

"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. 2.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1926

PRICE 3 CENTS

New General Executive Board at Work

President Sigman Opens Sessions With Review of Conditions in Women's Wear Markets All Over the Country—Members of G. E. B. Report on Local and District Situations—Budget Adopted for I. L. G. W. U.—Spirit of Teamwork and Cooperation Assured—Wide Constructive Activity Undertaken in New York Organizations—Meeting Will Last Until Saturday, January 9th.

The first quarterly meeting of the newly elected General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U. began on scheduled time, Tuesday morning, January 6th, in the Council Room of the International Building.

President Sigman opened the sessions with a brief talk reviewing conditions in the cloak and dress organizations in every market in the country, dwelling at considerable length on conditions and prospects in New York

City, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Baltimore, Canada, Chicago, the West and the Pacific Coast one after another received close analysis in the report of President Sigman, who pointed out in the course of his address which of these cities needed immediate attention, in view of the necessity of renewal of agreements either in the cloak or dress trades or in both.

In speaking of Chicago, President Sigman laid emphasis on the serious situation created for our organization in that city through the brutal fines and sentences confirmed there last week upon ninety-odd dressmakers found guilty of violations of injunction writs issued by Chicago judges to strike-bound dress firms two winters ago. The fines alone aggregate a sum

(Continued on page 5)

Cutters' Annual Ball This Saturday

The Sixteenth Annual Ball of the New York cutters, members of Local 10, will take place this Saturday, January 9th, in Hants' Point Palace, 163rd street and Southern Boulevard, the Bronx.

This dance is one of the most popular annual gatherings of workers in the women's wear circles of New York City. The net proceeds of this affair are applied by Local 10 to the maintenance of a relief fund for the aid of such of its members as are compelled to call on their organization for relief as a result of sickness, unemployment or other deserving conditions and causes.

Members of the I. L. G. W. U. in New York City, without regard to local affiliation, are expected to come in thousands this year to the annual dance of the cutters, as they have done in former years. It has a worthy purpose, and it always offers splendid entertainment and wholesome amusement to its hosts of guests.

International Will Appeal Cases of 91 Chicago Dressmakers

Appellate Court in Chicago Confirms Fines and Jail Sentences of Dress Strikers and Pickets—Young Mothers Sentenced to Prison Terms—Sissman and Darrow Will Appeal Cases to Highest Illinois Court.

The Cook County Appellate Court confirmed last week the harsh sentences and money fines imposed by late Chicago injunction judges on 91 ex-strikers and pickets in the Chicago dress strike of 1924. The sentences imposed were money fines amounting to over \$17,000, and condemn nearly all these workers to jail terms ranging from 5 to 60 days.

Without exception these cases are the result of the so-called contempt of court proceedings instituted wholesale against members of the Chicago dressmakers' organization in the winter of 1924, when, after long weeks of striking, the anti-union dress bosses of Chicago undertook with the aid of sympathetic judges to break down the walkout of the workers by a series of drastic injunctions which practically outlawed every move of the strikers and drove them out of the zone where the strike-bound shops were located. The injunctions were followed up by wholesale arrests by the police of every striker who dared to make an

appearance near the shops, and these arrests were subsequently followed by severe money fines and sentences.

The fines and jail sentences, which were considered of unprecedented brutality even for Chicago, provoked a storm of indignation in trade union spheres in Chicago at that time, and were at once appealed to the Cook

(Continued on page 5)

Philadelphia Dress and Waist Board Appoints New Staff For Drive

Literature Campaign Already Under Way.

The organizing drive in the Philadelphia dress and waist trade has already begun in earnest last week and will soon be in full swing.

The Philadelphia dress joint board, at its last meeting a week ago, decided to appoint two special organizers to take charge of this work, in addition to the large volunteer committee

formed at the general member meeting last month. One of these organizers is a cutter, who will devote his efforts largely to the men in the cutting rooms in the shops. The other is

(Continued on Page 2)

Committees That Appeared Before General Executive Board

Among the committee which appeared before the meeting of the Gen-

eral Executive Board, at present in session in New York City, during the first two days were the following:

A committee from Tuckers, Hemstitchers and Pleaters, Local 41, headed by Pauline Morgenstern, manager of the local, seeking the endorsement of the G. E. B. of the decision of the novelty workers to call a strike in their trade in the near future. The Board will decide on this matter before it adjourns.

The New York designers, Local 45, appeared represented by Brothers Scheck and Prokop asking the G. E. B. (Continued on Page 2)

Cleveland Joint Board Settles With Two Big Firms

Union Signs Important Contracts.

Readers of "Justice" know already from previous columns in these columns that the Cleveland Joint Board renewed its agreement with the local cloak manufacturers' association for 1926. This association, however, does not contain by far all the cloak and dress employers in the Cleveland market, and many of them who maintain individual agreements with the Union still had to be dealt with singly after the association agreement was signed.

The firm of Korach & Company, the largest in the Cleveland market, and a member of the association, did not sign its contract with the Union at the time the association decided to renew the agreement for the coming year. It was for a time considered almost certain that this firm would withdraw from the association and that the Union would have a fight on its

hands to bring this firm to an understanding with the workers.

(Continued on Page 2)

Important Meeting of Cloak and Dress Shop Chairmen

An Announcement

Next Tuesday, January 12th, right after work, a very important shop-chairman meeting will be held in Webster Hall, East Eleventh Street, between 3rd and 4th avenues.

The meeting is called under the auspices of the New York Joint Board. Vital trade matters will be decided at this meeting. All chairmen, without exception, should come to this meeting.

By the order of the Joint Board

LOUIS HYMAN, General Manager
JOSEPH FISH, Secretary-Treasurer

The workers of the shops listed below will assemble in their shops which will be visited by the paymasters of the Fund on the days specified.

