

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

—Job 27.8

# JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. VIII, No. 19.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1926.

PRICE 3 CENTS

## Judge Mahoney Denies Injunction To Dress Firm

Goldmark Dress Co. Fails to Restrain International Heads and Local Officers

The Goldmark Dress Co., Inc., of 230 Seventh Avenue, New York City, failed last Friday, April 20th, to obtain an injunction against President Sigman and the officers of the International Union and the officers of the Dress Division of the Joint Board, upon allegations that the officers of the Union had called a strike on its premises and caused acts involving "preparable damages" to be committed.

Justice Mahoney of the New York Supreme Court, before whom the application was heard, denied the request for an injunction on the ground that the I. L. G. W. U. as such is not responsible for acts or strike orders of any of its individual subsidiary locals. He also denied the writ with references to the local officers on the ground of faulty service of the moving papers.

## Illinois Supreme Court Upholds Picket Sentences

Chicago Cloak Unemployment Fund Reaches \$27,000

Attorneys for the I. L. G. W. U. and for the Chicago Cloak and Dress Joint Board received word from Springfield, Ill., that the Illinois Supreme Court, sitting in that city, has refused to hear the appeal made by the Union on behalf of the pickets in the Chicago dress strike in 1924, cited for contempt of court in the course of that 18-weeks' struggle.

Readers of "Justice" remember that on December 29, 1925, the Appellate Court in Chicago, handed down a decision upholding the brutal sentences and fines imposed by Judge Sullivan and Judge Foell for alleged violation of injunction obtained by the employers at the time of the strike. Eighty-one pickets were required to pay a total of \$16,320 in fines and 42 were sentenced to serve, in addition, a total of 929 days in jail. The Union will now consider what next step to take in this matter, and an appeal to the highest court in the state is not unlikely.

## First Hike of Season This Saturday

The first hike of the season arranged by the Educational Department will take place this Sunday, May 9. Hikers will meet at the foot of the Van Cortlandt Park Subway Station at 21st Street, at 9 o'clock in the morning. They will be met by Brother L. Corson, the leader of the hike; a representative of the Educational Department, and members of the Students' Council.

Mr. Corson is an experienced hike leader and he will take the hikers through Van Cortlandt Park and out along the Catskill Aqueduct to the neighboring country of Duaneville, a very beautiful stretch of scenery. After

## G. E. B. Concludes Second Quarterly Meeting

Summary of Decisions and Recommendations—Organizing Work To Be Resumed in Many Markets—Aid Given to Several Organizations—Next Quarterly Meeting At End of Summer.

The second quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U., which began its sessions on Monday morning, April 26th in New York City, at 2 West 16th Street, adjourned sine die on Friday, April 30th, late in the afternoon, after exhausting its agenda in the course of ten sessions.

The meeting took action upon trade and organizational matters covering practically every ladies' garment market and every local union affiliated with the I. L. G. W. U. Besides, it received a number of communications and committees and accorded each committee an opportunity to be heard. Among the most outstanding decisions adopted by the G. E. B. at its last

meeting are the following:

### Organizing Activity

The Eastern Department was instructed to grant the request of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor which asked for the service of a temporary organizer in the label drive conducted by this organization at the present time.

The Chicago Joint Board was granted a substantial weekly sum for organizers in their present campaign until further developments.

Vice-president Julius Hochman was assigned for another few months to Boston to complete the organizing work in the cloak and dress industry begun with such gratifying results several months ago.

Local 75, the cloak and dressmakers' organization of Worcester, Mass., was granted an organization campaign, to be launched under the direction of Vice-president Hochman in the near future.

The Boston raincoat makers, Local 24, were granted the request for an endorsement of a strike in their trade, if such a strike will be deemed necessary.

The request for the endorsement of a strike by the Montreal Joint Board was left to President Sigman, to be carried out at his discretion.

(Continued on Page 2)

## I. L. G. W. U. Cables Solidarity Message To British Strikers

As soon as definite information reached this country that the organized workers of England, in response to the order issued by the British Trade Union Congress, walked out in a general strike, involving nearly 5,000,000 men and women, the General Office of the International Union, under the signatures of President Sigman and Secretary Baroff, forwarded the following cable to Chairman Arthur Pugh of the British Trade Union Congress:

May 4, 1926

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, representing all organized workers of the women's wear industry of U. S. and Canada, convey to you a message of cheer and fraternal encouragement in the present colossal defensive struggle of the working class of Great Britain against the aggression of the master class of your country.

Our workers fully realize the world-wide significance of "their fight and they fervently hope for your speedy and decisive victory that will put a permanent crack on the union-smashing and labor-baiting tactics and policies of organized capital the world over.

Yours for solidarity of Labor,  
INTERNATIONAL LADIES'  
GARMENT WORKERS'

MORRIS SIGMAN,

President

ABRAHAM BAROFF,

Secret. & Treasurer

## Cleveland Wage Hearing Postponed To End of May

Have Two Shop Strikes and An Injunction

The wage hearing in the Cleveland cloak industry, scheduled for May 8th and 9th, were postponed until May

29th, owing to the departure for Europe on April 16th of Dr. Jacob M. Hollander, the chairman of the Cleveland Board of Referees.

The Joint Board of Cleveland thereupon decided to hold the hearing at the end of May, and communicated the change of date to the other members of the Board, Messrs. Cooke and McLane, and to President Morris Sigman.

Cleveland had quite a satisfactory cloak season this spring, but the shops are beginning to show signs of dullness at present. The workers in the dress trade have more to do than the cloakmakers, though the dress shops are not any too active either.

The Cleveland Joint Board right now is involved in two single shop strikes, both in the dress trade, namely the Koe-Holmes Company and the Lovenger Dress Company. The Lovenger shop is a new concern, which started in business in the end of January. This firm employed a

(Continued on Page 2)

## Secretary Baroff Installs Executive Boards of Locals 48 and 89

The recently elected executive committees of the two New York Italian locals affiliated with the I. L. G. W. U.

Local 48, the Italian cloakmakers' organization and Local 89, the organization of the Italian dress and waist-makers, were inducted into office at a joint installation meeting last Saturday morning, May 1st, in the Council Room of the Italian Labor Center, 321 East 14th Street, New York City.

The installation ceremony was presided over in a solemn and festive manner by Brother Abraham Baroff, the General Secretary of the International Union. Brother Baroff delivered a stirring talk to the large group of leaders and members of Locals 48 and 89 who were assembled at the ceremony.

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the walk the hikers will camp on a hill near a well.

We would advise our members to dress simply and comfortably and wear shoes with low heels. Also bring enough food with you for the day. After luncheon there will be songs, games and story telling. Of course, all the talent will be provided by the audience.

READ ARTICLE BY RENNIE SMITH, LABOR MEMBER OF BRITISH PARLIAMENT, ON PAGE 5 OF THIS ISSUE ON THE "GENERAL STRIKE IN GREAT BRITAIN". BROTHER SMITH, WHO ARRIVED IN NEW YORK FROM LONDON LAST WEEK, IS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR A LECTURE TOUR.

# G. E. B. Concludes Second Quarterly Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

The renewal of organizing work in Baltimore was left to the President to be started at the opportune time in the near future.

The campaign in Philadelphia, in the cloak and dress trades, to be inaugurated on basis of plan outlined by President Sigman.

The request of Local 91 of an endorsement of aid in a strike of bathrobe makers was granted.

A new organizing campaign was sanctioned for Toledo to begin at the opportune time.

Assistance was granted to Local 76, the St. Louis organization, to organize the big local dress industry.

It was also agreed to start organizing work among the clockmakers and dressmakers in Los Angeles and San Francisco, as soon as circumstances will permit.

The request for organizing work in the dress shops of Cincinnati was referred to President Sigman to proceed in the matter at his discretion.

