increase until a million were reached. Sixty per cent of the proceeds was to go towards the purchase of the necessary land and the remainder toward the expense of administration of the law. So far so good. All well intentioned persons rallied behind this bill. It was actually passed by the House of Representatives, but never came to a vote in the Senate on account of pressure of other business. Now, the bill has been re-introduced in the present Congress but the suspicion of several Congressmen has been aroused. Senator King and Representative La Guardia have taken up the fight.

What is wrong with the bill for the establishment of refuges for migratory birds? It is simply this: that it does not set what is called a "bag limit," as to the number of birds that an individual may kill. It makes provisions for places of safety for wild fowl, where they are safe until they are shot. In other words, the whole aim of the legislation is to make it easier to destroy the birds. The whole scheme turns out to be a plot to boost the sale of ammunition and fire-arms.

Behind this hypocritical bill are the lobbyists of the American Game Protective Association, which supposedly consists of nature-lovers who want to guard wild life against unscrupulous destruction. Investigation reveals, however, that seven of the twelve members of the Board of Directors of the Association are the following: John Burnham, President, a friend of the ammunition companies; W. E. Kiplinger of the Peters Cartridge Co.; A. Felix Du Pont, of the Du Pont Powder Co.; Evans McCarty of the Frank United States Cartridge Co.; Frank G. Drew of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co.; Frank J. Kehrs of the Remington Arms Co.; and J. S. Skelly of the Hercules Powder Co. Furthermore, the last available financial statement shows that out of total receipts of twenty-seven thousand dollars twenty thousand eight hundred dollars were contributed by eight arms and cartridge companies. As for expenses, thirteen thousand dollars went towards salaries alone, which is a polite way of saying that it costs that much to maintain a lobby at Washington to influence legislators.

The bill has the backing of the Department of Agriculture. The Secretary in advocating its passage wrote in the following interesting manner: "The rapidly increasing drainage of marsh areas threatens the continuance of one of the most popular kinds of hunting, which will be perpetuated under the terms of the present bill. With the growing congestion of population and the unrest which such massing produces, the maintenance and development of opportunities for out-of-door recreation, such as is here contemplated, places this bill in the front rank among legislative measures bearing on the public welfare. Through the bill the States a very large proportion of the total amount of a certain period each year in which they are undoubtedly among our most desirable citizens. Through their out-of-door recreation they develop resourcefulness and maintain a physical and mental health which is of the utmost value in relation to their civic usefulness." The Secretary of Agriculture evidently had the working man in mind.

To the arms and ammunition companies the enactment of the pending bill is an important matter. In 1925 there were twenty-seven establishments owned by four people that produced all the ammunition in the United States. Their product was worth fifty million dollars. Similar figures hold good for the manufacture of firearms. During the war, of course, these companies were the kings of the profiteers. Now much of their business comes from peaceful occupation, particularly the seven or eight companies that specialize in ammunition for small fire-arms. Therefore, Mr. Burnham could well write in 1921 in appealing to a contributor for funds: "I make this prediction that in one or two years at the most, the peak of your production of both arms and ammunition will pass and be replaced by a downward curve unless the American Game Protective Association is more vigorously supported."

And again in 1924: "I believe it (the bill) would not only solve the present situation, but also return to the manufacture of arms and ammunition a most substantial percentage on the investment."

So now the cat is out of the bag. Senator King has already submitted a resolution asking the Secretary of Agriculture, Jardine, to submit to the Senate all correspondence and other information relating to legislation concerning migratory birds or advocated by the Bureau of the Biological Survey, which is suspected of having become a tool, unwittingly or not, of the arms and ammunition interests. If we are going to save the birds, let us not save them for slaughter.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



Our Next Season

Now that the activities of our educational season are almost completed, the Educational Department is busily engaged in working out plans for next season. With each year we make an effort to improve our activities by making changes and additions to make our studies more effective, and to attract larger numbers of students by meeting the needs of our various groups.

