

"My righteous-
ness 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. 10. No. 5

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1928

PRICE 3 CENTS

Krailer-Goodman Settle With Union

Post Forfeit to Uphold Union Con-
ditions in All Sub Shops—Clean-Up
Drive on Jobbers Will Continue,
Says Hochman.

The strike against the jobber firm
of Krailer & Goodman, 1395 Broadway,
New York City, which went into effect
last Wednesday, January 25, ordered
because the firm was sending out work
to non-union shops, ended in a full
victory for the Joint Board two days
after it was called.

The firm posted a large sum of
money as a forfeit guarantee that it
would live up faithfully to all the con-
ditions of the contract between it and
the union.

The immediate success of this first
attempt on the part of the Joint Board
to enforce union standards in shops
controlled by cloak jobbers could have
been foreseen, declared General Man-
ager Julius Hochman, after the settle-
ment was announced. "Moreover, we
hope that the other offending jobbers
will profit by the experience of the
Krailer-Goodman firm. At any rate, we
shall carry on the work until we are
satisfied that all jobbers respect their
union contracts," Bro. Hochman
added.

G. E. B. Surveys Whole Field of Industry In Week's Meeting

Adopt Decisions to Strengthen Organization in Various Centers—
New York Situation Highly Encouraging—Convention
Report Discussed and Adopted—Needle Trades Department in
A. F. of L. Proposed—President Sigman Offers Suggestions
How to Attract Thousands of New Workers in Trade to
I. L. G. W. U.—No Peace With Communists! Is Final Firm
Stand of International.

The General Executive Board of the
I. L. G. W. U. concluded its seventh
quarterly meeting, begun last Wednes-
day, January 25, at Unity House, For-
est Park, Pa., on Tuesday night, Janu-
ary 31, at the Manger Hotel, in New
York City.

The meeting of the G. E. B. was, by
common consent, the most important
executive session held by the present
I. L. G. W. U. administration since
the close of the 1925 Philadelphia con-
vention in December, 1925. The
agenda of the meeting covered the
whole field of activity of the Union for

the past two years, including plans for
immediate work in most of the im-
portant women's wear centres, and de-
cisions pertaining to convention ar-
rangements next May.

A sober appraisal of the work of
the I. L. G. W. U. since December,
1925, shows that it had encountered
during that period storms that would
have jeopardized the existence of any
(Continued on Page 2)

Internat'l Appeals For Hour's Work To Help Miners

"The Fight of the 100,000 Miners is
the Fight of the Whole Labor Move-
ment," Declares President Sigman

The G. E. B. voted last week to issue
a call to all the members of the I. L.
G. W. U. to donate an hour's work to
the striking miners of Ohio and Penn-
sylvania.

The decision was adopted after Pres-
ident Morris Sigman had drawn a
vivid word picture of the want and
privations the striking miners are
enduring since April 1, when they quit
the coal pits to fight for the retention
of living conditions. Since then they
have been hounded by company gun-
men, persecuted by court injunctions,
driven out from company-owned homes
and forced to live in shacks and tents.
Their children and wives are hungry
and freezing, but they won't surrender.

It is time to help the miners. There
is work in the cloak and dress shops,
and our workers should cheerfully re-
spond to this call for an hour's work.

Drive for Dues Started in All Cloak and Dress Shops

Members Asked to Pay Up Arrears—Special Shop Control to be
Initiated—Secretary Wander in Charge

The Union must become one hundred
percent effective, is the slogan on the
lips of every active organization man
and woman in the cloak and dress
shops in New York City. But in order
to be able to carry on its work, the
Union's financial burdens must be
lightened. In order that its organiza-
tion activity during the current ses-
sion may be a success it obviously needs
funds.

That's why the Joint Board at its
last meeting two weeks ago, decided to
launch a drive for union dues in
all union shops. Secretary treasurer

Harry Wander of the Joint Board was
put in charge of this work, and Gen-
eral Manager Hochman placed the
(Continued on page 2)

Union Patrols Stop Saturday Work In Many Big Shops

Enforcement of Five-Day Week Rule Provokes Manager of In-
dustrial Council to Attack Union—Hochman and Breslaw
Reply to Mr. Klein—Drive Against Saturday Work to be
Continued This Saturday

The drive against Saturday work
in the cloak and dress district of
New York, begun last Saturday morn-
ing, January 28, got away to a flying
start.

Several hundred active union work-
ers, including a number of officials
and shop chairmen, assembled in
Bryant Hall, 42nd Street and 6th
Avenue, at 7 o'clock in the morning,
and, after having been divided into
small committees by the chairmen of
the campaign, Bro. Jos. Breslaw, of
Local 35, started out for the shops to
which they were assigned.

The committees, consisting of six
persons each, visited the shops along
West 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th,
and 30th Streets, located between 7th
and 8th avenues. A number of shops were
found closed. This may have been
due, of course, to the salutary effect
produced by the warning sent out
in advance two weeks ago, but, on
the other hand, it is not altogether
impossible that the charges of Satur-
day work had been considerably ex-
aggerated. Shops found at work were
told to quit and in nearly all cases the
orders of the committees were obeyed.
Only rare cases of defiance were re-
ported and such cases would be taken
up by the organization committee of
the Joint Board in due course.

The drive will be renewed this
Saturday morning from the same
headquarters with augmented vigor.
Among the shops stopped last Satur-
day were some of the biggest Indus-
trial Council firms, a matter which
proved so galling to the Council's
manager, Mr. Samuel Klein that he
deemed it necessary to come out on
Monday morning with a vitriolic at-
tack upon the Joint Board in "Wom-
en's Wear Daily", claiming that the
"drive was a failure, that the Union is
helpless to control its members," and
bemoaning the fact that "the good
suffer under such a condition." Who
(Continued on Page 2)

Statement by G. E. B. on Communist "Peace" Agitation

"The General Executive Board has adopted a clear and firm de-
cision concerning the sundry 'peace' proposals and 'peace' propaganda
recently carried on in New York. This decision removes all doubt that
our Union wants no peace with the Communists or with their agents
at this or at any other time.

"We know what the object of the Communist is when they agitate
for 'peace'. They know well enough that they were beaten hopelessly in
their assault upon our Union and they are, therefore, trying now, in
the worst way, to save some sort of an appearance, on the one hand,
and, on the other, to create among some workers enough confusion that
would leave an impression that peace with them is still feasible.

"To the various self-appointed 'groups', 'committees', and busy-bodies
who are endeavoring to keep this hopeless 'peace' issue alive, we want
to say that each and every one who aids in this agitation and tumult
shall be regarded as an ally of the Communists and of the bosses and
as a promoter of disunion which harms our workers and their unions.
They are in the same category with Communists and other enemies
of the trade union movement.

"The Cloakmakers' Union will never bend its knee to any party or
political clique, and it has nothing in common with the Communists to
make 'peace' with them. The attitude of our Union toward the Com-
munist party is the same as the attitude of the American Federation of
Labor and of the legitimate Labor movement all over the world is
towards it. Those who want to destroy the trade unions have no room
in the trade union movement, and with these we shall make no 'peace'.

We are satisfied with the action of the several cloak locals in New
York which decided to facilitate the readmission of former members
into the Union. Locals 2, 9 and 35 have opened wide their doors to all
honest workers, making admission accessible to all of them. We hope
that other locals will follow their example.

"No peace with the Communists! Not a shred of recognition to their
cliques or agencies!

"We welcome back the workers who need their Union and whom our
Union is ready to receive with open arms!"

Locals 22 and 89 Reduce Fees to Admit Non- Union Workers

"Manifesto" To Be in Force Until
March 1 Only—Big Meeting in Pub-
lic School

The two dressmakers' locals in New
York City, Locals 22 and 89, voted to
give an opportunity to all non-
union and not-registered workers in
the trade to join the union on pay-
ment of a small admission fee—\$7.50.

This "manifesto" was adopted by
the executive boards of both locals
on Tuesday, January 31. This de-
cision was reached largely in view of
the unfavorable trade conditions pre-
vailing until now, and the recognition
of the fact that many were deterred
from joining by inability to furnish
the regular admission fee.

The new fee will remain in force
until March 1 only. Those who will
fail to take advantage of it will have
to pay the full initiation fee later.

G. E. B. Adopts Many Decisions Affecting Industry in All Markets

(Continued from Page 1)
labor organization, no matter how strong financially or morally. It weathered them, nevertheless, and has now entered comparatively calmer waters. The financial strain on the organization, in particular, has been very heavy, according to the report rendered by General Secretary-Treasurer Baroff, but even in this direction the skies are beginning to clear and prospects today are infinitely brighter.

Cleveland, Boston, Chicago Market Reports

The first days of the meeting were devoted principally to reports, made by the members of the Board, on the situation in various markets. Vice-president Charles Kreindler, of Cleveland, stated that the Cleveland Joint Board succeeded in renewing its collective agreement with the local cloak employers' association on satisfactory terms, and that the Cleveland I. L. G. W. locals are in very good condition. The trade is in a normal state, which affords now the possibility of organizing the few non-union shops that are still found in the Cleveland district and in the adjoining towns.