Payments to workers of other shops will be made as the firms send in the complete reports for the past season. The workers of such shops will be notified, through letters to their shop chairmen, of the dates when payments will be made.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1926

Alax Cloak, 421 East 122nd St.
P. Amerson, 124 Scholes St., Brooklyn
M. Ansonvitz, 121 East 81 St.
Benson Cloak, 49 West 22nd Street
Bickinsky & Lerner, 220 West 24th Street
A. S. Bender, 1018 St. Mark's Ave., Bklyn.
A. Briel, 20 East Broadway
B. Brimberg, 142 West 26th Street
M. Bushlowitz, 122 Liberty Ave., Bklyn.
J. C. C. & J. C. C., 230 West 24th St.
F. Detschman, 127 West 25th Street
Dresser Friedman & Bost, 112 St. St.
Dworkitz Bros., 233 West 25th Street
Edelman & Sons, 213 West 25th Street
Esterowitz Cloak, 129 West 24th Street
L. Finger, 171 Ninth Avenue
A. Finkel, 24 West 17th St.
S. Fishman, 115 West 22nd Street
G. W. W. West, 4th Ave.
A. Goldberg, 67 East 81 Street
H. Goldberg, 21 West 27th Street
Goldberg Bros., 100 Division Street
Graf & Kildman, 229 Seventh Avenue
Hansel & Palano, 111 West 20th Street
Hansky Cloak, 28 1/2 West 10th Street

(Continued on Page 2)

Address of Ben Gitlow at Philadelphia Convention

Delivered on Monday, Dec. 13th, 1925

It is with deep feeling and great emotion that I address this convention. I am appearing upon this platform as a free man, and the action of this convention is responsible for that. (Applause.) It is an expression on the part of the workers represented at this convention that they are definitely in favor not only of freeing one man from prison but of opening the jail doors to all the prisoners in the United States where people are imprisoned for political reasons. Your action is also an indication of what power there is in the solidarity of the workers. The problem before the labor movement is the problem of awakening the class-consciousness of the American workers, of arousing their solidarity, of closing and unifying the ranks of labor so that labor will be invincible in the United States. (Applause.)

It is also fitting that your resolution was passed at a convention that is being held in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania is one of the biggest industrial states. It is the state of hard coal, of soft coal and of steel, and it is also the state of the constabulary that is used most brutally to oppress the workers. The workers are denied the right to organize or to freely express their opinions. In this very State numbers of workers, champions of labor, have been brutally killed at the behest of the industrial lords and barons of this state. And the resolution that you have passed is also a warning to the authorities, to the industrial oligarchy of this state that in the very near future the workers through their united efforts will do everything in their power to abolish the state constabulary, to establish free rights for the workers to elect in power the industrial might of the organized workers in this State. (Applause.)

When Governor Smith pardoned me he declared that in the United States we have political crimes, and that I was punished for a political offense. He did not state that he is opposed to punishment of individuals for political offenses, only that the punishment was too severe. I want to point out that the labor movement in the United States must realize that a law on the statute books against the expression of opinion does not mean that the capitalist interests will be denied the right to express their opin-

ions, but it means that the labor unions will be denied that right by the organized might of the capitalists that own and control the government of the United States. It is the duty of the organized labor movement to say to the various states that such laws must be repealed. And furthermore to state to the United States Supreme Court that has declared such a law constitutional that its decision will be nullified by the mass sentiment aroused all over the country by the organized workers.

You are gathered at a convention considering not only your own problems but also the problems of the entire labor movement, and I want to state right here at the beginning that we are living in a young country and we are developing our own movements and there are many who want to give the opinion that there are such in the United States that are 100 per cent and others who do not amount to anything whatsoever. I believe it was Walt Whitman who said that the American is only being-born, and I can state right now that the labor movement in the United States is being born right now, and that you are engaged in giving birth to the great labor movement in the United States.

The problems of the labor movement are the problems of society and labor strength consists in its principles, in the power it holds in its own hands, because society rests upon the productivity of labor, upon the willingness of workmen to use their brains and muscle power for the benefit of society. The one thing that will make the workers all powerful is unity and solidarity in the ranks of the workers. It is this question of unity that is facing the workers of this country as well as in every country. The big industrial capitalist interests of America want the workers at attack on all fronts with all their power. That means that the workers must take a step forward and so build their organization that they can meet the attacks on all fronts, that they can take the offensive, and that means building up in the United States powerful industrial unions to meet the entrenched industrial power of the capitalist class in this country. (Applause.) And if the ranks of the workers at the present time would give expression of that idea is not a manifestation to split and disrupt the labor unions, but it is a manifestation

New York Committee on Coal Offers Plan To End Anthracite Strike

The Committee on Coal and Giant Power with headquarters at 75 Fifth avenue, New York City, has sent two officials of anthracite miners and operators an eight-point suggestion for ending the present anthracite strike. The Committee which consists of engineers, economists, publicists, lawyers and business men, from all parts of the country suggests as a basis for settlement a 54-cent a day increase in pay for the lowest paid miners only, without any increase in prices to the consumer, except for those companies which have not been earning 10 per cent or more profit in the past two years. Those companies showing a loss or less than 10 per cent profit are allowed under this plan an increase of 25 cents a ton only. This covers the suggested wage increase.

The plan in detail follows:

1. A wage increase of 50 cents a day for all day workers.

(This covers the most poorly paid group in the industry, men who receive between \$1.62 and \$2.36 a shift.)

2. No price increase over average 1924-1925 pre-strike prices for companies showing over a ten per cent return for that period.

3. An increase of 25 cents only a ton on domestic sites. This would cover the wage increase to the day men and would apply to companies showing less than a 10 per cent return for the 1924-1925 pre-strike period.