To accomplish this, however, it is not enough for a few persons in our Educational Department to plan the work. To achieve greater success we must have the cooperation of all concerned, teachers and students. Our members who appreciate the importance of labor education should lend their support; advise us how to improve our work, how to reach our membership, suggest changes and additions to last year's program, etc. This movement cannot grow unless

it is constantly fortified by new vigor and new ideas. We expect our active membership to give their consideration to our educational activities and help us make next year's plans still more effective. This can be done if our members will take the time to read last season's announcement of our courses and lectures and check up those which they think should be continued and those that should be changed. Copies of the bulletin can be obtained at the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

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

Class Ideals In Education

By KATE RICHARDS O'HARE

James Weldon, M. A., professor of education in the University of Leeds, has given a fundamentally honest definition of education. He says, "Looked at in the mass, education may be said to be the efforts made by the community to impose its ideals of culture upon the growing generation."

John Stuart Mill goes a little farther. He says: "Whenever there is an ascendant class, a large portion of the morality and culture emanates from its class interests, and its class feelings of superiority." John Stuart Mill knew and said very plainly that the ethical concepts and the cultural ideals of any country, any people, at any time, which were taught in the schools, preached from the pulpits, embodied in the laws and the social customs, were always those of the ruling class. First the landlords, then the machine lords, but always the lords of the means of life.

And what could be more natural than that the ruling class of any age should attempt to shape the development of the coming generation in accordance with their ideals of life? And what is more natural than that the growing generation should rebel and fight for the opportunity to express its own ideals—ideals that hold out hope for a more nearly full and complete mastery of what seem to be the desirable things in life?

Throughout all the ages the ecclesiastical machinery has been the private holdings of the landlord class. A landlord class has no particular owning aristocracy has no particular use for science or scientists; such sources of wealth do not demand scientific development and management. So, as long as ecclesiasticism ruled the colleges, science was an outcast and an interloper. Machine lords needed science to make possible the development of industrialism; so as soon as the industrialists became the ruling class, science won its way into the college.

Great schools were founded and endowed by industrial magnates that science might have free and unhampered development. As these schools grew in power and influence, science became respectable and gradually ethics, culture, law, and social customs, even religion, made it welcome. But science has a most annoying tendency to ignore proper bounds. The

scientists whom the industrial class had fostered and made welcome refused to confine their studies to plants, animals, minerals, and natural forces. They began to study human beings and their relations to each other. Almost over night the new science of human relations came into being, and soon morning the scandalized captains of industry awoke to find the disreputable urchin, social science, sitting on the doorstep of the institution of higher learning and howling for admission. Uninvited urchins are never welcome in respectable society, and there was no reason why this one should be invited in.

But social science is just as pushing and aggressive as natural science was a century ago, and a merry war now ensues. A hundred years ago it was a war between religious dogma and physical science; now it is a war between vested interests and social science. The terms are different but it is the same old war.

And it is quite normal in human advancement. A general knowledge of social science is just as dangerous to the ruling industrial class as was a general knowledge of physical sciences to the "divine right" of landlords to rule the earth. It is stupid for us to expect for a moment that the industrial ruling class that endowed, built, and manage our institutions of higher learning are going to permit the scientific analysis of our systems of production and distribution. The law of self-preservation forbids. What is more natural than that the college professor who delves into the facts of social relationships and discusses them in his classes should be seized upon by irate captains of industry and thrown out, neck and crop? Would any sane capitalist sit and twiddle his thumbs while a mere college professor whom he was paying increased the sources of "unearned increment" or "income"? Not if he has his wits about him!

(To be continued)

GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY!

The Office of the International, 3 West 16th Street, is open every Monday and Thursday until 7 o'clock to enable members of the Union to purchase.

"The Women's Garment Workers" at half price—\$2.50

How To Get More Is Big Problem

By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN
Inspector in Economics, Brookwood

We are all like the Nantucket fisherman. "My grandfather had five wants," he says, "and he got them all satisfied. I have fifty, and I get some of them satisfied." That's the misery, and none of us is going to cut down on the wants. We're all out for more stuff. But where is it to come from?