The request of Local 35, New York Ladies' Tailors, for women organizers to help them in organizing the women private dressmakers in New York, was referred to President Sigman with power to act.

Local 25 also asked the G. E. B. to help the strikers in the shop of the Metropolitan Opera House to obtain a settlement at the time the Opera House is to renew its agreements with the other union workers employed by it, next September. The G. E. B. granted this request and will take up this matter with the respective unions when the time comes.

## General Matters

The G. E. B. instructed Vice-President Reiberg of Philadelphia to act as representative of the I. L. G. U., the National Conference for Protection of Foreign-Born in Washington, D. C. on May 15th.

It was decided to have Local 76, the private dressmakers of Philadelphia, to affiliate with Local 56, the dressmakers, and to withdraw their charter from Local 76.

It was decided to grant the request of the Russian-Polish Clockmakers' Branch of New York to withdraw their former request for a separate local charter.

The report of the Unity House Committee was approved, and the resignation of Brother Portway as member of that committee was rejected.

The request of the Clock Examiners' Local, No. 82 to have its name changed to "Clockmakers, Finers and Markers" was left to a committee to investigate and to report back.

It was decided to grant local charters to Los Angeles and San Francisco dressmakers after taking up matter with Organizer Plotkin of Los Angeles.

The report of the sub-committee appointed at the last meeting of the G. E. B. to investigate the knit-goods situation, recommending the withdrawal of the charter of Local 55 and the transfer of as many members as this local flow has to the various existing dress locals, was approved.

It was decided that Vice-President Andur of Montreal attend convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in that city on May 10th as representative of the I. L. G. U.

A committee consisting of Vice-presidents Nifas, Hyman, Glinsard, Antonini and Friedman was appointed to investigate charges of misconduct and disorder on the part of the present officers of Local 66, brought by a committee of members of that local and to endeavor to bring order within it.

## Financial Assistance and Miscellaneous Work

The request of the Sleeping Car Porters' Brotherhood for financial aid was referred for favorable action to the Finance Committee.

It was decided to pay the debt to the Hiss Organization.

It was decided to pledge \$50,000 for the United Jewish Campaign for \$125,000,000, to be paid up within three years, method of collection to be decided upon later.

It was decided to buy \$5,000 worth of stock from the Union Labor Life Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., and to endorse the movement for trade-union owned and controlled life insurance.

The Finance Committee was instructed to grant aid to Labor Age, a labor

monthly magazine, in a measure possible for the Office at this time.

## Amalgamation and Referendum

A committee from the New York Joint Board appeared before the G. E. B. asking that the resolutions adopted by the Philadelphia convention with regard to amalgamation and a proportional representation referendum be carried out. The G. E. B. decided that it stands ready to participate in any conference called for the purpose of effecting amalgamation or federation of the existing needle trades organizations. It also decided to begin work on the referendum at the next meeting of the Board, as by that time, it is believed, the situation in New York will be cleared up sufficiently to afford an opportunity for devoting earnest attention to this matter.

## Cleveland Wage Hearing Postponed

(Continued from Page 1)

large number of union members and some who had been members of the Union years ago but had been out of the trade for some time, until this spring season.

After efforts to bring about an agreement with this firm failed, the strike was declared on strike on April

6th. After a few days the firm succeeded in obtaining an injunction against the strikers, as sweeping in its nature as ever issued against workers in the city of Cleveland. The strike is now four weeks old. The firm is making every effort to restaff the strikers' places with strikebreakers but is meeting with little success.

## Baroff Installs Officers of Locals 48 and 89

(Continued from Page 1)

mony, that reflected in its contents the spirit of the international working class holiday on which it was held.

Inspiring talks were also made by Vice-presidents Salvatore Nifas, manager of Local 48, and Luigi Antonini, manager of Local 89, and Mollie Fried

A number of flower wreaths from shop groups were received at the meeting. Sister Marguerite Di Maggio, who recently spent a thirty-day term in the workhouse for picketing, was the recipient of a gift of a string of pearls as a token of love and esteem from both locals.

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## UNION HEALTH CENTER COLUMN

### UNION HEALTH CENTER AT AMERICAN HEALTH CONGRESS

The Union Health Center has been invited to participate in the health exhibit of the American Health Congress to be held in Atlantic City on May 17-22.

This Health Congress is composed of sixteen national health organizations, presenting their health work and programs. It is expected that approximately 7,000 people will attend this congress and will participate in the activities. Such organizations as The American Heart Association, The American Public Health Association, The National Tuberculosis Association will be among those participating.

The Union Health Center will be the only health organization representing labor exhibiting at this congress.

Dr. George M. Price, Director of the Union Health Center will attend the congress.

### ON MAY 7th, THE DENTAL CLINIC OF THE HEALTH CENTER IS JUST NINE YEARS OLD

Our Dental Clinic is celebrating its ninth anniversary the coming 7th of May. Those members of the Union who have been present at the birth of this institution will be glad to know of the phenomenal growth it has during its nine years of existence.

The first Dental Clinic started with three thousand dollars, borrowed money consisted of three chairs and two dentists, on May 7th, 1917. The income of the Dental Clinic during the first year or two has grown very slowly. The need, however, of this dental work by members of our Union and the recognition that in the Dental Clinic they found something which they could not find in any other dental establishment, has caused the Clinic to grow, especially after its removal to the Health Center at 131 E. 17th Street. The growth of the Clinic at the Health Center was very rapid after Dr. Max Price took over the direction of the Clinic.

Last year the Clinic grew so rapidly that it was impossible to remain longer at the Health Center. We were compelled to take the huge floor of 19,000 square feet at 222 Fourth Avenue, where, at an expense of \$25,000.00, we have equipped a modern Clinic, the largest one in the world, with twenty-two chairs or dental units and a capacity of 500 patients a day.

From a financial standpoint, the Clinic does not show any greater surplus at the end of its ninth year than at the end of its first. However, surplus is not our aim and purpose. From an income of about \$125 average per week during the first year, we have reached an income in 1925 of an average of \$1,500 a week. We shall soon reach our twenty thousandth patient treated at the Dental Clinic since the beginning of our work.

Next year we hope to celebrate our tenth anniversary more fittingly.

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## Installment Buying In The United States

A writer in the "American Mercury" reports the case of a mechanic in Texas, who received when work was available, \$4 a day. Sundry high powered salesmen had sold him a second-hand automobile for which he contracted to pay \$30 a month; a set of plush and fumed-oak parlor furniture for an equal monthly sum; a piano, a gold watch, a baby carriage and a diamond ring. The sum total of his monthly installments came to more than his total monthly wages, provided he worked every day—which he didn't.

One may buy today a motor car for \$15.00 down and \$5 a week, a \$200 talking machine for \$5 down, a suit of clothes for \$3 down and wear it away, jewelry for nothing down and a set of dishes thrown in. Three million automobiles, or about 80 per cent of the 1925 output, were sold on deferred payments. The total credit extended has been estimated by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York at \$1,185,000,000. Adding the credit extended on the sales of second-hand cars, the grand total in the automobile industry must exceed \$2,500,000,000.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company has made a survey of the extent of installment buying in certain other fields as well.

|                       | Per cent<br>of Output | Value        |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Vacuum Cleaners.....  | 65                    | 45,000,000   |
| Furniture.....        | 85                    | \$75,000,000 |
| Jewelry.....          | 85                    | 100,000,000  |
| Washing Machines..... | 75                    | 60,000,000   |
| Photographs.....      | 80                    | 56,000,000   |
| Pianos.....           | 40                    | 40,000,000   |
| Radio.....            | 12                    | 29,000,000   |

\$1,111,000,000

Adding to other fields, the credit extended in the above—clothing, furs, electrical appliances, correspondence courses, sets of books—a literally endless list, the grand total for 1925 of all products, including automobiles, is estimated conservatively by the United States Chamber of Commerce at \$5,000,000,000, or 17 per cent of the total retail business of the country.