(The wage increase in No. 1 covers \$4,500 men working 270 days, 22,635,000 man-days at 50 cents equals \$11,317,500, which distributed over 450,000,000 gross tons of domestic coal production comes to 25 cents per ton.)

4. A revision of all piece work rates now above the average to the point where a working year of 270 days will produce annual earnings of not over \$3,000. The process to be spread over three years.

(This present customary working year is 270 days).

5. A leveling up of all piece work rates now below the average to the average, the process to be spread over three years, a third a year. This to be done, in both No. 4 and No. 5, by

fields, and on the basis of a 270 day working year.

(Averages are to be struck for each craft separately. The main source of trouble has been the varying piece rates in the same crafts.)

6. A check-off of regular union dues only by the operators to be instituted only at those collieries where a ballot of all the workers there shows a two-thirds vote in favor of it.

(This meets the statements of both sides on the question of whether or not the miners want the check-off.)

The immediate appointment of a committee by the operators and miners, to consist of two of each and three representatives of the public to be agreed upon by them, and paid equally by the two, to determine the companies which shall be allowed the 25 cent per ton increase, to work out and proceed with the adjustment of piece work rates and to supervise the balancing on the establishment of the check-off.

(This meets the needs of the industry for an executive body that will take into consideration all points of view, including the public's.)

8. This committee shall submit to the consuming public six months before the expiration of the new agreement a complete report on the state and needs of the industry. If shall not be an arbitrating body. It shall study all necessary problems of cost, profit, investment, labor efficiency, royalties, steady employment and plans proposed by either side for the reorganization of the industry as a whole or for any part of the industry. It shall have complete access to the books of both operators and union. Both the operators and the miners' union shall underwrite this Committee \$50,000 each.

(This should act to lay a factual basis for negotiation prior to the next wage agreement. It should give both sides an understanding of the needs and possibilities of the industry. It would clear away the present confusion in the minds of all parties including the public. It would end the present custom of fighting in a fog.)

of unity, of greater solidarity, of greater power to the organized workers.

It is a great honor to stand on this platform to address you. Why? Because the International has one of the most enlightening histories for the workers in this country. You have engaged in memorable struggles in the interest of the workers. Your achievements are proof of the courage and culture of your members and this organization cannot be destroyed, this organization cannot be split, this organization will face the future and will meet the future as it was able to meet the past. The future belongs to the working class, the future belongs to the marching, shouting, singing cohorts of the working class in the United States and in every country in the world. I will close my speech

not at all worried about what is taking place in this convention. I will close my speech with the hope that the delegates here will consider the big and pressing problems before them, and with this expression that after this convention, when the gavel goes down for the last time, when you go back to the various cities from whence you came and meet your fellow workers once more, that you will go into the work of your organization with an energy, with a devotion and with a love that will tackle the most difficult problems that will face you with a spirit and a love and a devotion to the workers that will overcome all difficulties, and that you will work for the unification, for the strengthening, for the building of the labor movement so that the United States with its wealth and glory belongs to the working class. (Applause.)

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JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office: 2 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President

A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

MAX D. DANIEL, Acting Editor

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

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Friday, January 8, 1926

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EDITORIALS

THE NEW "UNITED FRONT" OF OUR EMPLOYERS

A new organization of employers was born last month in the cloak industry—the National Wholesale Women's Wear Association. It is announced as a regrouping of manufacturers and jobbers that will concern itself exclusively with "business matters", or more explicitly with credit, collections and traffic, leaving labor matters to be handled by the individual associations in the new combine separately. The new association is to be composed of the membership of the old, and now defunct, Protective Association, the Merchant Ladies' Garment Association, the jobbers, and a number of leading "independent" firms in the cloak and suit trade, or such as have heretofore not belonged to either the Protective or jobbers' groups.

While on the face of it, the formation of this association, and especially the purpose to which it professes to devote itself, would appear to be only of secondary importance to the workers in the cloak and dress industry, a look beyond the surface will disclose at once that the launching of this new association is an event of tremendous significance to every man and woman who is today struggling to make a living in the cloak shops of New York—and for that matter in every other cloak center. The last point is particularly in place in view of the fact that the new association styles itself a national organization and will no doubt exert influence on conditions surrounding the manufacture of cloaks and suits in every city where cloaks are made in this country.

An analysis of a few facts coincident with the organization of this new body of employers will probably bring out its importance for our workers. It is announced, for instance, that the new office of the Industrial Council of the former Protective group, the agency that handles labor matters for them, is to be located in the headquarters of the new association, and that all the other business staffs of the two former associations had been merged to work under one management and direction. Another fact well worth bearing in mind is that the new organization begins its functioning on the day immediately following the official disbanding of the old Protective body and its intended to serve as a general clearing house for all the important employer groups in the industry, jobbers and manufacturers alike, without the former artificial distinction between jobbers and manufacturers.

In other words, the formation of the new association comes as an official confirmation of the very significant fact which the Union has asserted and reiterated time and again in the last few years—namely that the line of demarcation between the jobber and manufacturer in our industry as real employers of labor does not exist, that both are true manufacturers. The new association therefore is here to protect, under a new name, the identical interests of these manufacturers—jobbers, and will take under its wing not only the former members of the Protective group but the members of the big jobbers' combine and also a large number of the "independents". It is an important historic event in the life of our trades, and its importance is particularly emphasized because it bears out fully the viewpoint of the Union and the soundness of its industrial policy before its own members and before the general public.