The Boston Joint Board, vice-president David Godes reported, is now negotiating a new agreement with the local employers. The employers would have the Union grant them some concessions in lieu of the Union's demands, but the workers' organization will hear of no such schemes. The prospects for a peaceful settlement and for some gains in the local are quite promising.

In a long report from Chicago, forwarded to the Board, vice-president Mollie Friedman gave an account of conditions in the Windy City, stressing the excellent situation of all the locals and of the Joint Board, after they had emancipated themselves from the regime of the local commissars. Union meetings are alive with trade union discussions, and the local organization is planning seriously to start a drive in the non-union dress shops in the early future.

Vice-president Halperin described the condition of the locals in the "metropolitan" area of Greater New York, including Long Island, New Jersey and near-by Connecticut, as stable and fair. The number of cloak and dress shops in these localities is constantly increasing, and the New York Joint Board and the International should not relax their efforts in organizing the women workers in these shops. They have proved to be fine union material. The very fact that these locals have retained their strength even during the worst period in the life of the Union is testimony to this fact.

Very encouraging reports were given by the New York vice-presidents David Dubinsky, Salvatore Ninfo, Luigi Antonini, David Ginzburg, Elias Reisberg, and Harry Greenberg. Vice-president

Max Amdur, who has been ailing for the past four months, attended the meeting.

Vice-President Hochman Reports on New York Joint Board Activity

The report made by Vice-president Julius Hochman on the situation in the New York cloak and dress organizations, in particular, created a very encouraging impression. (The reader will find an analysis of Brother Hochman's report on the editorial page of this issue.) It proved with incontrovertible facts that the Union is once again on the march to stability and influence after years of turmoil and weakness.

The final report was given by President Sigman in the form of a summary of trade conditions. After having sketched in general the progress made by the International in the past year, he launched into a discussion of ways and means of attracting into the I. L. G. W. U. the large number of unorganized women's garment workers all over the country hitherto practically unapproached. There are tens of thousands of such workers, the greater part of them women, employed in cloak dress, waist, whitegoods, children's dress and infants' coats shops.

President Sigman stressed the fact that the needle trades in the United States are undergoing, at this time, a decided change. New production markets are springing up, where the workers are recruited from a mass which until now has been alien to trade unionism and deaf to its message. These workers, if they are to be drawn into the I. L. G. W. U., must be attracted by means and methods specially adapted to their needs. A different type of organizer must be brought into this field, and, probably, a different type of local or branch must be provided for these workers.

Of the 150,000 unorganized women's garment workers in the country, at least two-thirds are women, and to leave this huge mass of workers unorganized for any length of time would mean obviously to place the life of the already existing organizations in palpable danger.

Meeting Discusses "Manifesto of Locals 2 and 9"

The meeting of the General Executive Board, while discussing the New York situation, also touched on the "manifesto" issued last week by the executive boards of Locals 2, 9 and 35 of New York to all such well-intentioned cloakmakers, operators and finishers, as had been misled by Communist demagogues, asking them to come and be readmitted into the locals on payment of small fees. The General Executive Board endorsed this step by the three locals as a proper trade union attitude, but set its face sternly against efforts and machination by "groups" or cliques within any locals to promote "peace" with Communists or their henchmen.

The statement of the G. E. B. on this subject will be found on the first page of this issue.

The General Executive Board, in accentuating its policy with regard to Communist activity in I. L. G. W. U. local unions, decided to instruct Locals 20, 30 and 66 of New York and Local 29 of Cleveland to remove from office as executive board members individual party Communists who had managed to squirm into their boards against the written law of the Union as expressed in the resolutions adopted by the Boston convention in 1924. This order came as a reply to the "peace" feelers which the Communists had sent out. No peace with the Communists, is the slogan adopted by the G. E. B., no matter in what form and under what cloak this "peace" offer might come.

Among those who attended the G. E. B. meeting were Brother Sol Polakoff, Joint Board manager of Boston, who gave an additional report on conditions in the local market, and requested that President Sigman visit Boston for a week to aid in negotiating renewals of local collective agreements.

A group of former members of Local 17, consisting of Brothers Stankewich, Belson, Horshowitz, Kaplan, Klotz and Shapiro, appeared before the G. E. B. and asked that the recharter makers be rechartered as a local. This request was broadly discussed, and will quite likely come up in a resolution form before the next International convention in May.

Other decisions of the G. E. B. the reader will find in next week's issue of "Justice."

Saturday Work Stopped In Many Shops

(Continued from Page 1)

the "good" are under Mr. Klein's definition will probably for long remain a deep trade mystery.

Bro. Jos. Breslaw expressed great satisfaction with the outcome of the first morning's patrolling in the cloak and dress district, and when Mr. Klein's statement was brought to his attention, remarked with a smile that "the Union can afford to have Mr. Klein jubilant over its 'failure,' as long as it is itself extremely satisfied with the outcome; if our work pleases Mr. Klein so much, we should try, the next time, to augment his happiness."

Bro. Breslaw also mentioned that Brothers Charles Jacobson and Max Shoenfeld are very helpful in the drive against Saturday work.

Hochman replied to Samuel Klein. When the Klein philippic against the Union was shown to Julius Hochman, the manager of the Joint Board

dictated the following reply:

"Mr. Klein's attack on the campaign for the observance of the five-day week which we are carrying on, is good evidence that it was a telling success last Saturday morning. As the representative of an association which always maintains that it observes its agreements one hundred per cent, Mr. Klein should have been the last person to rail at such an important point of the agreement as the five-day week provision. We can understand Mr. Klein's chagrin over the remarkable showing the Union had made in the first morning of this special drive. To us, however, it is but a source of genuine contentment and an augury of the good work that we shall yet achieve this season."

The Saturday morning patrols will again assemble this Saturday morning, February 4, at Bryant Hall at the same hour. More volunteers are asked to come to assist in the work.

Dues Drive Started In All New York Cloak and Dress Shops

(Continued from Page 1)

whole machinery of the Joint Board at his disposal to carry through this drive.

The plans for the drive have already been completed and are beginning to be put into operation. The cloak and dress districts were divided into sections, and each shop in each section was assigned under the control of a business agent, who, while visiting the shop for regular union inspection, is to enforce simultaneously the rule that each member working in a union shop must have a "clean" book and be in good standing. Special attention will be paid to the renewals of the seasonal union cards by all the workers.

Letter to Shop Chairmen

To bring home to all the shop chairmen the urgency of helping the business agents to carry out a strict union dues control, Brothers Hochman and Wander addressed the following letter to all shop chairmen in both cloak and dress shops:

Dear Shop Chairman:—
Our Union is now making a heroic effort to re-establish Union conditions in our industry.

We are making a drive to enforce the contract in every union shop. To do this, it was necessary to call strikes in many shops, especially against jobbers who are working with non-union shops.

The greatest evil from which we are suffering as an aftermath of the last general strike is the non-union shop. These shops must be brought within the fold of the Union this very season. To accomplish this we must also have the necessary means for carrying on our organization work.

As the Shop Chairman, it is your

duty to help us in raising the necessary funds with which to carry on the work of the Union. The least you can do is to see to it that every worker in your shop should be in good standing and secure a working card from our Union. You must also not permit any new worker to come up to work without such working card.

Beginning Wednesday, February 1, officers of the Union will visit your shop for the purpose of ascertaining as to whether the Union standards are observed, and also whether all workers employed are members in good standing. Please instruct all workers to have their Union books with them, as all workers found without a union book will be stopped from work.

We are certain that you realize the importance of the request contained in this letter, and we hope that you will give us your full and undivided cooperation.

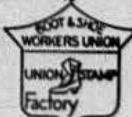
Fraternally yours,
JULIUS HOCHMAN,
General Manager,
HARRY WANDER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Buy Union Stamped Shoes

We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

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COLLIS LOVELLY, General President
CHARLES E. RAINE, General Secretary-Treasurer



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Cloak Operators' Offices Besieged By Applicants for Readmission

Cloak Workers Respond Vigorously to "Manifesto" of Local 2—Hundreds Rejoin Union—Throng for Hours Pay Back Dues

The amnesty declaration issued last week by the Cloak Operators' Union, Local 2, relative to former members who had been misled by Communist demagogues and are now clamoring to be readmitted into the local, has created a stir in the garment district. The effect of this "manifesto", which makes readmission to former members of Local 2 possible upon payment of a very small fee, already became noticeable last Saturday, when hundreds of operators practically stormed the office of the local asking to be among the first to reenter the union.

Another throng which seemed never to grow smaller for hours was composed of cloak operators who came to pay debts they owed to the local in the form of dues arrears. With the return of the work season, the cloakmakers appear to be anxious to pay their old obligations to the union and to take out the new season cards.

That harmony is not yet fully restored in Local 2, however, became evident last Thursday, January 26, at the regular meeting at Webster Hall, when a group of operators, some of them not even registered, began to shout for the passing of a resolution that would allow indiscriminate ad-

mission into Local 2 of active Communist party members. Particularly noisy among the shouters were several members belonging to a so-called "tolerance" group. Some one from the floor, however, raised the point that there were in the hall a number of non-registered operators and that these should at once be excluded. The chairman, thereupon, closed the meeting.