The above figures, of course, do not include installment buying of machinery by manufacturers, equipment purchased by merchants, farm machinery by farmers, and so forth. The latter has long been a recognized method in these fields, and by and large has proved a sound thing, for this reason. When a printer, let us say, buys a press on the installment plan, he puts the press to work as soon as it is delivered. Out of the profits of the press he meets his monthly or quarterly payments. And so when a farmer buys a tractor, or a grocer buys a cash register, or a set of counters.

But the \$5,000,000,000 with which we are immediately interested, is relatively a new phenomenon. The bulk of it has sprung up in the past few years. It is all bought by the ultimate consumer, and very little of it has any productive value to him at all. Instead of an implement which helps him to meet his future payments, he may get—as in the case of a suit of clothes—a commodity which is completely worn out before he has finished paying for it. So the of the automobile bought, particularly and cabs, have carrying power, but the credit industry are for pleasure alone.

Most of the \$5,000,000,000 represents unproductive "luxury" goods.

By and large these goods are bought by the people in the lower income groups. The well to do and the rich pay cash and save the discount, interest and overhead charges which the installment price necessarily adds to the cash price. The lower income groups have been blessed with moderately steady work and somewhat higher real wages during the past year or two. They have listened accordingly with an unusually receptive ear to the salesmen who have besieged them with automobiles, radios, furniture and sets of books "for a dollar down." And they have, with very little effort and a good deal of genuine pleasure, borrowed, in 1925, nearly \$5,000,000,000 from their 1926 purchasing power. Most of them have not rushed ahead quite so fast as the Texas mechanic, and the day of reckoning hasn't yet begun to take all the joy out of life.... A whole lot of nice new things, and pay for them some time in the misty future....

Of course, it is true that the lower income groups have themselves purchased the automobiles, the radios, the parlor furniture, and the suits of clothes—all in the same year that they buy them and make the first down payment. In some lights, it seems strange that there should be a day of reckoning. But there is. Under the prevailing rules of the game, there certainly is. Let us see what it amounts to.

First let us suppose that a business depression sets in with the summer of 1926. Large numbers of workers are laid off, real wages take a sudden drop. Tens of thousands, if they are to eat at all, have got to discontinue installment payments. The collectors growl and threaten, but what can they do, except remove the piano—if it is still removable? The notes go to protest. Manufacturers, finance companies, and banks suffer an enormous shrinkage in assets. The Federal Reserve System tries to shore up the crumbling credit structure, but the inflation is too great, and down comes the whole works to make a depression ten times worse. More and more unemployment; lower real wages. This is one perfectly possible kind of a day of reckoning.

Let us suppose another kind. There is no depression for two or three years. Business continues to boom. Furniture plants, automobile plants and jewelry plants all run at full capacity. Go-getters swarm over the land to get rid of the surplus—the latest wrinkle in selling psychology in one hand, and an installment contract in the other. Wages are good, and we are all trying to keep up with the Joneses. We sign on the dotted line. And instead of five billions of purchasing power shifted to the new year it becomes eight, ten billions. When the new year comes, with no great increase in purchasing power (there cannot be much under the present rules of the game), the burden begins to eat into our cash purchases of es-

## Local 89 Moves To New Quarters

The Italian Dress and Waistmakers' Union, Local 89, which for the seven years has had its headquarters at 8 West 21st Street, will move on May 8th to a new office, at 34 West 28th Street. Its new telephone is Lackawanna 4544.

The change of office, besides affording Local 89 a more spacious and comfortable headquarters, will also give it a more central location, much nearer to the principal shops in the dress trade, which has moved quite a distance uptown since the local was organized.

## Ladies' Tailors Have Special Meeting

A special meeting of all ladies' tailors, alteration workers and theatrical costume workers, members of Local 35, has been called for next Tuesday, May 11th, at Bryant Hall, 42nd Street and Sixth Avenue, at 6 p. m., right after work-hours.

The subject to be taken up at this meeting is the reconsideration of the

question of joining the New York Joint Board. It will be remembered about two months ago Local 35 voted down a proposition to affiliate with the Joint Board, the executive board of the local is now placing this question to another test at the coming special meeting.

All members are requested to come on time.

## DANCE AT RAND SCHOOL FOR PASSAIC STRIKERS

The Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief will give a dance at the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, Wednesday evening, May 19th, at 8 o'clock to raise funds for the Passaic strikers.

The feature of the evening will be a magic show by F. Serrano Keating, well known sleight-of-hand expert who specializes in mystifying at close range. Mr. Keating has offered his services and will be assisted by his company, Miss Rosamond Pinchoff who made a great success in "The Miracle," will also, appear at the affair.

Tickets at one dollar may be had from the committee offices, Room 628, 759 Broadway; at the Civic Club,

14 West 12th St.; The Rand School, 7 East 15th Street; or at the Jimmie Higgins Bookshop, 127 University Pl.

## CLOAK EXAMINERS WILL ELECT BOARD NEXT MONDAY

The Cloak Examiners and Busheles' Union, Local 82, is calling a meeting of all its members for Monday night, May 10, to elect an executive board for the current year. The meeting will be held in the Italian Labor Center, 221 East 14th Street, on the fifth floor.

The officers of the local remind the examiners that members failing to attend three meetings in the course of six months will be fined a dollar that would have to be paid at the time of book changing.

The attention of the members is also called to the decision of the Joint Board with regard to the payment of the Twenty-dollar tax, that it must be paid up in full by April 15. Some examiners are still tardy with their payments, and they are asked to speed up with them before the decision to call the strike has been reached.

## LOCAL NO. 41 ELECTIONS OFFICERS

The "Tuckers" and Hemmeltiers' Union, Local 41, held an election for officers last Thursday, April 28th, with the following results:

Manager: Pauline Morgenstern; Business Agent—L. Ehrlich; Executive Board—Celia Langert, Louis Rubin, Melvin Millstein, Julius Stone, Milton Levine, Victor Miletsky, Anna Stein, Abraham Siegel, Harry Pass, Herman Weinberger, Mary Teitelbaum, Frances Gross, Jack Glickman, Goldie Locker, Gusie Post, Louis Weintraub, Louis Edelstein, Bernard Filler, Joe Fishstein, Beckie Levine, and Isaac Weinstein.

## DESIGNERS MEET ON SATURDAY, May 8th

The New York designers, members of Local 45, will meet this Saturday, May 8th, at the Pennsylvania Hotel, Room 3, at 2:30 p. m., to discuss some very urgent matters.

The general strike agitation has stirred up deeply wide designers' circles in New York City, and the question is rapidly forcing itself to the front. At this meeting the problems of the designers, in connection with the planned walkout and general situation in the cloak trade, will be discussed by the active workers of the locals and the leaders of the Joint Board.

Every designer is called upon to attend the meeting without fail.

## JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union  
Office: 4 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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## Waldman & Lieberman LAWYERS

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## EDITORIALS

### ACTIVITY IN OTHER MARKETS

Among the constructive plans adopted by the General Executive Board of the International Union at its quarterly meeting last week, the decision to inaugurate extensive organizing activity in several women's wear producing markets outside of New York, is probably the most significant.

The fact can no longer be disputed that, with each passing season, the importance of having the ladies' garment making industry in centers beside New York thoroughly organized, is becoming more and more apparent. New York may still be the biggest cloak and dress manufacturing market, and will, perhaps, continue to be for some time to come. But New York is by far not the only women's wear manufacturing center, and in some grades or lines of work its position is already seriously disputed by other producing centers.