Of course, the new association professes to concern itself with so-called "business" matters only and to leave labor affairs to the individual organizations themselves. It goes without saying that the workers in the cloak industry and their Union have no objection whatever to any efforts on the part of the manufacturers—jobbers to stabilize the commercial features of the industry, to regularize seasons, to organize uniform methods of dealing with retailers, to curb style piracy, etc. In the long run such improvements are bound to have a stabilizing, wholesome effect upon the trade as a whole and are likely to result in some beneficial influence for the workers engaged in it as well. But the Union has, nevertheless, a right to be fully sceptical about this professed limitation of the scope of the new association to commercial matters only. As we look back to the origin of the various employers' organizations in the cloak and dress industries, we recall that originally the jobbers' group was organized also for "business" purposes only. So was the Protective association 'way back about fifteen years ago, but it was long before they became much older than they got to realize that labor matters were a very important part of their "business" and their labor departments soon became their chief concern and interest.

The new association may, for the moment, not deem it practical or expedient to make a public announcement of a complete

merger of all interests—"business" and labor—of all the controlling groups in the cloak and suit industry. For the present, however, the importance of the birth of this association lies in the fact that for the first time the so-called "inside" manufacturers and the jobbers have joined hands openly in an association to work under one roof and under one direction. It is a new line-up, a new alliance of the employing forces in the industry, and such among us as can see a little above the surface of things cannot fail to realize that we shall be face to face in the near future with a complete merger of every group and interest on the employing side in the cloak and suit trade of the country.

What lesson, what warning does this new united front of the cloak employers contain to our workers, to our Union?

It is clear as daylight that the manufacturers—jobbers in the cloak industry in forming this association have taken a big step in the direction of preparedness. They are pooling their interests in anticipation of coming events and are making their lines stronger in order to be able to reject the demands of the workers and to defy their Union come what may.

The fact is plain and stands out in bold, clear relief. In a few months, the controversy which has been raging with greater or lesser severity between the Union and the organized employers will reach a crucial point. We do not intend to prophesy what the Governor's Commission's recommendations on the principal demands of the Union will be, but we can see clear enough that our employers are determined to place themselves in the strongest position possible and that such acquired strength will influence their final attitude towards these recommendations.

The next inference, the next compelling thought from these observations is contained in the appeal it makes to the cloakmakers of New York, in a slogan that can be summarized in one word—Preparedness.

The announcement of the new "united front" of our employers should serve as an electrifying call to all our workers for preparedness all along the line, in all the shops, in every local, branch, district and group meeting. In the informal discussions which President Sigman has had, since his return from the Philadelphia convention, with the present leaders of the New York Joint Board, this point of mobilizing the entire membership of our New York cloak locals for the coming developments in the cloak industry, was particularly emphasized by him. It is a mobilization of all our forces, spiritual, moral and material, a preparedness movement in which all party lines, all differences of opinion must be put aside, a mobilization against a common enemy who threatens to destroy our Union and to restore in the cloak industry conditions of labor that used to disgrace it twenty-five years ago.

The answer of the cloakmakers to the new move of the manufacturers—jobbers should be a united front of labor, a ringing appeal for unity—the voice of which shall be heard in every market and city where cloakmakers are making garments in one of the richest and most prosperous of the country's industries, an industry which is producing untold wealth for its masters but which fails to supply the men and women that spend their lives in it with the means of a decent living.

The General Executive Board, which is meeting this week in New York, will, we are confident, not fail to interpret President Sigman's inspiring message for preparedness to the cloakmakers of New York and elsewhere as a call to duty, as a call to arms which will be answered unitedly by every worker in our ranks in this critical day in the life of our Union.

Let us build an iron ring, a stonewall around our organization, and against this stonewall the united front of our masters, no matter under what title or name they may assume to go, will beat in vain—until they are forced to recognize that the workers in the cloak and dress industry, the men and women without whom this industry cannot live and prosper, are entitled to a decent, dependable and secure livelihood.

TO SIGNOR MUSSOLINI

By T. W. MERCEY, Secretary,
Cooperative Union of Great Britain

Don't feel secure, O Duce! in thy high place
Among thy Black Shirts, strong in lawless power,
Who now the wealth of humble men devour
While theft and murder multiply apace?
Dost think thou long could chain a noble race,
Or that within thine own appointed hour
Thou couldst make all men low before thee cower,
All dreams of freedom from their souls efface?

Men in whose veins the blood of Dante runs,
Whose fathers were by Garibaldi led,
Whose own free minds were by Mazzini fed,
Will not endure thy lordship many a sun:

A tyrant is by all true men abhorred,—
Who rules by terror has his day reward.

New General Executive Board at Work

(Continued from Page 1)

of more than 17,000 dollars, while the majority of these former pickets are also given jail sentences ranging from 5 to 50 days. President Sigman informed the members of the Board that he had requested the Chicago attorneys of the I. L. G. W. J. to prepare at once an appeal to a higher court against these severe sentences. The gist of President Sigman's opening remarks to the G. E. B. amounted to an appeal for unity and coordinated action to rebuild the Union and putting it in proper fighting trim to counteract whatever move the employers might make to weaken further union control of work conditions in the shops. "Revolutions not always produce favorable material conditions, though they may be inspired by idealism," he stated, "in our own case, such surely are the results. We emerged from our recent upheaval in a less favorable state than what we entered it. But let us not try to seek out the guilty ones now or to try to divide the lines between 'us' and 'them'. At this hour there exists no such division in our ranks. We are now members of one Union, animated by the same desires, the same hopes, and the same will to bring our ranks closer together and to build up greater and better organizations for our reports. Whatever damage was done must be repaired, and must be repaired by all of us without regard to former differences of opinion."

Renewal of agreements in several cities

President Sigman called the attention of the Board to the fact that the agreements, both in the cloak and in the dress trades, expire in Boston in a few weeks and that it is at once necessary to take steps to renew these contracts. It is still difficult to say whether the renewals in Boston will be carried out without trouble with some of the employers, but it is best to be on guard. He stated that he expects to visit Boston right after the meeting of the G. E. B. and to look over the local situation.