Local 91 Starts Out To Organize Non-Union Shops In Children's Dress Trade

Employers Notified to Renew Agreements

The executive board of the children's dress and bath robe workers' organization, Local 91, decided at its last week's meeting to begin without delay activity among the unorganized shops in both trades. Manager Harry Greenberg reported to the executive board that plans for the campaign were already prepared and that work will begin in earnest next week.

The organizing work in the infants' coat and children's dress shops will be conducted on the building unit system. All workers in the same building will

Unity Reunion Night In Philadelphia

Friday Evening, March 10, in Labor Institute

A joint committee of the Dressmakers' Union, Local 50, and of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union was formed to arrange a Unity Reunion for Friday evening, March 10, in the beautiful hall of the Labor Institute, 819 Locust Street.

The Unity Reunion is being arranged at the request of local members and friends of Unity.

Details will be announced in next issue of "Justice".

Three Chicago Dress Firms Settle After 2-Day Strike

Campaign in Dress Trade Starts—Many Firms Renew Agreements

As we go to press, we received the following dispatch from Bro. Morris Bialis, the manager of the Chicago Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union:

"Editor 'Justice':

"Please post news that we started this week anticipated campaign in local dress industry, scoring already fine results. The following dress firms were declared on strike and settled after two days out: Olt Manufacturing Co., 320 Jackson Boulevard; I. Doctor, 228 Market Street; Blacher, Arnold & Engelberg, 237 S. Market Street.

"Agreements were also signed this week for year with Hyman Bros., Samuel Weiss, Jay-Deck, Paris, and several other well-known concerns. Further news and full details in next issue of 'Justice'."

Congratulations

Messages of congratulation to the educational affair came from many groups in the labor movement, workers' education movement and education.

Telegrams of greetings came also from President Sigman and from Secretary Baroff, who were at Unity House attending the sessions of the General Board, and were, therefore, prevented from being present.

Local 62 In Finish Fight Against Two Big Firms

Member Meeting Indorses Strike in Arlington and Maidright Shops

On Thursday evening, January 26, the White Goods Workers' Union, Local 62, had a general member meeting at Beethoven Hall, where Brother Abraham Snyder, manager of the local, gave an account of the condition of the strikes against the Maidright and Arlington firms. Brother Snyder also informed the members of Local 62 that plans were being formulated for calling out several more shops on strike for violation of union conditions.

The white goods industry is experiencing far-reaching changes of late, Brother Snyder pointed out in his report. Both work materials and fashions in the negligee market have gone through radical changes. These changes have upset old conditions in the trade and the workers are the first to suffer from the chaos.

There are, however, excellent pros-

pects for improvement all around, from which the workers should also be able to benefit. The first thing required, however, is a strong union that should have a voice in the industry. The non-union shops should be brought under control, and employers violating agreements should be made to feel the power of the organization.

After Brother Snyder's report, the members unanimously indorsed the fight waged against the two firms—Arlington Underwear, 30 East 33rd Street, and Maidright, 93 Prince Street, where the workers were called out several weeks ago. The Arlington firm locked out its workers and opened a shop in Newark, N. J. The shops are being vigorously picketed, and in Newark the help of the local office of the American Federation of Labor was secured.

Brookwood Dinner February 10

A dinner in honor of Brookwood Labor College will be given at Mecca Temple, 130 W. 56th st., on Friday evening, February 10, by the New York alumni of the school. About 3,000 invitations have been sent out.

Labor leaders and liberals will be present, and several unions have already signified their intention of pledging substantial amounts toward the \$2,000,000 building and endowment fund which the school is striving for.

Herbert S. Bigelow, pastor of the Peoples' Church, Cincinnati, will be the principal speaker. Mr. Bigelow's long-continued activities against political corruption and in behalf of organized labor, old age pensions, and international peace are well known to the labor movement. Mr. Bigelow was president of the Ohio constitutional convention in 1910 which drew up a new constitution that is perhaps the most progressive of any state's east of the Mississippi. He was the chief figure in the LaFollette campaign in Ohio, and was largely responsible for ousting the notorious Cox gang of politicians.

N. H. Broach, vice-president of the Electrical Workers, and A. J. Muste, dean of Brookwood will speak, as will also two Brookwood graduates—Mary Goff, organizer for the White Goods Workers, and Israel Mufson, secretary of the Philadelphia Labor College. James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, will preside. Miss Rae Miller and James E. Phillips will sing.

Brookwood is now in its seventh year as the only resident school in

workers' education in the United States. It is undertaking to raise \$350,000 to erect buildings and install equipment which will make possible a student body of a hundred workers instead of the 40 it can now accommodate; and an additional \$1,650,000 as an endowment fund to be invested to provide income sufficient to take care of half the estimated yearly budget of \$100,000, to provide for research work and the continuation of the summer institutes it has conducted in conjunction with various unions.

DRESSMAKERS

MEMBERS OF LOCAL 22, I. L. G. W. U.

Regular Section Meetings

will be held

Thursday, February 9, 1928

at 7:30 P. M.

in the following places:

BRONX:

MCKINLEY SQUARE GARDENS, 1258 Boston Road

DOWN TOWN:

BEETHOVEN HALL, 210 East 5th Street

BROWNSVILLE:

LABOR LYCEUM, 219 Sackman Street

Very important report in connection with the present organization campaign will be discussed.

These section meetings will meet hereafter regularly every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month.

EXECUTIVE BOARD LOCAL 22.

A. DASHKOFF, Chairman

J. SPIELMAN, Secretary

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JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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

MORRIS SIGMAN, President

A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

MAX D. DANISH, Editor

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

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

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EDITORIALS

THE FIVE-DAY WEEK

Last week's decision of the New York Joint Board to start enforcing in earnest the five-day work-week in both cloak and dress shops is a move in the right direction.

The Joint Board entrusted the task of this enforcement to a special committee of capable and energetic union workers. It will probably take more than one Saturday morning to make both offending workers and employers realize that they must put a stop to Saturday or Sunday work. But, once begun, the job of ridding the industry of these violations will now be carried to an end. The Joint Board has served notice upon the trade that the five-day week will be made the living law of the whole industry.

To our workers, especially, we want to say the following by way of appeal.

There isn't a vestige of an excuse, moral or practical, existing today in our trades that might justify the violation of the five-day work-week. The work on Saturday, or Sunday, certainly will not add to your total of work for the season, nor will it increase the total of your earnings. Quite the contrary: past experience has taught us that the longer the work-week the shorter are the seasons. For years we have grappled with the problems of lengthening the work-season in the cloak and dress shops; for years we have toiled to make some headway in ameliorating this evil inasmuch as it is within the power of a labor organization in an industry governed by the crazy caprices of style like ours to master or regulate it. Chief among these efforts, as you well know it, has been our fight for a shorter work-week. And within seventeen years, we have succeeded in bringing down the work-hours in our industry from fifty-four and more per week to forty-two and forty, and from a practically seven-day work-week during the peak of the season to a five-day week.

The five-day work-week, however, is a gain far transcending in value the material benefits alone accruing from it. The five-day week, under the week-work system prevailing in the cloak trade, is a recognition, in concrete form, of the right of workers to a share of gains resulting from increased productivity in their industry. Above all, it gives our men and women two full days of rest, two days weekly of opportunity for recreation, and for mental and cultural acquisition, blazing an example for millions of other workers in other industries to follow.

The five-day week, legislated into existence after months of struggle in the dress industry five years ago, and after years of fighting in the cloak industry is, no doubt, as fine an industrial achievement as ever was scored by a labor organization. The Joint Board knows that in the past year a number of shops have, openly or stealthily, violated this rule. Taking advantage of the weakened condition of the organization, and encouraged here and there by the disrupting element, many employers have snapped their fingers at the Union and defied it to make them live up to the accepted work provisions in the industry.

The Joint Board has now accepted this challenge. The Joint Board will go through the whole cloak and dress district one Saturday morning after another with a fine comb, weeding out the violators with a strong hand. Nevertheless, in order to make this move a complete success, like in every other of its steps, the Joint Board must have the help of every active worker in the shops. It is not enough to patrol the cloak and dress streets; it is not enough to stop workers from entering shops. The Union calls upon the shop chairmen and upon every loyal and faithful worker to patrol the shops on the inside as well. In a word, nothing should be left undone to insure the enforcement of the five-day work-week one-hundred percent in every cloak and dress factory in the New York market.

BRO. HOCHMAN'S REPORT

We should like our members to digest and commit to memory some of the outstanding facts contained in General Manager Hochman's report of the work of the New York Joint Board for 1927. These facts, told in terse convincing words, give a heartening account of the immense obstacles our Union has overcome in the face of almost unbelievable difficulties. These facts might also be of some interest to outsiders watching the development of events in our organization, to such of them especially as are interested in facts rather than in propaganda.