It is no secret, for instance, that, while the dress industry in New York employs in round figures nearly thirty-five thousand workers, the combined number of women workers employed in the dress shops of Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Montreal and Toronto, runs into tens of thousands. Besides that, there are a large number of towns in the Middle West and in the East, not enumerated above, which contain dozens of smaller and bigger shops where cloaks and dresses of all kinds are being produced, where the arm of our Union has never even reached in the past. The manufacture of corsets, negligees, house dresses of all grades and of children's dresses, in addition, flourishes in a number of cities under non-union work conditions that offer a very serious competition to the organized markets, where the influence of the Union has until now been felt to a greater or lesser degree.

The more intelligent, or the more active elements in our membership have, of course, realized this fact a long while ago. But never before has the realization that the future of the ladies' garment trade lies not in New York alone, become as clear as during recent days. And the importance of unionizing the constantly growing cloak, dress and miscellaneous trades' markets outside of New York City, has never loomed up as big and as compelling as during the last meeting of the General Executive Board, after it took full stock of the situation all over the country on the basis of the reports submitted by President Sigman and the various vice-presidents.

In other words, the big problem before the International is not only how to properly organize the so-called out-of-town districts that lie close to such big centers as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, or Boston, where run-away manufacturers or jobbers try to "beat" the Union by making up non-union or seab work, but how to take into the fold of the organization the legitimate and growing new ad old unorganized and partly organized ladies' garment markets throughout the land.

There is, for instance, a substantial dress market in Toronto that has barely been touched by the activity of the International Union. Thousands of women workers are employed in Los Angeles and San Francisco on dresses in shops that have never been approached by the Union. The same is true of St. Louis and Baltimore, where scores of big and modern dress shops are located employing skilled women operators at wages that could not be tolerated in any organized trade. Montreal, Kansas City, Worcester, Mass., and Cincinnati have important dress trades that cannot be ignored, not mentioning Philadelphia and Chicago, where we have old organizations in the dress industry and where the fight for the unionization of the dress shops has been going on for a number of years past.

So much for the dress trade. But even the cloak trade, the better organized portion of our industry, still offers a number of weak spots that must be strengthened and put properly on our Union's map before we may consider it a thoroughly organized industry. In Chicago the cloak trade has suffered a great deal in the past few seasons from lack of employment, and this condition has materially affected the once splendidly organized union of cloakmakers in that city. In both Montreal and Toronto, more so in Montreal, the cloakmakers' organizations will probably have to go through another organizing campaign and, perhaps, a struggle before standard union conditions are firmly established in the local shops. And in Toledo, where for the past three years our organization has succumbed under the combined pressure of the blacklist and the injunction, the Union will have to begin hammering away anew in an effort to organize the cloak shops of that city, that are fast developing into an important middle-western market.

Such, in a very sketchy way, is the program before the International Union in the numerous women's garment markets outside New York. True enough, the outline of this activity had been presented to the last convention by the chief officers of the Union, but in the hectic days of that memorable gathering only few practical steps touching on organizing work had been seriously discussed. It, therefore, fell to the lot of the new General Executive Board, immediately upon assuming office, to take up the recommendations and the plan of work where the convention left off, and to start carrying out the task without delay.

In the past three months, a part of the work,—a drive in the Boston cloak and dress market—has already been completed, and with gratifying results. In Philadelphia, too, a strong effort was made to negotiate a peace with the non-union group of dress manufacturers, but this attempt failed, and the Union is now proceeding to complete the organization of the big local dress industry, prior to calling out the workers from the shops for a final showdown against these employers.

This, however, is merely a beginning. The main task is still ahead of us, and, to be satisfactorily achieved, this task will require a tremendous amount of energy, endurance and resources. The main task will be to convince the mind that it is an entirely different element of workers that the Union is confronting in these markets, and that its organizing endeavors will, therefore, have to be shaped in accordance with the peculiar economic and psychological needs of these workers. But, no matter how big the job and how great the demands it might make upon our resources, our Union, as a whole, recognizes today that these organizing campaigns are not a luxury but a vital necessity to the life and existence of our organization and that nothing should be put in the way of their successful completion.

The New York cloakmakers, in particular, on the eve of a great struggle, the gravest they were ever called upon to face in the past two decades, will realize the utmost necessity of having the rest of the country organized so solidly as possible in order to insure their own ground in the big metropolitan market and to make certain a decisive and speedy victory. The country-wide organizing movement decided upon by the General Executive to embrace every weak or unorganized cloak and dress market in the United States and Canada, will therefore be acclaimed with delight and hope not only by the workers in the cities where the campaigns are to be started, but will receive the wholehearted support of all our workers in the organized centers, whose own work conditions cannot be regarded as safe as long as tens of thousands of men and women in our trades still remain outside the fold and are compelled to work under frequently disgraceful conditions.

### \$50,000 FOR EUROPEAN RELIEF

The unanimous vote of the members of the G. E. B. to raise fifty thousand dollars for the relief of the distress of the Jews in Eastern European countries, will meet with full approval of our membership. It is thoroughly in keeping with the tradition of our International Union and reflects the idealism and the impulses of genuine humanity upon which it was founded and grew.

We emphasize the fact that this decision to raise this fund to help the Jewish proletarians in Europe was reached without a dissenting vote by the G. E. B., though two of its members are Gentiles, which offers once more splendid testimony to the fine spirit of internationalism in its truest sense which knows no boundaries of race and no division of creed or language in our ranks.

In 1918, when the cry of distress from across the ocean first reached us and a nation-wide movement was started to raise a relief fund for the millions of victims of war brutality and post-war ruin, our International Union was among the first to respond to this call, and collected over \$150,000 in a few weeks for this noble cause. In the years that followed, the International had taken an active part in the organized work of European relief, lending every possible assistance for the immediate and constructive aid to be given their fellow workers abroad.

Today, the situation in Eastern Europe, in Poland, Lithuania, Galicia and Rumania, according to the most authoritative information, is, perhaps, even more grave than during the after-war period. Literally, the entire Jewish working-class population in those countries is threatened with extinction, and the misery among them is beyond description. It is a disaster that calls for immediate help; it is a cry that no human heart may ignore.

The method of raising this fund, as well as its time, the General Executive Board has left open for future decision. In this the Board has acted wisely and with clear-headed circumspection. Right now, we are passing through a lull in both our important trades, the cloak and dress industries, and it would have been bad business to carry out a contribution drive in our shops, in New York and in other cities, at this time. Besides, in New York our workers are at present raising a big defense fund in anticipation of a big struggle in the cloak trade, and the introduction of even a voluntary contribution at present might have seriously affected the success of either.

The International Union, however, and its entire membership, is as good as its word. And this pledge of the General Executive Board, made on behalf of our workers, will be carried out in full at the earliest opportune moment, with a glad heart and as a sacred duty, just as similar and even greater contributions had been made by them to help their fellow workers abroad in former years.

# The General Strike In Great Britain

By RENNIE SMITH, M. P.

The idea of a General Strike as a possible method of dealing with industrial disputes is familiar to all advanced industrial peoples. Whatever one may think about the merits or the wisdom of the method, the strike or the lockout of a particular trade or industry has become a recognized method, among others, of settling industrial or trade disputes. Just as employers combine in trusts and rings, and trusts and rings and rings, in the defence of their interests, so by a similar inevitable logic, workers organize in trades, in industries and then in groups of industries, until finally an organization covering the whole of the wage-earners in all trades and industries comes into sight and becomes a normal part of the institutional life of industry. It is quite clear that if a strike in one or two industries is from time to time inevitable, that occasions may arise, in the present inevitable and imperfect condition of our industrial life, when a strike of the whole of the wage earners of a country may become equally necessary and seem equally inevitable.