A similar situation faces the organization of the dressmakers in Chicago, except that conditions there, in view of the bitter fight which the association of non-union dress employers is still waging against the Union, are a good deal more aggravated. Local 100 and the Chicago Joint Board have been conducting an earnest agitation among the non-union dress shops for months, and as the trade is in rather good shape this season, it is expected that the agreements will, despite the opposition of the rabid union batters, be signed again in the union shops without a hitch.

In Philadelphia, too, the cloakmakers and the dressmakers are about to renew agreements, and the matter will have to be carried through with the aid of the General Office. President Sigman added that he expects to visit both Philadelphia and Chicago in the near future.

Conditions in New York

In turning to the state of affairs in New York City, President Sigman again laid stress on the necessity of raising the morale of the organization, of bringing the membership closer together with its leadership, and of creating a greater sense of confidence of the rank and file in themselves and in their Union. The next few months will see many new developments in the New York cloak market that will require a solid front on the part of the workers, if they are to win for themselves better work conditions in the shops and strict observation of gains and achievements already scored. Today, the conditions

in the shops are far from desirable and the spirit of the workers is depressed. This pessimism and what goes with it—neglect of union obligations and breakdown of union standards—must disappear to make room for solidarity and that invincible spirit of unity which used to be the watchword and the guide of the cloakmakers in former years.

Secretary Baroff presents budget

After President Sigman concluded his report, Secretary-Treasurer Baroff presented to the G. E. B. a report on the financial condition of the International, followed by a detailed scheme of a budget, the first of its kind ever presented for adoption in the I. L. G. W. U. This budget, prepared with the aid of the auditing department, contains a careful estimate of the minimum income of the General Office for the next year and a corresponding itemized list of expenses for all the I. L. G. W. U. departments. The members of the Board subjected the plan presented by Secretary Baroff to close scrutiny and after some debate approved it unanimously.

Vice-Presidents Report

After Secretary Baroff concluded his report, the members of the General Executive Board, while addressed by President Sigman to give their impressions or reports of conditions in their own cities, districts, or fields of organization activity which they represent.

Vice-president Louis Hyman, general manager of the New York Joint Board, made an interesting statement concerning the condition in the New York cloak and dress organizations. In the main, he did not dissent from President Sigman's report of the New York situation, but added a great many details which cast a light on the state of affairs in the various locals composing the Joint Board and on the steps the Joint Board is now taking to bring about the rehabilitation, physical, moral and financial, of the cloak and dress organization in New York. A widespread network of meetings has been arranged for weeks ahead throughout the Greater City to bring literally every man and woman who work in the cloak shops in the metropolitan district in contact with each other and with the officers of the organization, at which the problems that are agitating the workers most will be touched upon and discussed. The idea is to shake off the apathy which has hitherto prevailed among these workers toward their Union and to make them more interested in and more directly concerned with its affairs. President Hyman also dwelt at some length on the immediate steps to be taken by the organization with regard to pressing for a decision the demands of the Union now pending before the Governor's Commission, on the outcome of which the whole future of the New York cloak situation now hangs.

Vice-president Joseph Borochovitch, spoke of the condition of the cloak operators' local in New York City and declared that, while still far from good, the situation on the whole appeared to be mending, and that the local has improved a good deal financially and has recently been able to pay off a second mortgage on its building, on East 25th street. Meetings are being called constantly in every section in the city and the local is giving the Joint Board close and loyal cooperation.

Vice-president Portnoy reported for the dressmakers of New York, stating that Local 22 is today financially sound, and is getting ready to launch

a big drive to organize the large number of non-union shops in the New York district, an undertaking in which it expects close cooperation from the out-of-town department of the I. L. G. W. U. He dwelt with emphasis on the sharp competition which the non-union shops in Long Island and some outlying sections of Brooklyn are offering to the New York market and the bad effects felt from this competition in the New York union shops.

Vice-president Greenberg, in speaking for the smaller dress and miscellaneous trades, called attention to the prosperous last season in the embroidery trades and the splendid condition of the embroidery local, Nos. 5 and 26. In the children's dress trade and in the white goods trade conditions have not been nearly so good. The former trade will have to renew its agreements with the employers in a few weeks, while in the hatbath trade the agreement will expire in June. The local controlling this trade, No. 91, is making preparations to meet both situations as soon as they arise.

In speaking of the Philadelphia dress situation, Vice-president Reisberg stated that the local dressmakers want a strike to complete their organization drive in the local non-union dress field begun last year and expected the G. E. B. to give this demand close consideration. He also suggested that the Philadelphia private dressmakers' local, No. 76, be merged together with the ladies' tailors' local of that city, No. 47, into one body as both have identical problems and fields to cover.

Vice-president Andur presented a lengthy account of conditions in Montreal and Toronto. Both cities are suffering from poor conditions in the cloak trade and this condition is affecting badly the morale and strength of the local organizations, particularly in Montreal, where factional fighting and discord is warring the vitality of the locals. In Toronto, where Organizer Polakoff is in charge, conditions are better than in Montreal, but there too a mighty effort will be required to put the Union on a sound basis, both in an organizational sense and also with regard to forcing many employers to live up to union agreements and to making them treat with the Union as a factor in the local industry.

Vice-president Godes spoke about the lack of managerial responsibility in Boston at the present time and urged the G. E. B. and President Sigman to eliminate this trouble from that city and to vest responsibility for the management of affairs in Boston in one person or group of the lower court, which both in letter and spirit makes striking in Chicago practically illegal and puts strikers and pickets at the mercy of the police and the bosses.

President Sigman, with the sanction of the General Executive Board now meeting in New York City, at once

men strikers, some of them married and with families, who might feel the effect of the sentences heavier than the unmarried girls and boys. Sbe argued that the International do all it can to add them and to fight to the last last these fines and sentences.