The street-crover orator used to tell us, "There's enough produced if only it were properly distributed." That sounded good, especially if set off by a tale of some swell dame that spent \$30,000 for a ball-room on her lawn and had it torn down again after one party; or a story of some society belle who sunk a fortune in a money dealer. Why we thought that if we could only get our hands on what the rich wasted we'd be very well off.

Well they surely do waste a plenty, but if it were all added up and then passed around we'd hardly feel the difference. The fact is that if all that is produced in the United States every year were divided equally among all the people there would be barely enough to give every family a decent living. We've kidded ourselves a lot about the bigness of our output and the efficiency of our industry.

Not Efficient

The fact of the matter is that the industrial system isn't efficient at all. Oh, of course the engineers and other technical men have the dope all right, but the business interests won't let them put it across. During the war, with a few million men drawn out of industry and put to destroying stuff, we found out that it was possible to turn out product at a great rate; because the government was on the job and compulsion was used to make industry efficient. It wasn't any too efficient even then; but still it gave us a sample of what might be if we'd really give the experts a chance. Why they never do get a chance. Why if the industry plant of the United

States were run full time according to the best known methods, the output would be three times what it is now. But business won't let it be run that way. The markets might be glutted and ruin trade. Of course if wages were raised enough there would be customers for all the increased product; but the employer has not got to thinking much in those terms. He still thinks that the way to universal prosperity is to cut wages and thereby he kills the purchasing power of the chief group of consumers.

How can we get more? Seldom in the long run by merely encroaching on some one else. If all rent, interest and profits were confiscated and added to wages, the increase would be so small that we'd soon be used to it, and be as unhappy as before. But if industry were running constantly and at a hundred per cent efficiency, every family could be two or three times as well off as now.

But what can we do about it? Labor has no power to open up the closed factories, to order full time in part time works, to cut out the wasteful methods and processes continued by the operators, to put at useful work the hosts that add nothing to real output. Labor has no such power because labor is not in control and the employers even resent it if they are told that labor threatens to force them to be efficient. Why should they want to be efficient? Where would they sell the extra stuff?

Labor has its task cut out for it. We must force wages up so that there will be a demand for the products of industry and the wheels will turn, and then we must force the use of sound methods or operation so that product may be abundant and cheap, and then we must control the markets, so that we shall not be gouged as consumers. That's all.

How can we get more? Only by making production what it ought to be and by making the workers able to buy the product.

CHINESE 'BABY LABOR' NOW TO BE FORBIDDEN

Chinese labor, after centuries of nineteen-hour-days and seven-day weeks, with no vacation, sees hope for better labor conditions at last through Chinese membership in the League of Nations and hence automatically in the International Labor Organization. Royal Meeker is the current issue of the League of Nations News, published by the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, outlines the new "factory regulations" recommended to the Chinese Government by the last International Labor Conference.

Chinese employers, who for years have employed at heavy tasks children of five to fourteen years of age, and who have required employees to stay by the job nineteen hours a day, are now adopting labor regulations limiting the age of child laborers to boys over ten and girls over twelve, and restricting hours to eight a day for young persons and ten a day for adults.

Very young children who formerly began work at three o'clock in the morning will now be forbidden to work at night between 8 P. M. and 4 A. M. If the conference's "factory regulations" are adopted by the Chinese Government as they did fail to be, according to Mr. Meeker.

Not only is the Chinese employer urged by the International Labor Organization to adopt more humane policies with regard to hours and labor, but he is also urged to "provide facilities and defray the cost of further education for young persons and adults who have not completed their education."

Mr. Meeker concludes his article on Chinese labor betterment with a reminder that "Americans should not forget that much remains to be done in the way of labor law enforcement in this country. Many labor laws on the statute books of the states, while mandatory in form are utterly ineffective because the inspection force is either inadequate or unwilling to enforce them," he says.

Join Our Hikes

The next Hike arranged by our Educational Department for our members will take place on Sunday, June 6th. The details about time and place will be announced in next week's Justice.

Come and spend a day in the fresh air and sunshine with a jolly group of your fellow workers.

A Subsidy To the Farmers?