In speaking of the progress made by the Union in consolidating the control of the Joint Board over the cloak shops, Bro. Hochman points to the fact that only last August there were in

the New York market 435 shops, at one time in contractual relations with the Union, in which all or some of the workers had not registered with the International. Of these, 235 were contracting shops, 81 belonged to members of the Industrial Council, and 101 were "independent." Since August, and during the fall season, 259 shops have registered completely—155 contractor shops, 50 Industrial Council shops, and 54 "independent." Of the 176 shops remaining partly or totally unregistered, the overwhelming majority are small shops. During the same period, over one hundred dress shops were also registered.

There is another point in connection with reconstruction work during 1927, worthwhile committing to memory. In order to offset the organizing activity of the Joint Board, the Communists, as our members well recall, had ordered a number of "strikes" in union shops to harass and intimidate our members. During 1927 they had called such 76 "strikes," and each of them, without a single exception, was a complete failure. These "strikes" were either called off or petered out of sight.

The organization activity during the same season, a very poor season at that, conducted against the non-union shops added a total of 234 cloak and dress shops to the list of union shops under the control of the Joint Board.

The Joint Board, under the direction of Bro. Hochman, also carried out during the last months of 1927 an investigation of the cloak jobbers in New York with a view to ascertaining whether they employ any workers on the premises. 104 jobbers were investigated, and of these 74 were found employing no workers whatever. Five jobbers employ cutters, and twenty-five employ either designers, sample makers, or pattern makers. The Joint Board, however, is aware of the fact that many jobbers are sending out orders to nonunion contractors in violation of their agreement with the Union. These jobbers will be brought to book during the current season, and the Joint Board has already made last week a fine beginning in this direction.

Another section of Bro. Hochman's report, dealing with the condition of the cloak and dress shops in the "out-of-town" districts, located within the area of Greater New York, also deserves attention. This department is under the direct supervision of Vice-President Halpern, and he reports that the "out-of-town" locals have all kept up their membership and morale during the past year despite bad seasons and other adverse influences. The organizing drive which the Joint Board is now undertaking through the whole industry, will also extend to the metropolitan district, covering numerous towns and villages in Long Island, New Jersey and near-by Connecticut, where cloak or dress shops are located.

Bro. Hochman's report, as we already mentioned, is business-like, earnest, and honest. 1927 was not a good year, industrially, in any of the needle trades. The furriers, the men's clothing workers, the headgear workers, had even worse work-seasons than the cloakmakers. But there are brighter prospects ahead. The current season promises to be a good season in the cloak and dress shops. There is a greater variety of styles, there are more suits being made for the spring, and, consequently, more work.

A better season means better success in organizing activity. The Union should succeed in cleaning out the last disruptive influences from the remaining demoralized shops, should organize the non-union shops that are still dodging union control, should establish union discipline wherever lacking, strengthen the organization financially, and raise the spirit of the workers in the industry in general.

There is nothing extravagant in these expectations. If we were able, as the facts and figures in Bro. Hochman's report testify, to achieve as much as we did in 1927, it is quite reasonable to expect that we should complete the task and clinch the victory for sound, constructive trade unionism in the cloak and dress industry in the early future.

THE LAST NAIL

The firm declaration of the General Executive Board on the matter of "peace" with the defunct Communist clique, which the reader will find on the first page of this issue, puts an end to the sly maneuvering of the union wrecking element, and serves final notice on all and sundry, in and outside the union, that this bogus "peace" game is at end.

The statement by the General Executive Board was issued last Sunday, after the chief executive body of the International had refused to listen to spokesmen of two "groups," one representing a "committee of tolerance" of members registered with Local 2, cloak operators of New York, and another presuming to speak for a self-styled "committee of 50" of alleged cloak operators not even registered with the Union. The G. E. B. flatly declined to receive these "committees," or to entertain their communications. The International Union recognizes neither "groups," nor self-appointed "committees." The International recognizes only its legitimate locals, the only spokesmen entitled to be heard on matters affecting the interests of our workers.

And to make its stand even clearer, the General Executive Board endorsed the position of locals 2, 9, and 35, which, last week opened their doors to all well-meaning cloakmakers who are ready honestly to abide in the future by the laws of the organization and to work for its progress and advancement.

The International will make no "peace" with Communist disrupters and wreckers. But the Union welcomes sincerely back into its midst every worker who has been misled by the demagogues. These will find in our Union true tolerance and true trade union equality.

Wages and Workers In Women's Garment Industry

By ELSIE GLUCK
(Research Dept. I. L. G. W. U.)

A recent bulletin issued by the Bureau of the Census, covering the census of manufactures for 1925, reveals some interesting information with regard to the women's garment industry. The conclusions reached as a result of the analysis of these figures confirm the common observations of the workers in our trade, but the figures present these conclusions in a graphic, telling way.

The information contained in these and prior figures of the census will be discussed in a series of articles, covering as many phases of the industry as are of special interest to our readers. The first of these will deal with the women's garment industry, as a whole, in the United States, the various garment centers.

1. What is included in the census designation of women's clothing?

The census figures include "the manufacture of all classes of women's, girls' and children's clothing, including suits, dresses, skirts, petticoats, kimono, dressing gowns, wrappers, jackets, capes, cloth underwear, shirt waists, linings, etc."

They do not include several branches which also come under I. L. G. W. U. jurisdiction; to wit, waterproof garments, custom tailors and dressmakers, embroidery, bonnets and Swiss, and other auxiliary trades, corsets and brassieres.

These omissions will in part explain the low figures of the total number of workers in the industry.

2. The census figures show, for the country, as a whole, a steady decrease since 1914 in the industry, in terms of the number of workers, of wages received, and of the value of products, at the same time that the number of factories increased. This is graphically illustrated in the following figures:

(a). The number of establishments in the industry increased from 1914-1925.

1925	6,127
1923	7,046
1921	7,061
1919	7,711
1914	5,564

In other words, while there was a decrease in the number of establishments from 1919 to 1925, there was an increase of 10 per cent in the number of establishments since 1914. This is all the more astonishing in view of the fact that during the same period, that is, from 1914 to 1925, there was a decrease in the number of workers of 25.1 per cent. In other words, while a quarter of the workers dropped out, the number of establishments increased by one-tenth. The reason is obvious, of course: the breaking up of the larger units into smaller, sub-manufacturing units.

This is shown in some further details which follow, which show a decrease of 5.4 in the number of regular factories (and 34.5 per cent of workers in these factories) and an increase of 73.4 of the number of contract shops, with a corresponding increase of 58.9 of the number of workers in these shops.

(b). The average number of wage earners in the industry has decreased by 35 per cent from 1914-1925.

The figures of the average number of wage earners in the industry show a steady decrease for every census year.

Average number of workers employed			
1925	136,466	decrease 5.1%	1923-1925
1923	133,196	" 6.1	1921-1923
1921	144,865	" 8.1	1919-1921
1919	165,849	" 12.7	1914-1919
1914	168,967	" 25.1	

These figures will seem astonishingly low to workers in our trade, but it must be remembered that they are

figures of the "average number of workers" which are obtained through taking the totals for the entire year and then dividing them by twelve. The "average number of workers" is therefore considerably less than the actual number of workers who attempt to derive their living in the industry. A vivid example of this can be shown in the census figure of 72,438 workers in all branches of the industry for New York City. When to the figure of 35,000 in the cloak industry (given by the Governor's Commission Research Bureau) are added 45,000 dressmakers, 10,000 underwear workers, 10,000 children's dress, housedress and bathrobe workers, it will be seen that 100,000 in these five branches alone is a conservative figure, omitting raincoats and the many miscellaneous branches.

Nevertheless the figures are significant as showing the trend toward a decrease in the number of workers, along with the increased number of factories.

(c) Total amount of wages paid has decreased from 1921-1925.

With the decreased number of workers has come a decrease in the total amount of wages paid in every year since 1921-1925. There was a tremendous increase in the period from 1914-1919 of more than 100%, which brings the average from 1914-1925 to an increase of 89.1%.

Wages Paid

1925	175,044,511
1923	176,445,518
1921	185,662,168
1919	195,755,834
1914	92,573,642

In 1925, the census figures showed a decline in the total value of the products received. But in the other years from 1921 to 1925, when wages and the number of workers decreased, the value of products, and the value added by manufacture increased. So for instance, while the total wage bill decreased 5.4 per cent between 1921 to 1925, the value added by manufacture increased 25 per cent and the total value of products increased 28.5 per cent. This is a very significant item. We give below the figures for value of products and value of manufacture, as well as the percentages of increase or decrease.

Year	Value of Products	Value added by Manufactures
1925	1,293,765,291	569,406,371
1923	1,406,683,836	597,123,033
1921	1,022,742,796	454,932,344
1919	1,268,543,128	528,136,284
1914	473,886,354	221,543,314
Percentages of Increase or Decrease		
Years	Value of Products	Value added by Manufactures
1923-1925	minus 8.0	minus 4.5
1921-1923	plus 37.5	plus 31.3
1921-1925	plus 26.5	plus 25.2
1914-1925	plus 172.9	plus 157.0

In other words, in the period between 1921-1925, the workers' share in the value added by manufacture has steadily declined.