Vice-president Charles Kreindler of Cleveland spoke of the affairs in the cloak and dress trade in that city and reported with considerable satisfaction that the firm of Korach & Co., which until now showed signs of withdrawing from the manufacture of workwear of Cleveland and concurrently from its agreement relations with the Union, has now decided to stay in the association and has signed the agreement with the organization. This is being hailed as a distinct achievement for the Cleveland workers and as an augury of peace in the local market. The Cleveland Joint Board, however, still has a number of non-union shops, both in the city proper and in some neighboring towns, to tackle and will endeavor to introduce union conditions in them.

Vice-president Halperin reported on the present condition of out-of-town activity and linked the organizing work undertaken now by the New York cloak and dress organizations with the immediate tasks facing his department at this moment. A number of shops are being opened daily in the wide zone surrounding the great New York market, and it is to be reasonably expected that a still larger number will be opened in the near future, judging from the development of conditions in the city. He summed up by saying that the International must be on guard and must raise a big fund to finance the organizing work out of town, if it hopes to cope properly with the problems that will shortly face the organization.

Vice-presidents Ninfo and Antonini spoke about the condition of the Italian organizations in New York and expressed satisfaction with their status, hoping to be able to render all the aid at their command to the other locals in the New York field.

Decisions Already Adopted

Among the decisions already adopted by the G. E. B. in the first two days of its meeting, the following may be briefly noted:

It was decided to approve of the budget for the next year as submitted by Secretary Baroff.

The Board approved of the recommendation made by President Sigman to consolidate the auditing, publication and record departments in the General Office into one, under the direction of the present auditing officer.

It was decided to instruct the President to use his efforts to make the New York District Council in the Miscellaneous Trades a better functioning body, receiving greater cooperation and support from its affiliated locals, both morally and materially.

It was decided to continue Lou Finckelstein as acting editor of "Gerechtigkeit" and Max D. Danish as acting editor of "Justice".

International Will Appeal Chicago Cases

(Continued from Page 1)

County Appellate Court. Now, after long months of waiting, the last named court confirmed the sentence, sustaining the policy of the lower court, which both in letter and spirit makes striking in Chicago practically illegal and puts strikers and pickets at the mercy of the police and the bosses.

President Sigman, with the sanction of the General Executive Board now meeting in New York City, at once

wired Attorney Slesman, of the firm of Darrow & Slesman, International attorneys in Chicago, to prepare appeals for the sentenced and fined strikers to the highest court in Illinois. The I. L. G. W. U. will not rest contented until these sentences are carried to the highest court in the land and until the right of the workers to carry on the legitimate work and functions of the organizations they belong to are definitely sustained beyond the right of challenge.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



A Social Study of English Literature

By B. J. R. Stolper

Course to be started in our Workers' University,
Washington Irving High School,
Saturday, January 9, 1.30 P. M.

Lesson 1.—"John Galsworthy—Accusing Without Anger"

The Man.—A product of the aristocratic English school and university, trained as a lawyer, calm, clear-sighted, with an overwhelming sense of justice and fair-play. He himself remains always the well-bred "English Gentleman", viewing and sympathizing, rather than suffering with his creations.

His Viewpoint.—This is pessimistic. He sees the darkness and muddle of life, the cruelty of existing conditions. He puts his finger on the sore spots of English civilization, but he suggests no remedies.

His Subjects.—Galsworthy concerns himself always with present-day social or moral problems, primarily conflicts of the soul, rather than the body, though he is not lacking in outward action.

A Fine Dramatist.—He stands in the front rank of present day playwrights. His plays are not only actable and acted, but so well written that they make absorbing reading in book form.

Justice.—an indictment of the coldness of the law
The Fugitive.—the hopelessness of marriage as a profession for women.

Strife.—the struggle between the strong "boss" and the equal ly strong "hand".

The Mob.—tragedy of the statesman who lived by principle rather than by politics.

The Silver Box.—inequality of the Law toward the rich and the poor.

Loyalties.—a remarkable insight into many "other fellow's" point of view.

An Excellent Novelist.—In his novels Galsworthy deals almost entirely with the English upper-middle-class—the lawyers, the doctors and the teachers. He tries—and he succeeds in doing for the vanishing "country gentleman" what Turgenev did for the same level in "Fathers and Sons" and "A House of Gentlefolk". His greatest achievement, "The Forsyte Saga" (really three books, "The Man of Property", "In Chancery", and "To Let") takes such a typical family through three generations, and ends with their world fading about them. In "Fraternity" he pictures the unpassable gulf between two groups of people in different economic camps.

His Method.—This is always restrained, free from the enthusiasm of H. G. Wells, or the cutting light of Shaw. He rarely philosophizes himself, leaving it to the inevitable action of his characters to bring out the point of view. In the nature of things, his plays make better, because quicker, reading but all of Galsworthy is of tremendous attraction to one who wishes to be well read in his own generation.

A New Section on This Page

In the past a large number of our members have come to us with all sorts of questions on Labor and other subjects, such as, What is Economics? When were unions organized for the first time? What has Social Psychology to do with the Labor Movement? How are Wages Controlled? What is Meant by Shop Economics? etc.

There must be many more in the minds of our members. An attempt will be made to answer these in "Questions and Answers" on the Educational Page of "Justice". Send all your educational inquiries to the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street. If requested your name will not appear. In all cases experts will write the answers.

Economics of the Women's Wear Industry

Course by Max Levine Given in the Club Rooms of Local 2, 1581 Washington Ave., Bronx, Sunday mornings.

Last Sunday Max Levine gave the introduction to his course on the "Economics of the Ladies' Garment Industry" in the Club Rooms of Local 2, 1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx.

The first lesson will be given this Sunday in the same place at 10.15 A. M. This course is specially prepared for our members and will be most interesting and of great educational value.

The course is given in Yiddish.