By NORMAN THOMAS

Farmers have plenty of fresh air and they can observe the beauties of nature, and all that. Also they are supposed to be independent. Not of landlords and mortgage holders and bad seasons. Taken by and large, the average farmer probably works longer and gets less than most Americans. That means in plain English that they are not so free as they would like to be. They are not so free as those who are not farmers and who have enough to appreciate the fundamental importance of the farmer's job ought to be sympathetically disposed to a proposal for his relief. For a long time he has had to pay a subsidy to manufacturers through high tariffs on almost everything he wanted to buy. The price for his own commodity has usually been fixed in a competitive unprotected market. The attempt to help the farmer by giving him tariff protection in the nature of things cannot mean much to the grower of cotton, wheat and corn who have to market their surplus abroad.

So it has occurred to our legislators to grant some sort of subsidy to the farmer. Hence the Haugen Bill, for instance. Now, for all our desire to see the farmer get his just deserts, the more we think of this bill and all similar subsidy measures, the less we like them.

In the case of the Haugen Bill nobody seems to know just how much it will cost in the end or just how it will work. The government is to start things off with a \$250,000,000 subsidy to equalize the price for wheat, corn and other products are sold abroad with the domestic rate. After two years the farmers themselves are to provide an equalization fund by some sort of tax. This can't help but raise the cost of living. When it comes to an equalization tax or fee the farmer may pay out as much from one pocket as he gets in the other. Subsidies are like a salve on cancer. They do not cure fundamental evils. They simply hide the symptoms. Better business methods, better cooperation, a more equitable system of land valuation, the abolition of tenant farming, a clearer realization by the farmer that he is not so much capitalist and land owner as a wage earner—these things are necessary to any solution of the farming problem and these things will not be helped by the Haugen Bill.

We Americans are pushing too far this notion of subsidies to every group with enough political pull. In extreme emergencies—like the British coal situation—a frank temporary subsidy may be justified. But in general if everybody got a subsidy the resulting situation would be a little bit like that in the fabulous town where people lived by taking in each other's washing. Rather than demand subsidies themselves wouldn't the farmers be better advised to campaign for a reduction of higher tariffs? These tariffs are one cause of the farmers' trouble. Moreover they are opposed to peaceful and friendly relations between the nations. It isn't easy to cure this subsidy evil once it is started. But the way to begin is to begin and not to pile up more subsidies.

The news that the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has confirmed the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti caused with a shock. It is to be hoped the case can be taken to the United States Supreme Court. Whatever the legal merits of the case under which these two men were convicted of murder may be, the fact is that they would never have been convicted on the same evidence if they had not been "reds" at a time when the anti-red hysteria pervaded judges' chambers as well as newspaper offices. The

execution of Sacco and Vanzetti will be considered—and, we believe, justly considered—judicial murder by thousands upon thousands of workers in all parts of the world.

Every man is presumed to be innocent until he is actually convicted. That applies to Harry Daugherty, former Attorney General of the United States and chief figure in the famous Ohio Gang, as regards the particular case in which he has been indicted. Nevertheless, it is entirely proper to rejoice in his indictment as a victory for justice free from political pressure. It will be the business of lovers of justice to see to it that powerful political figures do not even now succeed in making the government's case against Daugherty a farce or an empty gesture. His gross unfitness for the high office he occupied has long been manifest and needs no conviction in a criminal trial to substantiate it. Nevertheless it is of the utmost importance that this trial should get to the merits of the particular case which has brought a former head of the judicial machinery of the United States to the bar of justice.

Marshall Pilsbald started out his career as a combination of Polish Nationalist and nominal Socialist. He was always a supreme egotist and has developed into a swashbuckling militarist. His recent aside number chapter in the "Western World" which the restored Poland has been making since the war. If ever a nation was latent in a position of "nationalism" as a principle of reconstruction in the modern world, it is Poland.