Such an occasion has arisen in the industrial life of Great Britain. What is this situation and what are likely to be the consequences that will follow from this situation?

It must be remembered that the situation of General Strike was only avoided at the eleventh hour in July of last year. Moreover, the occasion in dispute then was precisely the same as the occasion now. The problem at issue in July last was this: What was to be the standard of life and the wages and conditions of the mine workers of Great Britain? The owners then stood for a reduction of wages. The miners refused to consider this reduction, would not enter on a discussion of such a proposition. They pointed out that their standard of life was actually below, in real purchasing power, that of 1914. They reminded the owners and the Government of the humiliations through which they had been driven in 1920. They said, categorically, "We will not allow ourselves to be driven down any lower. We have reached rock bottom."

Prime Minister Baldwin, negotiating between the two parties last July, had to face this definite unwilling attitude of the miners and an equally stubborn will for reduction on the part of the owners. Now the issue which raised the mining problem of last July to a general issue which concerned all wage earners, was a statement made by Mr. Baldwin in the very midst of those critical conferences in those last hours of July. He said to the representatives of the men that not only must miners be prepared to face a reduction of wages, but all classes of workers must accept such a sacrifice. It was this declaration, last July, which mobilized the whole of the Trades Union Movement behind the miners and threatened the country with a general strike in defence of the miners' standard of life. Prime Minister Baldwin had stated the issue with unexpected frankness: Miners' wages were to be reduced as a preliminary to a further effort to reduce the wages of wage earners as a whole.

Under these circumstances the Government called a truce. They called it for nine months. They undertook to maintain existing wages and existing rates of profit in the mining industry by a subsidy from general-taxation accounts, a subsidy which in the course of the 9 months has reached the large sum of \$100,000,000. In the meantime, another Royal Commission was to be appointed. It was to report on the

whole condition of the industry early in 1926 and make recommendations as to its future conduct. Out of the report a more or less permanent settlement of the troubles of the mining industry was hoped for by the Government.

While the Royal Commission was doing its work, the Government was by no means idle. It instructed local authorities to swear in extra police and to be prepared to carry out unusual duties in the event of a state of emergency being declared. During these nine months the Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson Hicks, encouraged individuals and voluntary societies to cooperate with him in building up a national organization to cope with the situation of a general strike should it arise. "Nothing was left to chance. We may be quite sure that not a small part of the time of the British Cabinet since July of last year has been absorbed in preparing efforts of this kind. Fascist organizations, it is well known, have openly cooperated with the Home Secretary during this period.

Now we can understand the immediate situation. The subsidy was due to expire on May 1. The Report of the Royal Commission was published on March 10. That left three weeks for the three parties to negotiate a settlement. The recommendations of the Report were many and of a far-reaching character. They included the nationalization of the minerals, the amalgamation and combination of small mines, provision for the setting up of new coal-selling organizations through the local authorities, and careful plans for the improvement of machinery of research and of the general efficiency of the industry. Obviously it is a document of first-class importance. It looks ahead, it faces the real issues and gives sound and constructive answers. That is one side of the report. The other is the question of the immediate situation: What should be done about hours and wages? The Report recommends that hours—the 7-hour day should not be touched and gives reasons why they should not be touched. On the question of wages the Report announces that a temporary sacrifice "may be needed, but only while the industry is being reorganized, but it emphasizes that these wage reductions should only be proceeded with if and when the re-organizational changes, which alone bring hope of improvement, are being effectively put into operation.

It is an open secret that the owners disliked the report. They have resented very strongly the criticism of the present state of the industry contained in the Report. There has been no agreement reached about the adoption of the whole of the recommendations contained in the Report. Thus the issue, as the seven weeks sped away, narrowed down to the issue of wages and hours. In the meantime, the owners posted up lock-out notices in the mining industry. It was under the shadow of this that the negotiations of the last week have been conducted. In vain, throughout the whole of the last seven days, did Mr. J. A. Thomas, M. P., General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen,

try to get this threat removed. But he did not succeed. It was not until the morning of April 30 that the owners through the Prime Minister, put forward what they called their final and irreducible demand, in respect of the immediate issue: hours and wages. And they demanded two things:

- (1) An extension of the 7 hour day to 8—
- (2) A reduction of 13 1/3 per cent on wages.

The Miners' Federation refused such an impossible and preposterous final offer. The General Council of the Trade Union Congress, which took hold of the final negotiations, pointed out that point (1) was against the findings of the Report, and that the miners would consider point (2) with an open mind if they could have some guarantee from the Government that the reconstruction proposals would really be put into effect. But they could get no answer. Instead of further negotiations came the Royal Proclamation which put the country in a state of emergency. To this situation, with nothing in sight except a reduction of wages and an increase of hours, the Trade Union Congress throughout its General Council declared that it had no alternative ex-

cept to declare a General Strike and stand by the miners if a settlement were not reached.

What will be the outcome? I will not venture to predict. But let no one imagine that the talk of civil war represents the will of the Trade Union Congress. The real issue is an economic issue. It is not a challenge to Government. It is a search for an answer to the question: What value does the nation place upon the lives of 3,500,000 men whose task it is, for life, to get the nation's coal. I have no doubt the great mass of the organized workers will respond to the call. I have no doubt that vitally necessary services, such as food supply, will be kept going and that the whole weight of the Labor Party and the Trade Union Movement will be thrown on to the side of maintaining law and order and strict discipline. Moreover, Parliament continues its work as usual. Questions will be asked every day. Every hour the door is open to new negotiations.

Whatever the issue of this great contest one thing is certain: the organized workers of Great Britain have set out on the road of democracy and self-government in industry and on the working out of the reward of a living wage for every one who labors. The State will be compelled to play a larger and larger share in this great issue. It may well be that 1926 will stand out as a red-letter year in the evolution of a better industrial system in Great Britain.

## Another Deportation Delirium

By WILLIAM H. HOLLY

America is the land of quick nostrums. We are always looking for quick and simple cures. Just now we are on the crest, or the newspapers say we are, of a crime wave. Probably there is no more crime than usual, but it is of a more spectacular kind, and the newspapers give it more publicity; so we think there is more of it.

And true to our national habit we make up our minds quickly that we must do something about it, and do it now. We aren't clear what we should do, in fact we haven't any notion at all what we should do. Suddenly somebody suggests that we deport aliens.

It isn't in human nature to like "foreigners." They have different habits and customs to which we are not used, and which consequently appear outlandish. Their names are spelled queerly and are hard to pronounce, and as they speak our language haltingly, it seems quite evident that they lack intelligence.

### Quick and Simple Cures (7)

So when someone suggests deporting aliens as a means of stopping crime, the suggestion appears quite reasonable. If we can only rid ourselves of these ignorant and wicked foreigners we are sure we shall have peace and security again. Crime will go.

Back in 1920 there was a cry for the deportation of aliens. Louis F. Post has written of it in his book, "The Deportations Delirium of Nineteen-Twenty." What happened then may happen again.

In that year, because someone imagined that communists from Russia were about to overthrow our government immediately, by force and violence, thousands of innocent persons in Boston, New York, Pittsburgh and Chicago and other cities were arrested on illegal warrants, and in many instances without any warrants at all, manacled and marched in chains through city streets, herded in jails and courthouses, and there kept without adequate toilet facilities or places to sleep, denied bath, tortured by third degree methods and, finally, all but a very small percentage discharged because absolutely no evidence of crime or guilt could be found. *Indignities Reflect on Our Justice*

These are only a few of the thousands of instances of injustice and cruelty which occurred during the raids of 1920. That sort of thing does not tend to make good citizens of its victims. And it must be remembered that only a very small percentage of those arrested are held and finally deported. The others, after suffering these indignities, are turned loose to return on the curious sort of justice administered by the government.