This Saturday afternoon, January 9th, at 1 o'clock, Max Levine will begin his course on "The Economics of

the Ladies' Garment Industry" in Local 9 headquarters, 67 Lexington Avenue.

In this course he will give an analysis of the present organization of our industry, its place in the economic life of America, its problems and suggested solutions. This course has been especially prepared for the members of our Union, as we understand how important it is for them to know the economics of their own industry.

This course has been arranged for our members by our Educational Department and will be continued weekly in the same place and at the same time.

Admission is free to members of the I. L. G. W. U.

Weekly Educational Calendar

LOCAL 9 BUILDING, 67 LEXINGTON AVENUE

Saturday, January 9

1 P. M. Max Levine—Economics of the Ladies' Garment Industry.

LOCAL 2 CLUB ROOMS

1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx

Sunday, January 10

10:30 A. M. Max Levine—Economics of the Ladies' Garment Industry

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street, Room 530

Saturday, January 9

1:30 P. M. B. J. R. Stolper—A Social Study of English Literature.

— John Galsworthy—Accusing Without Anger

Galsworthy concerns himself always with present day social or moral problems, primarily conflicts of the soul, rather than the body, though he is not lacking in outward action.

2:30 P. M. Old Age Pensions—Dr. Sylvia Kopold.

Sunday, January 10

11 A. M. A. J. Muste—History and the Workers

The Ancient Hebrews and the Earliest Prophecy of Social Reform and Revolution.

I. L. G. W. U. BUILDING, 3 WEST 16TH STREET

Wednesday, January 13

6:30 P. M. Alexander Fichaviller—Social Psychology.

This course will consist of ten lessons and will be continued on Wednesday evenings.

UNITY CENTERS

English classes for beginners, intermediate and advanced students, have been organized for our members in the following Public Schools:

P. S. 25 325 E. 5th St., Manhattan.

P. S. 171 102nd St., between Madison and Fifth Aves.

P. S. 43 Brown Place and 125th St., Bronx.

P. S. 61 Crotona Park E. and Charlotte St., Bronx.

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

Classes in Unity Centers Reopened

After the Christmas and New Year vacation the classes in our Unity Centers have been re-opened in the following Public Schools:

P. S. 25—325 East 5th St.

P. S. 171—102nd St. bet. Madison and Fifth Avenues.

P. S. 43—Brown Place and 125th St.

P. S. 61—Crotona Park East and Charlotte St., Bronx.

P. S. 150—Christopher Avenue and Sackman Street, Brooklyn.

In these schools our members can join classes in English for beginners, intermediate and advanced students. They will also receive instruction which will help them to become citizens.

For further information apply to the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

"Old Age Pensions and Its Effect on the Labor Movement"

A Lecture by Dr. Sylvia Kopold, to be given in our Workers' University, Saturday, January 9, 2.30 P. M.

Modern industry has created as one of its outstanding problems, the old, unemployed worker. A man or woman who has given the best years of his productive life to satisfying the wants of society in one capacity or another, finds when he reaches middle age or above, that he can obtain fewer and fewer jobs simply because he is old, "played out".

What can we do for this old worker? What can we do to restore to age something of the usefulness and veneration which it receives in other forms of society? Employers more and more are making pension plans a part of their welfare work.

The danger in this, of course, lies, from the union point of view, in its power to wean the worker from his own group and to attach his loyalties and timidity to the employer.

Government has taken a hand in the problem. Old age pension laws have

been passed in four states and similar measures are pending in eleven more. Such laws, of course are an established part of the social insurance system in all Europe.

But now the unions, too, are taking a hand in this problem. Government employees are putting their organized strength behind the retirement system. Other unions are backing various forms of union control life insurance and other old age plans.

This lecture will be devoted to a discussion of this whole problem, and the various attempts made to solve it, with special consideration to the part unions should play in this movement.

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 Worker's" at half price—\$2.50.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

Sixteenth Annual Ball-Saturday Night

From all indications the moral and financial success of the Sixteenth Annual Ball, which will take place tomorrow night, Saturday, January 9th, is assured. The spirit of "Now, altogether, heave to!" seems to manifest itself in the support lent by the active members in the sale of tickets.

This spirit exemplifies the feeling of harmony in Local 10. The task set before the union which will find expression a few months from now when the members will be confronted with the question of renewing agreements, is one that calls for just such a spirit. It is fitting, therefore, that this feeling give its first expression in a night of joy-making.

As important as it is that the members be afforded one night at least in the course of a year for the purpose of meeting at such an occasion as the ball, together with their friends and families, it must be remembered, however, that there is another still more important reason why this affair should be a success.

It is the fact that the funds derived from the proceeds of this ball go to replenish the Relief Fund. The moneys derived by the union from dues and assessments and from similar sources cannot be used for purposes of relief. Local 10 functions solely as a trade union and provides no means for relief of needy members.

Hence, the members of Local 10 must make every effort towards insuring the financial success of the ball. For, aside from the merriment they will enjoy, they are rendering a service to their fellow-members in need. They are, no doubt, familiar with the many appeals which come before the Executive Board, appeals that had been reported later at the meetings.

Many of these appeals for aid involved instances where rent could not be met and where the applicants were faced with eviction. Most of the members making these appeals were brought to this condition by protracted shop strikes.

No member of Local 10 should absent himself from this affair. A ticket has been mailed to each one, and the active members have secured an extra supply. Besides this, the Arrangements Committee has made every other effort to make the evening one to be remembered by the members and their friends.

The date, as mentioned above, is Saturday Evening, January 9, 1926, and the place is Hunt's Point Palace, 163rd Street and Southern Boulevard, Bronx. Tickets purchased in advance cost 50 cents each. One dollar tickets are charged for tickets at the door. There is ample time before the doors of the hall are thrown open for the members to secure as many extra tickets as they need, making it possible for them to save difference in the cost.