"Court Prevents Public Ownership in Porto Rico." So runs a headline in the Electrical World. It seems that the Porto Rico Legislature passed a bill for government ownership of hydroelectric power in Porto Rico. A private company got an injunction against the law and the court granted the injunction on various legal arguments, the purport of which seems to be that the legislature exceeded its powers. Whatever may be the soundness of the legal argument, it is a very bad situation if the Porto Rico legislature cannot claim the water-power resources of the island for the people as opposed to certain American capitalists. It looks as if in its decision of the court we have another example of government by injunction in behalf of special privilege. And such government is not democratic but tyrannical. If Congress has the power it should give in unmistakable language to the Porto Rican legislature the right to control its own water power.

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РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

РЕКОМЕНДАЦИЯ ГУБЕРНАТОРСКОЙ КОМИССИИ.

Губернаторская Комиссия, после тщательной своей работы по расследованию этого вопроса, в котором участвует индустрия лесной отрасли, вынесла свою рекомендацию и предлагает, чтобы обе стороны, т. е. рабочие и хозяева, соглашались выделить делегатов, исходя из рекомендации Комиссии, которая предлагает следующие пункты:

Ограничение контрактов, реорганизация мастерских, безработицы предостаток, фонд для безработных, рабочее бюро, изменение законодательства, организация мастерских, о санитарных условиях и бюро по расследованию индустрии.

Не взирая на то, что работа, которая была сделана Губернаторской Комиссией была годна, а вынесенная ею рекомендация, и хотя в какой-либо форме указать, что предлагает комиссия в каждом из отдельных пунктов, чтобы каждый пункт обладал определенным количеством и на избранные стороны: программа или в соответствии с рекомендацией Губернаторской Комиссии.

Ограничение контрактов. Комиссия после расследования индустрии пришла к заключению, что все факты, имеющиеся в ее распоряжении, указывают на то, что рабочие страдают благодаря тому, что мастера имеют неограниченное число контрактов, через которые в которых исполнителями работы являются поочередно мастера. Так как это не справедливо к работнику, то не могут быть контрактами, а потому комиссия рекомендует, чтобы каждый мастер имел ограниченное число контрактов и чтобы имел дело только с теми, которые делают работу при известных условиях и известных рабочих. Для того, чтобы это строго выполнялось, "Политическая Чувства" в каждое время или в определенное время, чтобы проверить выполнение этих дел, работники в том, что работа не выполняется в известных мастерских.

Реорганизация мастерских. Комиссия указывает, что в промышленности со-фабрикантам, независимым фабрикантам (фабрикантам владеющие своей работой и принадлежащие к Прогрессивной Ассоциации, в настоящее время их называют "Индустриальными Кустарями"), эти мастерские, комиссия указывает, является одной из лучших, так как от них польза всем хозяевам, работникам и публике, тем же как эти рабочие получают больше, чем какое-либо и лучше санитарным условиям, а потому эти фабрикантам должны быть признаны, т. е. разрешить им раз в год реорганизовать мастерские (привлечь состав рабочих). Реорганизация должна производиться в начале сезона и увеличивается состав рабочих на 10 процентов в эти мастерские, в которых состав рабочих не меньше 35 рабочих и те рабочие, которых вынуждены увольнять, должны быть или временно помещены от отпусков или высланы вознаграждение за несколько недель.

Рабочее бюро. Комиссия указывает, что в промышленности, комиссия указывает, является одной из лучших, так как от них польза всем хозяевам, работникам и публике, тем же как эти рабочие получают больше, чем какое-либо и лучше санитарным условиям, а потому эти фабрикантам должны быть признаны, т. е. разрешить им раз в год реорганизовать мастерские (привлечь состав рабочих). Реорганизация должна производиться в начале сезона и увеличивается состав рабочих на 10 процентов в эти мастерские, в которых состав рабочих не меньше 35 рабочих и те рабочие, которых вынуждены увольнять, должны быть или временно помещены от отпусков или высланы вознаграждение за несколько недель.

ка на работу было организовано при фонде безработных и владелись под контролем и управлением Совета Трустостроительного фонда.

Санитарные условия. Комиссия рекомендует продолжать санитарные условия на каждой фабрике согласно для полного контроля и санитарных условий.