Now that we have, or the newspapers say we have, a crime wave, we propose to repeat the performances of 1920. Orders have gone out and the police are making raids bringing into the police stations hundreds of persons, suspected of being undesirable aliens. No complaints are filed or warrants issued, or the police simply pick up whom they will and bring them to the stations. There they are questioned. No opportunity is given them to get into communication with friends, or secure counsel. There is nothing to prevent the use of third degree methods. If anyone can be bulldozed or browbeaten into an admission that ever in his life, before coming to this country, he was guilty of the commission of a crime involving "moral turpitude," whatever that is, or a belief in anarchy or communism, he is held for deportation. And many of them, unfamiliar with our language and its shades of meaning

(Continued on Page 7)





# EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



## New Paths In the Workers' Education Movement

By FANNIA M. COHN

(In Labor Age, October, 1925)

(Continued)

The Workers' Education Bureau, at its recent Philadelphia convention, said:

"The importance of the development of summer courses cannot be overestimated, especially to those who are confined by the routine character of their union work, so that there is danger to some of them of losing touch with progress, with new ideas, for lack of exchange of opinions with their fellow-workers. These conferences and summer courses make for a broadening of vision which comes with an interchange of views and experiences. They tend to make for a clearer understanding of and a broader outlook on their own activities and problems." And last, but not least, is the importance of having workers and labor officials meet, who belong to different tendencies in the labor movement. Such contacts must lead ultimately to a better understanding between various groups in the labor movement.

Labor Chautauques held periodically in District No. 2 of the United Mine Workers, and attended by workers and their families serve a somewhat similar purpose. Here workers hear speakers discuss their personal and trade problems, and are at the same time, also entertained with their families.

The history of the trade union movement is in two stages. Hitherto attention has been devoted chiefly to the creation of an organization. But even at a time when the entire energy of the Labor Movement was consumed in building a union, and its whole attention consciously concentrated on immediate economic demands, subconsciously it was concerned with the attainment of ultimate aims, although at such a period in the history of the trade union movement it could not think of anything else but the "trenches."

We are now reaching the second stage in the development of the Labor Movement, when our trade unions are established in this country. Now the movement is clamoring for more and more recognition, and asserts itself in many directions. The Labor Movement finds itself branching out into many fields. It reveals itself, for instance, in the proceedings of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor and International unions, national unions, alert and interested in everything that goes on in our world, whether it is the Child Labor Amendment, decisions and power of the U. S. Supreme Court, the attitude of state and national legislators, the power of our judiciary to grant injunctions, conservation of natural resources, the plight of German workers and the conditions of their unions, international relations, such as the attitude of our government toward Mexico and the recent situation in China, public education, whether elementary, high school, or university, and last, but not least, workers' education.

The Labor Movement is beginning to realize that it is not enough to provide for workers' education for individuals, but that it must give training for collective work. This movement must express the ideals aims and problems of the Labor Movement,

so that the young worker who found the unions already "established" and was not engaged in the struggle of effort for their creation, should be brought up in such an atmosphere as will strengthen his faith in the Labor Movement. It is going further and planning to include activities for the wives and daughters of trade unionists.

The Labor Movement is determined to make its independent spiritual and intellectual contribution through workers' education in the hope that its influence will be far-reaching. In this effort, it is getting the inspiring co-operation of honest and earnest men and women of letters, economists, sociologists and historians. These men and women in sympathy with the Labor Movement have at last found a way to function in it.

### INTERESTING DISCUSSION EXPECTED AT FICHANDLER'S LECTURE

Wednesday, May 12, 6.30 P. M.  
I. L. G. W. U. Building

This Wednesday, May 12, 6.29 P.M. Alexander Fichandler will conduct a seminar in his class on "The Economic Basis of Modern Civilization."

Each student will be invited to take part in the discussion and we expect to have a very interesting session.

The class will last one hour only from 6.29 to 7.30 which will allow our members to keep their evening engagements.

### RENNIE SMITH, LABOR MEMBER OF BRITISH PARLIAMENT, JUST ARRIVED, WILL SPEAK ON THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND

Monday, May 10, 6.30 P. M., in the I. L. G. W. U. Building, 3 West 16th Street

Rennie Smith, a Labor member of British Parliament, will lecture on Monday, May 10, 6.29 P. M. in the I. L. G. W. U. Building, on the "Crisis in England."

Rennie Smith is in this country a second time, attending conferences in New York and studying industrial conditions in the United States. In view of the serious and dramatic developments in England, and the declaration of a general strike by the General Council of the Trade Union

## May Day Thoughts and Health Education

By THERESA WOLFSON

(For technical reasons this article could not appear in the special issue of May list.)

The First of May has been Labor's day of reckoning for many years. It is not sheer coincidence that this time of the year when all nature is in a process of rebirth, should also be the period for rekindling the hopes, aspirations and enthusiasms of human beings. So much are we the creatures of our environment that the first signs of Spring, the first warm sunshiny day, the first blossoms and buds on the trees are sufficient to inspire us with new ideals for a better and happier man-made world. Thus it happens that the First of May has been the day of celebration of the victories of Labor and the day when renewed energy is applied to the undertakings of Labor.

The May Day parades and celebrations of the past have been marked by glowing speeches and enthusiastic faces of thousands of workers. A close-up of these faces however reveal thin lines of hard work, of sickness, and of disease. These imprints of the hardships of our economic life have been stamped upon skilled and unskilled workers, upon organized and unorganized. It is true that Organized Labor has succeeded in eliminating much of the hardships of low wages, long hours and bad working conditions and by so doing it has given the individual worker a chance for a healthier body and a longer life.

And yet comparatively little has been done by organized workers to solve the health problems of workers. Health movements have been started by philanthropic organizations, by charity societies and by wealthy foundations. The health propaganda which these organizations have carried on and are carrying on seem to forget the economic condition of the people they are trying to save! Workers are urged to drink plenty of milk, eat good food, take plenty of exercise, stop worrying, sleep in well ventilated rooms, and have a thorough physical examination at least once a year. These things cost money, and in times of strike or unemployment most workers are apt to forget the health principles they have heard.

For this reason alone it is important that the labor movement assume the responsibility for the health education of its membership as it has assumed the responsibility for their economic education. When a presser learns that he doesn't have to have "flat feet", and a farrier learns that he doesn't have to have *Ferris's Asthma*, that these are diseases which can be controlled through the power of the union, just as his wages are, then indeed will workers be happier. Many a intra-union disturbance, many a disagreement between workers, can be traced to badly functioning muscles, poor digestion, bad eyesight, and all the other body-ills that workers are heir to.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has been a pioneer among labor organizations in the matter of health education. At first through the Educational Department of the Union and recently through the Union Health Center, the health department of the Union, the principles of healthy living and sickness prevention have been disseminated among the members of the union. This is the only union in the country that has seriously recognized the importance of health and health work for workers. Other unions are recognizing the importance of health education but the movement still needs a tremendous impetus to activity.

May Day of the future must be the day of celebration of healthy workers who understand how to live physically as well as mentally and spiritually.

### LECTURE ON NATURAL HISTORY TO-MORROW, SAT., MAY 8th, 2 P. M.

Dr. Sylvia Kopald will lecture in Museum of Natural History, Academy Room, 77th Street and Columbus Avenue

Dr. Sylvia Kopald will lecture on Natural History tomorrow, Saturday, May 8th, in the Academy Room of the Museum of Natural History, 77th Street and Columbus Avenue, main floor.

Dr. Kopald will discuss the most important exhibits in the Museum and rooms showing the development of the earth and Man's development on the Earth will be visited.

The subway can be reached by the 7th Avenue subway or the 8th Avenue "L". Get out at the 73rd Street station.