Summary

To sum up then:

1. The number of wage earners, the total value of product, the amount of wages paid have all decreased since 1923.
2. In the period from 1921-1925 there have been increases in the value added by manufacture and in the total value of products, but decreases in the total wages paid.
3. While the number of wage earners has steadily declined, the number

of factories since 1914 has increased by 10 per cent, and the number of contract shops has increased by 73.4 per cent.

These figures are for the entire industry and for the entire country.

Should the Department Store Worker Organize?

By ANNE KENDRICK WALKER

AS a class, the department store worker occupies the most nearly neutral position of any other class of labor. During the World War a slight gain was made—a shift toward shorter hours, a perceptible recognition of some of labor's principles. But the gain was transient. With the war over, the factories no longer needing munition workers, the store ranks were amply refilled, and in the readjustment the department store employee dropped back into his former neutral position where he remains today. Shore hours, no less than the increase of wages, were merely a wartime gesture.

Of all of America's vast enterprises, which may be grouped under the all-embracing term, "Big Business," the department store remains aloof from labor questions; the workers apart from labor groups. Unions have so far played no part; merely a fraction of the workers have ever been affected, and probably not more than once or twice have the stores in New York felt in danger of the strike which, last spring, threatened to cripple the garment workers in the fashionable shopping district. Outside of that short-lived flurry, which ended in a victory for the workers, the department store worker has been left to shift for himself, for it has now been some years since Miss Jane Cowl leapt into fame over night by emotionally setting forth the old story of the underpaid shop girl, which gripped New York audiences; and also, some years since, the National Civic Federation was moved to an inquiry into the moral condition of New York's department stores. Neither playwright nor paid investigator plowed deep enough to turn up any stuff of lasting significance; as in most cases anything of permanent value has to come from within, from initiative, and not from outside investigation.

The modern department store is now no longer a place where the selling of merchandise is the chief business. It has long ago invaded the ranks of industry. Manufacturing is carried on under as high an industrial pressure as rules and regulations will permit; and on no small scale is industry installed. Hundreds and thousands of skilled workmen are employed in their various trades; the whirr of machinery is as incessant as in any factory. The tremendous growth of these imposing commercial structures, whose connections reach to the uttermost parts of the earth, has been lost sight of in the extraordinary conditions which have evolved our modern industrial system; and, unconsciously, the department store worker has become so industrialized that he is irrevocably bound up with the "system".

So far, he has remained aloof from unions. He represents, therefore, the anomaly of being completely industrialized but voiceless. From the garment workers to the delivery men, from the milliners to the rug-repairers, from the girl who makes ribbon flowers to the corset stitchers—the thread of industry runs far and wide in the modern department store. La-

In our next article, we will discuss the distribution of the industry in the various important garment centers, the tendency toward a scattering in the smaller towns, and so on. We will then analyze the figures with regard to each of the principal branches of the trade: the cloak, suit and skirt, the dress, the miscellaneous trades and so on, both for New York and for the other centers.

bor is represented. But it is unorganized, muffled, submerged.

No accurate figures are obtainable as to the number of employees in department stores, that is in regard to classification. The majority of employees prefer to be classed as "salespeople" rather than as "clerks". Census takers are always instructed to make a distinction between clerks and salespeople, but the former admit their difficulties. And now that the "trades" are definitely intruded the task of the census-takers is harder. But in the labyrinth of workers one finds silversmiths, umbrella repairers, glove surgeons, cobblers; with the surge of industry heard not further away than the top floors of these huge structures which have reduced shopping to an art.

And with its rapid strides into commercial supremacy, coupled with its widening industrial expansion, the modern store has found it necessary to adopt the industrial technique of the factory. The store has seized upon the factory discipline, but the worker in the store unlike his comrade of the factory, is without a representative system whereby he may get the formality, at least, of a voice in the matter of working conditions.

Time clocks; the same pressure as the factory employee lives under, is the store's check on the employee's time; regardless of rank, all make the same gesture, from the elevator men to the cleaning women, from the house physician to the store detective; from the cash girl to the buyer. Lunch time is regulated by the time clock. All violations are checked up. Store executives have found that the time clock brings an employee to work on time, that it returns him to his work at mid-day, that it keeps the store machinery running smoothly. And it plays no favorites. Overtime is arranged for with duly authorized executives. This industrial technique cannot be wiped out, but it is only one of the industrial phases which shows how the store and the factory are akin—how industrialized the department store worker has become.

No class of labor needs the benefits arising from organized leadership more than do the department store workers. Wages, for example, in the stores have remained more nearly stationary, according to employment bureaus, than in any other business. The rank and file of employees expect an annual raise, which may vary from one dollar to three dollars a week; but while this policy is traditional, it is frequently passed up, and the employee accepts his disappointment or has the alternative of looking up another job. There is no accepted scale; the minimum wage remains, of course. But increases depend on the store's mood; not on the length of time the employee has been in the store; not always even on merit.

The only initiative for organization that has manifested itself among department store workers is towards the Mutual Benefit Associations which, through monthly contributions, form the nucleus of a fund which is drawn upon for sickness and in case of death. The store has no part in this benevo-

(Continued on Page 7)



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



Celebration of Educational Department A Huge Success

At 6:30 p. m. last Saturday streams of men and women, young and old, members and friends of our International Union, began to pour into the lobby of Washington Irving High School, where the annual celebration of our Educational Department was held. The audience, however, could not be admitted until 8:30 p. m. due to some lighting trouble, but they took it very cheerfully and were compensated by the unusual program prepared for the evening.

The first part of the program was a concert given by James E. Phillips, basso, Ray Porter Miller, coloratura soprano, Abe Burg, violinist, Clara Lieber, soprano, with Leonard Rudko and Rebecca Brookmeyer assisting at the piano. These artists were generously applauded and were called out time and again for encores.

The second part of the program was "The Mystic Trumpeter," a poem by Walt Whitman, dramatized and staged into a pageant by James E. Phillips, under music arranged by Max Persin.

This pageant required 150 characters, including dancers and the chorus. Mr. Phillips opened back stage with the "Song of the Trumpeter," and then, as he recited the lines of Whitman's poem, the characters went through the 20 tableaux symbolizing the grievances which the masses have against the rulers of the world. A cloud of effect heightened the performance. One saw knights and ladies, priests and monks, kings, soldiers, tourists, slaves, boatmen, exiles, miners, seamstresses, Chinamen, etc., all in their traditional and attractive costumes (which were provided by the Voegelin Costume Co.) Outstanding were the scenes of the Volga boatmen and the Russian exiles driven by the dyak; the miners with their tiny lamps. There was a perfect portrayal of a sweat shop with weary seamstresses. At the end, when Mr. Phillips recited the concluding lines of the poem in which Whitman sees a beautiful vision and expresses hope and faith in the future of mankind, a "dance of joy" was performed by 22 men, women and children, while an invisible chorus of 42 singers chanted Schiller's "Ode to Joy," accompanied by an orchestra which played off stage throughout the pageant.

The evening ended with a dance in the gymnasium, where almost 1,500 people assembled. Joyful voices were heard everywhere, and congratulations on the fact that Whitman's great poem, which conveys a social message to suffering humanity, was dramatized and staged for the first time by our International.

In the audience were many dramatic teachers and critics. All expressed their admiration with the pageant, so successfully performed by workers and amateurs who had had only three rehearsals.

We cannot overstate our gratitude to James E. Phillips, who dramatized the poem, to Max Persin, who arranged the music and directed the chorus, to Celia Arramo, the stage manager, to Mathilda Hoffman, dance director, and to Sylvia Hoffman, who so ably supervised the costumes. We also wish to express our appreciation to the officers of the Workmen's Circle and Mr. Posner, director of their chorus, who allowed members of the Workmen's Circle Chorus to participate in this pageant. We also wish

to express our thanks and appreciation to the members of the cast as a whole who cooperated so marvelously and contributed their services free. Their compensation was the pleasure of creative effort and an appreciative audience. In addition to our own members in the cast there were also members of the Electrical Workers, Lithographers, Pullman Porters, Bookkeepers' Union, Brookwood Students, and others.

In spite of the blinding blizzard last Saturday and the terrific wind with a velocity of 75 miles per hour, more than 2,000 persons filled the auditorium of Washington Irving High School. The 1,500 seats were all occupied and over 500 were standing. The 2,000 programs which we printed were hardly enough to go around. If not for the bad weather, we would probably have had 4,000 people present. We wish to express our appreciation to the officers, business agents and active members of our local unions and of the Joint Board for their cooperation in calling the attention of our members to this affair. We are very happy to see the response of our members to the activities arranged by our Educational Department. They obviously have full confidence that we would carry through any program that we undertake to carry out.

We wish to compliment the audience for the patience displayed in waiting for an hour and a half before being admitted. The reception committee contributed a great deal to the pleasant atmosphere in the lobby. We are very glad, indeed, that such a fine spirit prevailed during the unavoidable delay.