Бюро по расследованию. Комиссия рекомендует не ликвидировать эту работу, которую она была по расследованию индустрии, а продолжать эту работу в будущем и для этого создать специальное бюро по расследованию индустрии при фонде безработных.

Увеличение заработной платы. Комиссия, собрав все цифровые данные в связи с заработной платой рабочих, пришла к заключению, что заработная плата рабочих должна быть увеличена. Это было решено еще в мае 1920 года, что во многих случаях 90 не было произведено в плане.

В настоящее время комиссия рекомендует увеличить заработную плату в следующем порядке:

Категория рабочих	Зараб. Макс.	Стар. Макс.
Рабочие при муке и дресс	84.00	85.00
Заключенные	36.00	42.00
Смывальники (обработчики)	50.00	54.00
Пак-талеры (работники)	43.00	46.00
Финансирование (портные)	41.00	44.00
Финансирование (портные)	32.00	36.00
Прессоры (гладильщики)	42.00	47.00
Упаковщики (портные)	37.50	42.00
Помощники (портные)	34.00	38.00
Помощники (портные)	25.00	30.00
Работники при муке	39.50	45.00
Операторы	48.00	52.00
Гладильщики (прессоры)	38.00	42.00
Помощники гладильщиков (прессоры)	25.00	28.00
Финансирование (портные)	20.50	25.00
Транспортеры	37.50	40.00
Транспортеры (обработчики)	32.00	35.00
Помощники (портные)	27.50	30.00

Остался вопрос, на которые комиссия не имеет нужных ответов, это следующие: 40 часовая рабочая неделя, гарантии продолжительности сезона, гарантии занятости в деловой и сезонной промышленности, о гонимых женщинах.

СОБРАНИЕ В ОДДЕЛЕ.

Ввиду праздника в воскресенье (Дорожные Дни), собрание Р.-П. Отдела состоится в среду, 2-го июня в 7 ч. вечера в Народном Доме, 315 Нит 10-го эта. Н. Бунд обратилась к рекомендациям Губернаторской Комиссии и о стране. Ввиду важности вопроса, присутствие всех членов обязательно и имеет при себе членские книжки.

Zebranie w Oddziale.

W Sroda 2-go Czerwca o godzinie 7-ej wieczorem, w Domu Narodowym, 315 East 10-th ulica, N. Y., odbędzie się zebranie szlankow Polsko-Rosyjskiego Oddziala. Krawcowy Damskich. Obowiązkim każdego członka jest przybycie na zebranie w godzinie.

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The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The report of the Governor's Special Mediation Commission was read to the members, explained in a report by Manager Dubinsky and thoroughly discussed at length by them at the special meeting which was called for that purpose last Monday, May 24th, in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place.

Some Demands Not Granted

No word is contained in the final report of the Commission with regard to some demands of the union such as the forty-hour week, guaranteed period of employment and recognition of designers as members of the International. The only expression on the question of the forty hours came from the Commission in their recommendations of last year, when it was stated that the time was not opportune for the granting of the forty-hour week. No vote was taken by the members on the report following its discussion by the dozen or more speakers. Whatever action is to be taken will finally be determined by the members in a referendum to be participated in by all of the workers in the cloakmakers' unions.

Cutters' Minimum Raised

Speaking on the raise in the minimum wage scale, which amounts to an increase of from \$2.50 to \$4.00 for the various crafts, Manager Dubinsky said that it is practically the first time in the history of Local 10 that cutters were accorded a fair measure of treatment in the granting of raises. In the present instance the highest increase was granted to the cutters on the minimum scale. The increase granted is from a minimum scale of forty-four dollars to fifty dollars per week.

Heretofore, whenever demands were made by the union for increases in wages or minimum scales the increase accepted for cutters was less than that secured for some of the other crafts, particularly the operators.

The only feature of the recommendations that differs in some way pertains to the minimum wage raises. Last year it was decided by the various parties, that is, the union and the employers, that they agree to accept a recommendation on this issue as a final decision. Manager Dubinsky said that he had been very much interested in the present instance of the raise of cutters but not discriminated against as formerly happened and that the cutters be dealt with as one of the important factors in the industry.