## Weekly Educational Calendar

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY  
77th Street and Columbus Avenue

Saturday, May 8

2 P. M. Lecture by Dr. Sylvia Kopald—Walk through Museum.

Sunday, May 9

First Hike of the Season. Members meet at foot of Van Cortlandt Park Station, 212nd Street, 10 A. M., L. Corson, leader.

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

Wednesday, May 12

6:50 P. M. Alexander Fichandler—The Economic Basis of Modern Civilization

CLOAKMAKERS' CENTER  
73 East 104th Street

Tuesday, May 11

7:30 P. M. Why the Organized Labor Movement. By Max Levine.

## Radios and Democracy

By NORMAN THOMAS

Air used to be free. No man was so poor that he could not talk although he might get in trouble for what he said. Now, however, some men can talk over radio broadcasting stations to thousands, yes, millions, of people whom other men, denied access to those stations, can never reach. That is a real problem in a democracy. It is no substitute for a radio to hire a hall or print a pamphlet. And the controllers of radio are in a real sense controllers of a democracy.

Obviously we cannot all have our own broadcasting stations. There are only 89 wave lengths which under present conditions can be used for broadcasting purposes. These wave lengths at present can carry not more than 550 stations. Actually, the number of effective stations will be comparatively few. Only the bigger stations can make the necessary tie-ups and provide the necessary programs to hold big radio audiences. The problem is to control the big stations and to see that different points of view are given a chance for public presentation.

Up to the present time Herbert Hoover has been in control of radio licenses. Under the most recent decision of the court there seems to be no effective control of radio whatever. Anybody can use any wave length. Some legal control must be set up. It must not be set up under a particular Cabinet officer. The power of one political functionary to grant or refuse licenses might well be for an ambitious man the power to elect himself President of the United States. Any new legislation must provide a commission for the sole purpose of regulating radio. Several bills to this effect are now before the Senate. Far and away the best discussion of the problems involved is contained in two articles in the Nation by Morris Ernst in the issues of April 21st and April 23rd. Mr. Ernst, speaking for the American Civil Liberties Union, lays down 12 essentials of good radio regulation. We have not here space to recapitulate them. They are intended to secure three ends: (1) To prevent the exercise of censorship which is now apparent on many stations; (2) To prevent the domination of the radio station by two or three large concerns; and (3) To establish machinery by which public opinion may be freely expressed so that the commission shall not automatically through the selection of applications favorable to it and to its point of view exercise the most complete power of censorship ever invented in human beings.

As things now stand, organized labor, for instance, can get practically no hearing on the air. Existing licenses are held at outrageously high prices. Purchasers pay for the signature of Herbert Hoover. More expensive has kept labor from acquiring a station. This trading in the name of a man must be prevented under new legislation. Moreover, public opinion must be so aroused that it will be impossible for a commission to grant two licenses to one powerful publisher of newspapers and magazines while refusing any licenses to the Federation of Labor of the same city. This has actually happened in Chicago.

The censorship on existing stations is cleverly exercised and is usually disguised. It is none the less real. Only recently in New York City WHAP, the broadcasting station of the powerful American Telephone and Telegraph Company, refused to go through with arrangements which, were being made by the United Parents Association to broadcast a speech by Norman Thomas on education and peace. The speech contained one paragraph referring to military training in high schools. Moreover, Mr. Thomas happened at this juncture to be arrested by the Sheriff of Bergen County, N. J. in a free speech case brought to test the power

of the little czar of that county to break the textile strike by forbidding all meetings. For a long time it was impossible to get any explanation from WHAP as to the reasons for its action. Finally, the manager committed himself in writing to the excuse that a paragraph in Mr. Thomas' speech touching military training was "controversial". Therefore the whole speech was barred.

A few days later a certain Joseph Cashman connected with the National Security League against whom Mr. Thomas had brought suit for slander, broadcast over WHAP an address, which according to newspaper notice, contained many misrepresentations of fact. WHAP refused to allow any correction to be made.

No legal machinery can perfectly deal with this situation. But legal machinery can make it easier for public opinion to act. Mr. Ernst suggests that every broadcasting station should be required to keep records open to the commission and the public, including all programs and a complete list of applications for permission to speak, with the reasons for their rejection if rejected. It would also seem that the commission should be given power to compel broadcasting stations to permit correction of gross misstatements of fact. Organizations and individuals may be injured by such misstatements even though it is not practicable to bring libel suits.

Much careful thought and some experimenting will have to be done to provide a solution for this question. It will never be solved by an aesthetic public which so long as it hears its favorite jazz artists, cares nothing about how one sided may be the presentation over the radio of issues of public importance.

## Deportation Mania

(Continued from Page 5)

may easily be driven by a skillful detective into admitting a belief in anarchy or communism who have no such beliefs at all.

It is a part of our theory of law that before any person shall be punished for a crime, he shall have a fair hearing and full opportunity to establish his innocence. In these deportation cases we are inflicting the heaviest sort of punishment with no hearing worthy of the name. The proceedings are of the most summary sort. They need not be public. The ordinary rules of evidence are suspended, and hearsay evidence, that is, testimony of a witness that he heard somebody else say so and so, is admitted. Even where no admission or confession is made by the alien he may be convicted of holding a belief in anarchy or communism and deported, upon the flimsiest kind of evidence. If the commissioner finds against him, the courts will uphold the finding, if there is any evidence at all to support it, even though this may be very slight and the testimony in his favor overwhelming.

But with all the odds against him, it is only in comparatively few instances of arrest that the authorities can make the cases stick. Recently in Chicago several hundred supposedly deportable aliens were gathered in by the police in their raids. In only 20 of these cases did the commissioner

# РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

## В Отделе.

В субботу 1-го мая состоялся Первомайский концерт и митинг Русско-Польского Отдела Союза Живых Перем. Не смотря на то, что для устройства концерта было очень ограниченное время — всего четыре дня, все же удалось представить лучшее артистическое шоу и концерт прошел довольно успешно.

Перед открытием концерта программа была представлена для проверки на русском и польском языках. Актрисы в Русском и Польском, которые пришли объяснять значение для Первого Мая для рабочего класса, и в особенности приходило подчеркнуть речь тов. Раковского, говорившего на польском языке, так же и восторжество и патристическая, объясняя ту картину, в которой является все рабочее и то освобождение, которое есть работы, что требуется для освобождения рабочего класса.

После этого приступили к концертной программе. Токс В. Вагнерова, певица на русской опере, а также и Н. Давидов, тенор, и Д. Митинский, баритон русской оперы исполнили русские народные и оперные песни.

Затем выступил солист со скрипки Григорьев. После этого выступили певица Кузнецова и Шенниковская, которые и удачно исполнили два концерта. Затем выступили польские музыканты Евгений Бромский, пианист, и композитор Кухарев, который исполнил несколько оперных композиций. Польская певица Войцеховская исполнила несколько простых песен. Всем артистам аплодировали известные талантливые певцы Виктор Зибер, на долю которого была самая тяжелая работа, — это аплодировать одновременно звездам русской оперы и парадной артистической труппы.

Было также собрано 2500 злат. 11 с. в пользу польских беженцев. Денги передали в Народную Работу, через Интернациональный Рабочий Комитет по Защите Работы, 750 Броней. Н. П. Каваньяк № 191.

## О дальнейшей работе в Отделе.

Исполнительный Комитет считает наиболее важным в настоящее время, 10-го мая для того, чтобы члены Отдела и вынесли свое определенное решение, как в дальнейшем должна вестись работа в Отделе.

По решению Д. К. отныне имеет право несылать своих представителей в Совет Депутатов и Жалобы Комиссии Д. К. так как представляли для члена Р.-П. Отдела, они не имеют в Д. К. полного представительства, так как выборы таковы отменяются с одного собрания на другое.