Of the many members who volunteered on the reception committee, we regret that we have the names of only a few as follows: Elsie Gluck, Mary Goff, Sadie Reich, Minnie Rubinstein, Rose Morsky, Gertrude Lieberman, Yetta Spector, Yetta Kimball, Ida Rubin, Anna Lustig, Beasle Rivkind, Esther Graltzer, Pearl Yanofsky, Sam Herman, Joseph Gladstone, Bros. Sharp, G. Hattab and B. Drasin. Not only did Brother Drasin render excellent assistance but his children helped as well.

We intend to follow up this affair with many more entertainments and sociables in various parts of the city, where our members reside. These will be family affairs for young and old.

Program

JAMES E. PHILLIPS.....Basso
RAY PORTER MILLER.....Coloratura Soprano
ABE BURG.....Violinist
CLARA LIEBER.....Soprano
LEONARD RUDKO.....At the Piano

I.

a. Infelice! e tu credevi, "Ernani", Verdi
b. The Floral Dance.....K. Moss
Mr. Phillips

a. Waltz Song, "Romeo and Juliet", Gounod
b. Hindoo Chant.....Bemberg
c. Lo, Hear the Gentle Lark.....Bishop
Miss Miller

Duet, "Come to the Fair", Eastborne
Miss Miller and Mr. Phillips

a. Symphonie Espagnole.....Lalo
Allegro
Andante

b. Hebrew Lullaby.....Joseph Achron
Mr. Burg
Miss REBECCA BROOKMEYER, Accompanist
for Mr. BURG
a. Ne Brani Menya Radnaya,
Russian Folksong
b. Oi, Kazala Meni Matl,
Ukrainian Folksong
c. A Brivele.....Yiddish Folksong
Miss Lieber
Horace Waters Piano Used

II.

The Mystic Trumpeter
By WALT WHITMAN
Dramatized by James E. Phillips
Music Arranged by Max Persin

PROLOGUE

The Trumpeter.....By Arlie Die
Sung by Mr. Phillips

The Poet's Voice.....James E. Phillips
The Composer.....Joseph Walsh
1st Court Lady.....Emily Landes
2nd Court Lady.....Dorothy Zisser
1st Knight.....Carl Raushenbusch
2nd Knight.....J. Filler
3rd Knight.....Chas. Wallero
4th Knight.....Adam H. Reiser
5th Knight.....A. Sanderin
Priest.....John Penders
Monk.....A. Bjerg
Page.....Dora Libin
Harriet.....Norman Lourie
Juliet.....Rebecca Kaminsky
Romeo.....Michael McGrath
Peasant Girl.....Esther Ruthberg
Peasant Boy.....Samuel H. Friedman
Tristan.....Adam H. Reiser
Isolde.....Ida Snyder
King Mark.....Joseph Gladstone
Maid.....Cora Cook
1st Soldier.....Joseph Gelb
2nd Soldier.....A. Bjerg
3rd Soldier.....Carl Raushenbusch
4th Soldier.....Wm. Burbridge
5th Soldier.....James Boyd
6th Soldier.....Cal Bellower
7th Soldier.....Harry Bellower
8th Soldier.....Mr. Myers
Gunner.....J. Filler
1st Lady Tourist.....Anna Kaminsky
2nd Lady Tourist.....Olga Dobkin
3rd Lady Tourist.....Mathilda Tillman
4th Lady Tourist.....Vita Gelb
5th Lady Tourist.....Gertrude Weil Klein
6th Lady Tourist.....Viola Levenson
1st Man Tourist.....Harry Gatt
2nd Man Tourist.....Thomas Hattab
3rd Man Tourist.....Stanton Sherwood
Bandit.....E. Buzbaum
Egyptian Overseer.....Sam H. Friedman
1st Slave.....Leonard Giordano
2nd Slave.....Adolph Fogel
3rd Slave.....J. Filler
1st Galley Slave.....Wm. Seidenberg
2nd Galley Slave.....Phil Pasik
3rd Galley Slave.....Carl Raushenbusch
4th Galley Slave.....Michael McGrath
Overseer.....Samuel H. Friedman
1st Volga Boatman.....Joseph Walsh
2nd Volga Boatman.....Norman Lourie
3rd Volga Boatman.....Benj. Gladstone
4th Volga Boatman.....Samuel Aaron
5th Volga Boatman.....Stanton Sherwood
1st Russian Woman Exile.....Mary Goff
2nd Russian Woman Exile.....Esther Lefkowitz
3rd Russian Woman Exile.....Sadie Reich
4th Russian Woman Exile.....Anna Giffow

1st Russian Male Exile.....Joseph Gelb
2nd Russian Male Exile.....Chas. Wallero
3rd Russian Male Exile.....Samuel Aaron
Cossack Guard.....Joseph Gladstone
1st Negro Slave.....Chas. David
2nd Negro Slave.....Edw. Knight
Guard.....Wm. Burbridge
1st Miner.....James Boyd
2nd Miner.....Cal Bellower
3rd Miner.....Harry Bellower
4th Miner.....Mr. Myers
1st Seamstress.....Rita Meyers
2nd Seamstress.....Olga Dobkin
3rd Seamstress.....Hope Hern
4th Seamstress.....Rose Brownstein

5th Seamstress.....Esther Galtzer
6th Seamstress.....Rose Saminsky
7th Seamstress.....Frieda Karp
8th Seamstress.....Eva Klapp
9th Seamstress.....Minnie Rubinstein
10th Seamstress.....Anna Giffow
Italian Gentleman.....John Penders
Assassin.....E. Buzbaum
1st Chinaman.....I. Sassauer
2nd Chinaman.....Leonard Giordano
Pride.....Michael McGrath
1st Laborer.....Michael McGrath
2nd Laborer.....Al Wolf

DANCERS

Helen Camiel, Sophie Benson, Judith Guadon, Mollie Wasserman, Hope Hern, Anna Samnick, Sylvia Fried, Chas. Chancer, Viola Levenson, Dora Libin, Naomi Lerman, Rebecca Persin, Betty Lefkowitz, Gertrude Weil Klein, Michael McGrath, Al Wolf, Esther Ruthberg, Flo Scher, Gladys Rappaport, Ruth Pinski, Vera Green, Esther Rappaport, Maxine Darrell.

CHORUS

A. Slatin, I. Mollot, A. Greenberg, Adolph Fogel, H. Goldstein, Minnie Rubinstein, Esther Lefkowitz, Burt Wittner, Anna Kaminsky, D. Galewitz, Sonia Rachlin, M. Gordon, A. Rubane, Rebecca Kaminsky, Sally Horenstein, Mary Horenstein, Ray Horenstein, M. Wetter, Olga Dobkin, Diana Gurowitz, Ray Saminsky, D. Mark, D. Goldman, Tillie Rabinowitz, A. Siegel, D. Mackay, V. Smolensky, Mrs. Rady, Meyer Forstadt, Sylvia Epstein, Pauline Hoffman, Elsie Gluck, M. Tillman, S. Saltzman, Sonia Prenen, I. Sassauer, Barbara Zarnick, Naomi Lerman, Clara Cohn, Samuel H. Friedman, F. R. Smith.

Members of the Workmen's Circle Chorus.
By kind permission of Mr. M. Posner, Director.

STAFF

Produced and Directed by
James E. Phillips
Musical Director.....Max Persin
Stage Manager.....Celia Arramo
Costume Director.....Sylvia Hoffman
Dance Director.....Mathilda Naaman
Pianist.....Mitchell Ingerman
Trumpeter.....Norman Clark
Violinists.....Abe Burg
Muriel Hendricks
Costumes by The Voegelin Costume Co., Inc.

SOCIAL DANCING IN THE GYMNASIUM

Appreciation

It seems that every one united with us in assisting us to stage the "Mystic Trumpeter" last Saturday.

We needed shovels for the miners' scene and Hammacher & Schlemmer were kind enough to let us have the shovels without charge.

The Horace Waters Co. provided us with a piano which they delivered to the auditorium without charge.

We most appreciate the interest and cooperation of both these firms. We wish to mention, by the way, that real miners participated in the miners' scene of the pageant. These men come from the Illinois mining district and are now studying at Brookwood. Our members saw "practical" miners in action.

We also appreciate the fine cooperation of Mr. Dowd, the superintendent of the school building and of his assistants. They spared neither time nor effort in helping us with the many technical details connected with the performance and were most accommodating.

Weekly Educational Calendar

WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL, ROOM 530

Saturday, February 4

1:30 P. M. A. J. Muste—The Worker in Modern Society—
a course of ten lessons to be continued weekly.

This Prosperity

By NORMAN THOMAS

In the wild and extravagant revelry of New Year's Eve, up and down crowded Broadway, marched a brave little group of 100 of the unemployed, men to whom the cost of one night's party along the great White Way would have meant a decent living for a year.

This little group which dared to advertise what the dying of another year of Coolidge prosperity had meant to them was only a fraction of the great army of the unemployed in the United States. To meet their desperate needs something more is required than the professional optimism of Herbert Hoover and all the economists and corporation heads, who, in the midst of comfort and plenty seek to banish poverty by mumbling over their version of Cose's formula: Year by year America is getting more and more prosperous in every way.