Whatever the final outcome will be of the decision, whether the workers accept it or not, one thing at least has been established in so far as the cutters are concerned. That is that they are mechanics entitled to the same consideration accorded other important crafts and that future conferences with employers on this subject will compel keeping in mind the fact that the cutters are entitled to fair consideration in the matter of increases.

Some Union Demands Recommended

The final findings of the Commission contain nine recommendations,

some of which are a grant of the original ten demands submitted to the manufacturers about two years ago. The full report was contained in last week's issue of "Justice". Members who retain their copy would do well to read the complete report if they have not done so as yet.

The report submitted to the interested parties discusses nine subjects: (1) Limitation of sub-manufacturers; (2) Re-organization; (3) Impartial chairman; (4) Unemployment insurance; (5) A labor employment bureau; (6) The minimum wage scale; (7) Non-union manufacturing; (8) The Prosnan label, and (9) The bureau of research.

The outstanding feature of the report is that part of it which relate to limitation of contractors and is treated under the title, "Evils of the Jobbing-Sub-manufacturing System". It is the clearest expose on this system of manufacturing in the cloak industry, which is the direct cause of the evils in the industry from which the workers are now suffering.

In its original ten demands, which the union made public and which it also used as a basis for its demand of the limitation of contractors, the jobbing-sub-manufacturing evil was analyzed and in it the union said that upon the jobber must be fastened the same responsibility in the industry as rests upon the manufacturer.

As was pointed out by Manager Dubinsky and by some of the other speakers, the union's indictment of the jobbers is upheld by the Commission in its recommendations. In connection with its analysis of this system of production in the cloak industry the report speaks of "The competition in the market in the securing of orders throws upon them (sub-manufacturers) a cruel pressure out of proportion to their powers of resistance."

Burden Shifted on to Workers

The report goes on to say that if this burden were felt only by the sub-manufacturers the situation would not be so serious. But the burden is shifted to the workers. "The shops being small, there is a comparatively close relation between the firm and the workers."

"When work is scarce, as it usually is except for a few weeks in each season, the workers are told that in order to meet the exigencies of price competition and to bring some work into the shop, they must enter into secret arrangements contrary to the minimum labor standards which have been agreed upon, and which are pretty successfully enforced in the larger shops of the inside manufacturers."

"These concessions by the workers take various forms. They chiefly involve wages, hours, rates of pay for overtime, work on holidays, and the substitution of piece work for pay by the hour. All this is done without the knowledge of the union officials and is frequently concealed in the books of the firm."

It was because of the situation that the union originally demanded that a manufacturer be limited to working with a certain number of sub-manufacturers. The Commission probably also decided in favor of this proposition in order to encourage the growth of the larger shops. The details of the method of application have not been worked out and it is something that is first to be accomplished in the event that the report is adopted by the various parties.

Other Recommendations
Ten per cent re-organization is re-

commended for inside shops having a total number of workers of thirty-five or more. In the event of displacement by virtue of the re-organization, the same number is to be replaced by a labor bureau which the Commission recommends is to be under the control of the Unemployment Insurance Fund office.

In connection with a permanent impartial chairman, the Commission recommends that a permanent accountant be attached to the staff of the impartial chairman whose business will be the investigation of books with or without notice or formal complaint. Dubinsky explained that under the present agreement with the jobbers difficulty was always encountered when the union demanded the investigation of the books of one accused of a violation.

The present rate of unemployment insurance is to be continued, that is, one per cent from the workers, two per cent from inside manufacturers, and three per cent from jobbers, which is to be paid by the sub-manufacturers. At the present time the jobbers are required to pay directly to the union.

The Prosnan label is continued. It is recommended that a bureau of research be established which is to continue the work of investigating the industry for the purpose of building "up a body of information about the industry which will enable problems of unemployment, productivity and wages, to be dealt with intelligently." A recommendation is also contained with respect to the speedier investigation of books to the end that non-union manufacturers be minimized.

Jobbers "Disappointed"

At the time of writing no information reached the union with regard to any action on the report by any of the employing groups. The only information on this score was a report in the local trade paper that the jobbers were taking up the report last Tuesday.