Monday's Meeting to Hear Convention Report

The meeting on Monday night, January 11th, which as usual will take place in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, will have for its special order of business the report of the delegates to the Eighteenth Convention of the International.

This report, it will be recalled, was to have been rendered at the last meeting. However, due to the fact that the newly-elected officers were installed, the greater part of the evening was consumed by addresses. Upon President Ansel's suggestion the report of the delegates was postponed to this Monday night's meeting.

The reason why the report was laid over was the desire to allow sufficient time for a discussion of the report. Ildore Nagler, chairman of the delegates of Local 10, laid later that it was just as well that the report was laid over. For in that event not only would he be allowed sufficient time to make a complete report, but sufficient time would be permitted for the airing of view on this question by the members who are interested.

Considering the unprecedented importance of the convention, it becomes hardly necessary to urge the members to be sure to attend. From the point of view of the industrial aspects of the International some of the actions and discussions are a lesson in trade unionism.

Every conceivable theory on trade unionism was offered by the so-called "left" bloc at the convention. Little by little, however, this element had to recede from its position and bow to the practical philosophy as exemplified by International President Sigman, Manager Dubinsky, Julius Hochman, now a vice-president, and Israel Feinberg.

Most of the resolutions introduced by Local 10's delegation in accordance with the expressed sentiments of the members at the meetings preceding the holding of the convention were adopted by the convention. And on every question the action by the delegates and their discussions were in keeping with the sentiments of the members.

Nagler's report will be in the main deal with just these phases of the convention. Of course every single act of the convention dealt with matters of the union as a whole and is of interest to every member. However, the questions expressing the sentiments of the members of Local 10 involved the entire International and nothing that the cutters were interested in can be said was not of interest to the entire union.

Hence, even should the report center itself around the activities of the cutters the members will without a

CUTTERS, SPECIAL ATTENTION!

All members of the Cloak and Dress Divisions are instructed to either renew their old working cards or obtain new ones for the coming season, beginning January 3, 1926.

All members found violating this provision of the constitution will render themselves subject to punishment by the Executive Board.

—Executive Board, Local 10.

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

Regular and Special Meeting,.....Monday January 11th.

Report by Delegates of 18th Convention and Discussion.

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place
Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.

Sixteenth Annual Ball

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

Proceeds in Aid of Relief Fund

Saturday Evening, January 9, 1926

HUNT'S POINT PALACE

163rd St. & Southern Blvd., Bronx, N. Y.

TICKETS IN ADVANCE, 50c.

AT THE DOOR, \$1.00

doubt secure a good picture of the activities of the convention as a whole

Executive Boards of Dress Locals Meet

A joint meeting of the Executive Boards of Locals 10, 22, 35 and 89, took place last Tuesday, January 5, in the auditorium of the International building, where the question of an organization campaign in the dress trade was discussed.

That there is need for an organization campaign in the dress trade was discussed.

That there is need for an organization campaign in the dress trade will not be questioned, especially by the members of Local 10. The growth of the contracting shop in this industry has attained such proportions that a cessation of one week's organization activities endangers the conditions of work for the members of the union.

The recent internal situation in the union has robbed it of the necessary energy in this direction with the result that the small shops grow unhindered. The present campaign must of necessity assume larger dimensions than heretofore.

Quite a number of so-called "large" shops have also grown up. By "large" shops is meant those which employ more than two cutters. Local 10 knows that there are a number of such shops by the fact that the cutters report their employment in them in accordance with the requirements of the local. Hence, in the present campaign the members of Local 10 will have a great deal to do with making it a success.

Every dress cutter employed in an open shop should, if he has not yet done so, report his place of employment to the office of Local 10 and be ready to give such information as he is in a position to give with a view to helping organize his shop.

The campaign will be conducted by the Joint Board and will be under the supervision of Brother Charles Zimmerman, Manager of the Dress Department. He has been recently appointed to head the Organization Department by the Board of Directors.

Expect Difficulty With Cloak Contractors

The difficulty which the members of the American Association, the contractors in the cloak industry, are now experiencing with the cloak jobbers may involve the union in a series of lockouts and strikes.

This difficulty arises from the fact that the jobbers are not complying with a phase of the findings of the Governor's Commission relating to the manner by which the employers contract work from the jobbers. This difficulty is mainly one between the jobbers and the contractors and may result in an order by the American Association prohibiting its members from taking work from certain jobbers.

Such an act, that is, the refusal by the contractor to take work, will practically constitute a lockout of the workers of a particular contractor. The union will naturally have to come back with a strike.

This is a serious problem for the Joint Board at the present time since non-compliance with one phase of the report of the Governor's Commission involves other phases. In that case the union will have to take a stand. How great this difficulty will prove to the union can more or less be understood when it is remembered that a good many more than one contractor or usually work for the same jobber. Therefore, the failure of only one jobber to properly comply with standards may involve hundreds of workers in a strike.

Pay Out Unemployment Insurance

The members no doubt saw the list of shops in last week's issue of Justice the workers of which were to receive unemployment insurance. That list was for the week ending Friday, January 8th. The workers of these shops were informed that paymasters would make payments in the shops.

Another list is announced in this week's issue and the members are urged to carefully scan the list and be in their shops on the days on which payments will be made in their shops. They are on those days required to be present.

Unemployment insurance for members not connected with shops and who are unemployed will be paid directly at the office of the unemployment insurance fund at 123 West 118th Street. Misunderstandings will, no doubt, occur because some members may have failed to have the proper information at hand and have therefore not been paid or the names of their shops may have been omitted from the lists. Again, they may want to make complaints for other reasons.

In such an event announcement will very shortly be made of when, where and how these complaints can be filed. For the present, the Unemployment Insurance Fund is considerably taken up with payments and cannot make provision at the same time for the handling of complaints.