It is not so. The papers are shouting as proof of prosperity in 1927 that the money value of last year's farm crops was \$436,000,000 above 1926. They forget to add that it was \$520,000,000 below 1925 and more than \$900,000,000 below 1924. As for the rest of the usual indications of prosperity they were adverse. Railway traffic shrank by 13 per cent to the lowest level for the autumn season in six years. Steel production is down 16 per cent. Building has fallen off. Unemployment is a tragic problem in every industrial center. The situation in the coal fields and the textile mills everybody knows. The famous Hoover report which was meant to show such unprecedented prosperity for the workers proved that in 1925, the last year for which we have definite figures, even those people fortunate enough to have jobs received an average wage of only \$1.250 each. And this is what they call prosperity in the richest country on earth where there are plenty of natural resources and technical skill to provide for us all. No wonder the canny Coolidge does not choose to run in 1928.

"PROSPERITY"—AND POLITICS

Whether in 1928 industrial conditions will get better or worse, we shall not attempt to prophesy. We do not believe that a mere increase in unemployment will automatically build

up a Labor Party or even elect Al Smith. The great point is that for masses of farmers and workers our so-called present prosperity is largely mythical or, at any rate, grossly inadequate—a fact to which we have been blinded by the most extraordinary Christian Science propaganda of psychological prosperity ever heard of.

Meanwhile two of our allegedly progressive New York politicians, Senator Copeland and Representative Jacobstein, have set out to cure the desperate illness of the coal industry—a chronic sickness which underlies such tragic woes as those in Pennsylvania and Colorado. And what do they propose? Nothing less than permission for the coal owners to form a private monopoly. This is indeed ironic commentary on the economic theory that we shall be saved by the blessings of competition. But why an industry should be turned over for monopolization to private hands rather than to the public no rational man can say. The people who are the victims of this sort of thing, drugged by propaganda, do not murmur. For example, is not the Grand Old Republican Party in New York State getting ready to block such a half-way approach to decency as Gov. Smith's public development of state water power? It appears that "we the people" yearn to give away all that we've got in our collective possession. And this also is prosperity—for the receivers.

OUR LITTLE WAR IN NICARAGUA

The New Year which has not brought real prosperity has not brought peace. The six American boys who lie dead under the tropical sun of Nicaragua doubtless enlisted to "see the world", to escape the rigors of the frozen North and for all the other reasons dangled before their eyes by enlistment posters. Did they enlist to kill and be killed under that tropical sun in a fight which is none of theirs and which they do not understand?

Who ordered this war in Nicaragua for which Americans are paying in money and blood? Not Congress, save in so far as silence gives consent, and certainly not the people. The makers of that Constitution which President Coolidge holds in sacred awe never intended to give any pres-

ident such powers of war as this. Professor Putney, after studying all the evidence, has concluded that such acts of military intervention in Nicaragua as this would have been held illegal clear down to the time of the Roosevelt administration. Such unauthorized war should rightly be a ground for impeachment of the President. It is not—and why? Simply because Congress and the people by their indifference have abdicated some of their rights to protest.

On the whole, despite some good resolutions they have introduced, our progressives in Congress have failed us. They haven't made the fight we had a right to expect from them. With all Senator Borah's power and influence, personally and as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, he usually fails us in the pinch. He has not forced through even an investigation of our Latin American policy. At Syracuse University last Spring he gave away his own case protesting not against our intervention in Nicaragua but our choice of sides in intervention. This failure of Senator Borah and other progressives is more than personal. It is in part a natural consequence of their free lance tactics and of the refusal of the American workers to build a strong party with a definite program of international cooperation in place of intervention.

But, it will be said, these Nicaraguans are only bandits. We hold no brief for them. Bandits or patriots act pretty much alike in guerrilla war fare. We doubt, however, if Sandino's men are strong simply as bandits or as a result of aid from some mysterious foreign source. Evidently they have some real hold in their own country for the most recent fighting is only a few miles distant from the

place where supposedly they were decisively defeated last summer. Still more significant is the report that the dock workers at the port of Corinto Managua struck nominally for higher wages but really in sympathy with these bandits.

Bandits or patriots, what business is this war of ours? It is ridiculous nonsense to say that we are merely protecting our rights to a canal which some day we want to build in Nicaragua. Nobody was menacing those rights. Nor did the American boys who fell in the jungles of Central America die for some future canal. They died for the profits of investors who sit safe at home. They died for the prestige of the bungling Secretary Kellogg. They died as a sacrifice to the apathy of Americans who want no big wars but don't mind little ones.

Some of the mischief of the Administration's policy is already past cure. We cannot raise the dead. It is easier to stay out of countries like Nicaragua than to get out. At the very least we should announce our intention of withdrawing all troops following an election and we should ask the Pan-American Conference at Havana to arrange for the supervision of that election. It is worth trying to find out whether the moral influence of united action by the Pan American people will not have a more pacificatory effect than the whole Marine Corps. If it will not, if the Nicaraguans must fight, let them do their own fighting and learn like other peoples out of their own folly a better way of life. Their political quarrels are not our business and American marines in Central America destroy such moral leadership as the Administration seems to be seeking by its tentative proposal to France for a general treaty outlawing war.

H. Fried Now Manager of Joint Board Organization Department

The Task of Supervising Unionization Campaign in Cloak Shops Entrusted to Former Manager of Local 2

The drive for enforcement of union conditions in union shops, inside and outside, as well as control enforcement over jobbers, and the unionization of shops hitherto non-union, was placed this week under the direction of Bro. H. Fried, former secretary-manager of Local 2, an old and tried union worker. Bro. Fried has had ample experience in similar work during the early part of 1927, when he was the manager in charge of organizing work for the Joint Board.

The appointment of Bro. Fried created a fine impression. It is now expected that the organizing campaign, which has started about two weeks ago but was still lagging behind, will receive a special impetus.

The organization committee, with Bro. Fried in charge, will also assist

the anti-Saturday work drive which is being conducted simultaneously under Bro. Breslaw's supervision, and the dues campaign carried out by Secretary H. Wander of the Joint Board.

New Books

Our Educational Department continues to render useful service to our members in helping them select books to read and collect. Lately very interesting books have appeared on social and economic problems, and also fiction. Some of these books we can offer our members at much reduced prices. We will be glad to have them visit our Education Department at 3 West 16th Street and talk it over with them.

Should the Department Store Worker Organize?

(Continued from page 5)

tram and train. Now it reaches the fence, but encourages it warmly. It safeguards through sacrifice; establishes a fund which is available when it is most needed. But this is not a forward looking step; it does not require leadership; initiative is not necessary; and it does not advance the ideals of Labor in a broad sense.

The modern department store is forward-looking. It is appealing to the college-bred man and woman. In place of the basement-trained employee, there is here and there a shift in personalities. The man with the diploma has come upon the scene. The age that finds this changed attitude on the part of the store employer sees, however, practically an unchanged front on the part of the rank and file of department store workers. The store itself has attained an industrial supremacy, overtopping its commercial or business importance. In the last few years it has built up an enormous industrial system with a vast army of workers; one sees this army at subway kiosks, huddled on elevated platforms, massed on ferries, and on

pavements, breaks rank at cross streets, disappears in swift streams behind "employees' entrances"—this advance guard of the city's workers. It disappears into huge structures, magically, swiftly, with a mighty rush. At night, it rushes out again, disappears in the darkness, engulfed in the city's traffic.

Could these thousands of unorganized workers but be fused into the labor movement, they would find a common interest. They would come into a new social consciousness, a sense of responsibility to the ideals for which Labor stands. Their outlook would widen toward a better social order—not new as men's dreams go but new in the establishment of social ideals. From such initiative on the part of the store worker there would come the desire to prepare himself intellectually, with all the means at his command, to cope with the new order in the world. And by this fusion there would come in the history of the labor movement something significant in its awakening by reason of its long inaction.

—Federationist, Nov., 1927.

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The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The General Executive Board concluded its final meeting during the early part of this week, in New York City, at the headquarters of the International. Due to the unusual amount of business on hand, some subjects on the calendar were bound to remain not completed, despite the four day meeting at the Unity House, which started last Wednesday, January 25. The meeting adjourned last Sunday, January 29 at Unity House but was resumed in New York on January 30.

The work which faced the seventh Board meeting of the International was of unusual importance. It had not only to consider the many trade problems now confronting the Union in this city, as well as out-of-town, but it had to prepare a convention report of the International activity for the past two years and make recommendations for the future. The members will find a substantial report of what has transpired at the meeting in the news pages of this issue of "Justice".

Cutters Determined to Hold Five-Day Week

The pointing out of a few instances, by Manager Dubinsky, of attempts made by employers, particularly members of the Industrial Council to smash the five-day work-week, evoked considerable discussion at the membership meeting of last Monday, January 30. During the discussion, the members applauded and seconded the statement made by Manager Dubinsky—"that the union, and Local 10 in particular, will resist every attempt made by the employers to deprive their workers of the five-day week no matter what method the bosses may resort to.