And the only comment from the employers following the submission by the Commission of investigating the various parties covered some time from the jobbers. A statement by counsel for this body, which is asked not to be taken as official, states in part that "every opportunity is utilized to criticize the jobber and his methods of doing business, at the same time being particularly careful to protect what would appear to be the interest of organized labor."

"The statement goes on to bemoan the part of 'this body of men, after years of study and care, would at least have been prepared to announce publicly that the jobbers are not the cause of the ills presently existing in the industry...."

Members Should Watch For Special Notices

In answer to a query as to whether another meeting of the cutters would be held prior to action on the report, Manager Dubinsky said that in view of the fact that the report was discussed at this meeting, that is, last Monday night, the only thing is to await the action by the Joint Board on the report and a call for participation in the referendum on the acceptance or rejection of the recommendations.

Members should closely watch the columns of "Justice" for any announcement regarding the call for a referendum or meetings. Editorial comment as well as whatever statement the union will make on the subject of the recommendations will be also found in the pages of "Justice". And members should carefully scan the columns so that they may be fully informed.

Receive Warning About Working Cards

Cloak and dress cutters have, during the past two weeks, received letter calling their attention to their failure to properly observe the rule governing the securing of working cards upon

their securing a job or returning them upon their being laid off. For the purpose of acquainting those of the members who may not have had to receive these letters, but as a guide for them in the future, the letter is re-printed below:

"Dear Sir and Brother:
Upon looking through our records, we find that you failed to secure a working card during last season. According to Section 5, Article 15, of our constitution, a member who fails to get a working card is subject to being summoned before the Executive Board and fined."

However, realizing that there may be extenuating circumstances in your case, we are allowing you a period of three days in which to appear and explain your case before taking the specified action. And you are therefore urgently requested to report at this office within the time mentioned.

Should you fail to respond to this notice, the office will be compelled to summon you before the Executive Board.

DAVID DUBINSKY,

Manager."

The response to this letter showed a number of members to be ignorant of the rules respecting the taking out of working cards. These men were properly instructed. No doubt the office will have occasion to check up the records once more and in the event that it is found that this violation is repeated the offenders in question will be properly disciplined by the Executive Board.

It has often been pointed out in these columns that the matter of a member's securing a working card is very important in that it considerably aids the office in checking up shops, that is, as to whether or not cutters are employed therein.

Another letter sent out to the members deals with their arrearages. In this letter Dubinsky calls for attention of the members to their liability in dues payments for a certain number of months. They are warned that if they fail to present themselves at the office to meet their obligations within a specified number of days the constitution provisions governing reinstatement fees will be fully enforced.

Office of Union Burglarized

The office staff was met with an unusual surprise upon their entrance into the office on Thursday morning, May 20th, as a result of a burglary committed between the closing hours of Wednesday evening and early Thursday morning. The sight that met them was the scattered records of boxes, files, and the drawers of the desks in the Finance Department. An examination into the chaos showed two holes drilled into the top of the safe made by an electric drill, the power for which was secured from the socket in the wall.

An effort was also made to learn whether anything was missing. A check-up showed some papers and objects missing from within a value belonging to Manager Dubinsky. The holes made in the safe, according to a central detective by means of a summons from police headquarters, by the office, were made by amateur burglars, for in their attempt to break open the safe they disregarded what every experienced safe-cracker knows,—and that is that the entrance with the drill is made through the combination.

The two safes in the office of the Skirt and Cloth Dress Makers' Union, Local 23, which is situated on the third floor of the same building which Local 10 occupies, were also tampered with. One safe, slightly built, which contained records only, was broken open and the records strewn about the floor. Another safe, which was tampered with, but because of its more massive structure the burglar or burglars only drilled a hole into it.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Cutters are herewith reminded that Decoration Day, which falls on Sunday but which is observed on Monday, May 31, 1926, is a legal holiday covered in the agreements, for which they must receive pay while abstaining from work.

Members found working or going to work, or in a shop for any reason whatsoever, will be summoned before the Executive Board and dealt with accordingly.