Through some freakish interpretation of the agreement some men in the Industrial Council insist that working a half-day on Saturday does not constitute overtime, and is, therefore, payable at the single-time rate. This misinterpretation of the agreement merely spurred on the office to greater watchfulness with the result that some interesting cases were encountered, which will be detailed later.

It will be recalled that at a special meeting of the membership of Local 10, held sometime during the past season, the question of granting to cutters permission to work on Saturdays had come up. This was meant to allow them to make-up for the loss of time caused by certain Jewish holidays. Invariably, the Joint Board grants such permission to its locals whenever the Jewish holidays approach. These permits in the past have always created a problem for the cutters. So the matter was finally taken up last season, and the members empowered the office to grant permission for Saturday work only under the following specified conditions:

An employer would be required, first, to exhaust every possible facility for cutting up his work. In other words, before permission to work on a Saturday would be granted to his cutters, he would have to show that his cutting department was working at full capacity. As long as room is available for additional cutters, work on Saturday would not be allowed. Furthermore, before permission to work on a Saturday would be granted by the office, it would be necessary for the cutters to have worked overtime during that week. And only when cutters had thus been employed to full capacity with overtime during the week—would they be allowed to work on a Saturday.

Apparently, some employers were of the opinion that, since Local 10 had reached a stage when it would permit its members to work on a Saturday, that the ice was broken. They felt that in this way they could get around the five-day week and would avoid the double-time payment. However, they failed to take one thing into consideration, namely, the well-trained army of the members of Local 10. Only a very small percentage of the cutters were taken in by this ruse on the part of the employers. The overwhelming majority of Local 10 members would, under the circumstance, consent to work on Saturday, unless the cutting department was working to capacity during the first five days of the week, and unless they had received the consent of the office. As for the small fraction that was victimized, that only resulted in some interesting cases to be brought before the Executive Board.

Difference in Overtime Payment Collected

For some time, Manager Dubinsky suspected that the cutters of a prominent Industrial Council firm were working on Saturdays without the knowledge of the office, and for single pay. In an effort to check this violation, the men were called to a shop meeting and charged with this violation by Manager Dubinsky. They however, denied their guilt. Other shop meetings were called, with the same object in view, but they also met with the same result. The office finally decided that there was only one way by which the guilt of these men could be determined, and that was by an examination of their envelopes on pay-day.

An examination of the pay envelopes took place. The first cutter whose envelope was "tapped" quickly slipped a ten dollar bill or his own into his pay envelope to make it appear that the total constituted his pay, including double-pay for overtime. A second cutter, not knowing what the first had done or said, replied that he had not yet received his wages. A third cutter said that for some reason he did not receive enough money. When the men were grouped together they finally confessed that they did not receive double time pay for overtime.

During the investigation, it was also found that one of the cutters was underpaid. The cutters were referred to Isidore Nagler, Manager of the Industrial Council Department of the Joint Board, who not only collected the difference in the overtime, but also strenuously insisted upon the payment of the full schedule of wages for the underpaid cutter. This man, by the way, was discharged, and Brother Nagler is now determined to secure his reinstatement.

Another firm, also a prominent member of the Industrial Council, was similarly found to be violating the agreement. The Manager suspected the cutters of this firm to be working

under a similar arrangement, that is, single pay for overtime and work on Saturday. Shop meetings of the cutters at which this matter was taken up also proved futile in determining anyone's guilt. In an effort to ward off suspicion, the cutters of this firm called up the office and asked for permission to work on Saturday. Upon inquiry at the Industrial Council, whether these cutters had worked overtime during the week and whether the cutting department was working to capacity, and whether they were being paid double time pay for overtime, Mgr. Dubinsky was assured that such was the case. When, however, the head cutter called up the office to obtain the consent of the manager to work his men on Saturday, he informed Mgr. Dubinsky that the men only worked two nights overtime. Being anxious to establish proof of this violation, the Manager permitted the men to work on a Saturday, in spite of the suspicion that they did not work full overtime and were not receiving double time for Saturdays.

On pay-day, following the Saturday on which the men were allowed to work, their envelopes were "tapped", and the full extent of the violation was revealed. It was found that the men did not receive double time. They were paid only time and a half, and did not work overtime during the middle of the week. This case, too, will be properly followed up. In both cases, the men will be called before the Executive Board and will be charged with violations of union rules.

Must Observe Five-Day-Week

In view of the above referred to schemings by the employers, both cloak and dress manufacturers, strenuous measures will be taken by the Union to enforce the five-day-week. Not only will the office refuse permission for work on Saturdays, unless the cutting departments are employed to full capacity and are working overtime during the middle of the week, but for the duration of the season large staffs of committeemen will be spread around the shop districts to apprehend members of the union working or going to work on Saturdays.

At one of its recent meetings, the Joint Board decided to send out committees to check this violation. Manager Dubinsky reported this to the last membership meeting, and upon his call for volunteers, thirty members offered their services in this capacity. These thirty men, together with the officers and Executive Board members, will constitute a formidable committee of Local 10 to check work on Saturdays and Sundays. The committees should report every Saturday and Sunday morning at 7 o'clock in Bryant Hall, from where they will be sent out to visit cloak and dress shops.

Excellent Progress on Ball and Old Age Fund Reported

David Fruhling, chairman of the arrangements committee of the 15th Annual Ball and Entertainment, which is to take place on Saturday evening, April 14, at the Concourse Plaza, 161st Street and the Grand Concourse, reported that from all indications, this sociable of the cutters will be among the finest Local 10 has yet had. The price of tickets, he said, was fixed at

\$1.00 and that members may bring a family guest, either wives or any other relatives, on payment of additional 75 cents. The tickets for the members who are assessed \$1.00 each will be mailed to them. Additional tickets purchased in advance may be had in the office for the same price. Tickets purchased at the window will cost \$1.50. For the present, David Fruhling said, all efforts of the arrangements committee are directed toward securing ads for the Souvenir Journal, through which a fund for the old-timers will be raised. The securing of music and entertainers, who, by the way, will be prominent stage folk, is in the hands of a special committee.

Supplementing the report, Isidore Nagler, secretary of the committee, stressed the Old Age Fund as the feature of the affair. He said that, while the members of Local 10 would be treated to an excellent evening's entertainment for which, ordinarily, they would have to pay \$2 or \$3 elsewhere, the important element of the 15th annual dance is the fund which the Union is trying to raise for the relief of destitute old-timers. He said that it is the first time in the history of the local that such a thing is being attempted. "By the old-timers," Brother Nagler said, "we mean those of the men who from 1884 down to 1906, gave the utmost of their energy for the upbuilding of the present Local 10. These men, because of their gray hair and their aged appearance cannot secure employment, despite the fact that they are still counted among the best mechanics in the trade."

Cutters Bring Contributions

While the financial success of the Souvenir Journal is assured, the cutters must remember their part in this project. Who knows how many of the present members of Local 10, who are still young and are dreaming of going out of the cutting trade and establishing themselves in better paying vocations, may be the old timers of a decade or two from now. And these men then will expect the young members of that time to emulate the present efforts of the "young-timers" of today.

Cutting departments which have more than one cutter, should immediately make a collection to purchase space for a complimentary ad. The pace has already been set by the cutters of Zuckerman & Hoffman. These five cutters contributed \$5 each for the purchase of a quarter page ad. Others have followed. But there are still very many who have not brought in their contribution as yet. The following is a complete list of space purchasers in the journal and the amount paid by them. They are divided into three groups, Cloaks, Dresses and Miscellaneous firms.

Cloak firms:—Carmel Bros. \$200; H. Rosenzweig, \$200; G. V. Lyons, \$200; P. Shlansky, \$200; November & Pasternack, \$200; Shlberg & Wittenberg, \$100; I. Grossman & Son, \$100; Shapiro & Son, \$100; T. Klipsstein, \$100; H. Heller, \$100; LeKashman & Portolio, \$100; Fried Brothers, \$100; H. Fredericks, \$100; Hello Cloak, \$75; Elzman & Bernstein, \$50; Cohen & Weinberg, \$50 and Cohen & Whalen, \$50.

Dress Firms:—Harry Rontner, \$100; Hattie Carnegie, \$100; Louis Platt, \$100; N. D. C., \$100; as Rue Drem, \$100; I. Zimmerman, \$50; Sadowsky Costume, \$50.

Miscellaneous:—Al Benjamin & Bro., \$100; Gottlieb Bros., \$50; Chas. Komar, \$25; Schechter & Moser, \$25.

Unity House Is Just As Beautiful in Winter As in Summer
—Pay It a Visit and Convince Yourself!

Cutters, Special Attention!

RENEW YOUR WORKING CARDS FOR THIS SEASON

New working cards for this season are ready for distribution and exchange. Every cutter, cloak, dress and miscellaneous, must exchange the working card he holds at present for the new one. Any member securing a job must receive a new working card.

Cutters failing to comply with this order will be summoned before the Executive Board. A rigid control of the shops will be instituted shortly.