Техническая постановка работы в Отделе не соответствует стремлению и задачам Отдела. Союз массовое собрание для обсуждения вопроса о будущей работе в Отделе и дальнейшее развитие работы и своевременный сбор.

Вопрос очень важный, и решение которого зависит от того и решения Отдела. Мы должны рекомендовать депортацию. Это, если не имея been detained in police stations and cells until the government agents could get around to examining them, were discharged. But will this degrading experience make better or worse citizens of them?

Deportation as a punishment for or as a preventive of crime is brutal and inhuman. It disregards all the rights of the individual in its system of procedure, and will be wholly ineffective in suppressing crime. We only get rid of a few criminals that way, but we shall make many more.

дела, но он очень тяжелый для того, чтобы решить это хладнокровно и без всяких споров, да еще не сделав никаких ошибок. Митинг, который "Джентльмен", может показаться, что в Р. П. Отдел провоздвигает то, что было достигнуто и что не должно провоздвигать в рабочих советах, а раз так, то нужно послать в Р.-П. Отдел людей, которые должны управлять, как и раньше, работу.

Со стороны так и кажется, но дело далеко не так просто. То, что члены Отдела являются в настоящее время, та организация, которой подорвана сама суть 50 месяцев тому назад, в то, что произошло в Отделе с Р.-П. Отделом, разве не спорно изменить в решении отхода от одного класса другого, не было признано, что не оставило сильного впечатления на другой класс более чувствительным и восприимчивым. И скажем мы спорно не признавали средств, все же приходится сказать, что члены Р.-П. Отдела были несправедливо, но также события, которые мы пережили, как и производили, так и в самом рабочем совете, должно было совершенно разложить организацию, и если она устояла и имеет возможность обсуждать и выполнять новые пути, новые методы для того, чтобы организация стала более сильной, то это указывает, что мы стараемся существовать над чуждым, потому что приходится верить, что вопрос может быть решен в национальном польском для организации.

И если члены Отдела производили очень много, и что нужно для партийной работы в Отделе, и все остальные статьи должны быть, а также, которые не большой дух слабого человека, то тогда члены Отдела и обобщают, и потому друг друга и вынуждают к работе для дальнейшей работы в Отделе.

Старое предложение, которое так, как сама программа работы так, что старое, что новое, и мы должны бороться, чтобы получить новую форму жизни. Мы должны смотреть на вещи иначе и глубже не только на то, что является в нашем духе, но смотреть, что происходит у наших соседей, как у них обстоит дело, что они производят для общей работы и тогда мы станем легче, что мы должны делать для того, чтобы освободиться от эксплуатации.

Если мы посмотрим, что делается вокруг нас, что складывается в близком будущем, тогда мы поймем, что мы должны делать.

Мы переживаем все новое знание и мы должны быть готовы воспринять новые формы жизни, более простые и приспосабливаться к ним, а для этого прежде всего мы должны быть сильными и выдерживать.

## Массовое собрание.

В воскресенье 10-го мая в 7:30 часов вечера в Парк-Доме, 315 Ев. 10-й улицы, состоялось массовое собрание членов Русско-Польского Отдела Союза Живых Перем. На собрании была принята новая программа работы в Отделе. Было принято решение, все члены Отдела присутствовать на собрании и иметь при себе членские книжки.

Секретарь А. М. Сауль.

## Wiece Masowy.

W piątek, dnia 10-go Maja o godzinie 7:30 wieczorem w Domu Narodowym, 315 Ew. 10-ta ulica, N. Y., Polsko-Rosyjski Oddział Damskich Krawców zwołuje Wiece Masowy w celu omówienia sytuacji w Polsko-Rosyjskim Oddziale.

Wobec jawniejszy sprawy, obowiązani jesteśmy przybyć na wiec i mieć przy sobie książeczkę członkowską.

Sekretarz A. E. Saulicz.



# The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

At the time of writing, the only source of information regarding the probable time of the publication of the report by the Governor's Special Mediation Commission in the matter of the renewal of the agreement in the cloak and suit industry is still the avenue of rumors.

## Members to Hear Report at Meeting May 10th

Whether Manager Dubinsky will be in possession of definite news at the time of the membership meeting which will take place on Monday, May 10th, is problematic. That it is important for the members to attend this meeting is a foregone conclusion. For, in the event that the report will be made public within the next few days, or if the manager will be informed of a probable date, by attending the meeting, the members may become familiar with the situation.

## Employers Voice Early Opposition

The agreement in the cloak industry which is in operation at the present time will expire about June 1st, it is believed. Hence, it must be at least two weeks before that date that the Commission must make its findings public. The various organizations interested must be given an opportunity for study as well as for taking up these findings with their respective memberships.

For the present, it is this situation that is occupying the minds of the officers of the union and the members. Activity is felt by all as to the probable outcome. All other activities of the union are over-shadowed. It is not necessary therefore from now on until the fate of the Commission's findings is definitely known to urge the members a second time to attend the next and subsequent meetings until the situation comes to a head.

Whether or not a new agreement in the cloak and suit industry will be accompanied by any disturbance has been more or less settled by some of the employing groups if not all. Numerous articles and statements have been appearing in the "Women's Wear," the local dress paper in the ladies' garment industry, to the effect that the granting by the Commission of this or that demand of the union will not be to their liking.

"It would be entirely impossible for the wholesaler to commit himself to a policy that is practically certain to be unworkable....," says one statement printed in this publication and coming from the manager of the Jobbers' Association, speaking on the guarantee of employment and the limitation of contractors.

This was by no means the first of such statements in regard to the union's demands. It has been hinted previously and in no uncertain terms by one organization or another of the employing groups. However, a definite attitude will be known only after the publication of the Commission's report.

## Dress Trade Inactive

The inactivity in the dress trade which the members have felt during the course of the past two months actually, and in an on-and-off manner, for a good many months, has not decreased.

Considerable difficulty is still being experienced by the union with some of the large dress shops, notably such as the securing, through an appeal, of an injunction by the firm of Maurice Rentner, which was first declared on strike a few months ago. Among the strikes which the Joint Board is conducting against some of the large shops is included the Roth Costume Company.

This situation was discussed at a

meeting of dress shop chairmen on Tuesday, April 29th, in Webster Hall. There was also discussed the decision by the Joint Board that further collections towards unemployment insurance in the dress trade be temporarily suspended. This step was taken as a result of the failure on the part of manufacturers and jobbers to entirely meet their share of contributions.

Considerable discussion was going on recently in union circles and employers' associations with regard to the poor state of the dress trade. An attempt was made by some of the employers' group to prove that the dress industry is migrating out of town. However, that this was the cause of the present inactivity was denied not only by officers of the union but by representatives of the association as well.

It was pointed out in this connection that no dresses requiring any degree of skill could be manufactured out of town because of the lack of skilled workers. Contractors who have sought to maintain open shops in the suburbs were forced to close up their out-of-town factories and locate in New York City because of the scarcity of skilled workers.

## Cloak Unemployment Insurance Continues

When the dress department of the Joint Board made its decision to temporarily stop the collection of unemployment insurance, the question arose as to what effect this would have on the insurance in the cloak and suit industry.

Arthur D. Wolf, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, had indicated in an interview that it was the intention of the fund to take all necessary steps to procure payments by all employers on unpaid amounts due for insurance charges.

There is money due the fund from the jobbers. Whether this is just a case of failure to pay or whether it has been prompted by the action in the dress department of the Joint Board is not certain. However, whatever the case may be, the unemployment insurance fund in the cloak industry purposes to force payment and there is not even a hint at any form of suspension.

Whatever faults may have been perpetrated by individual workers with respect to collection in just such a fault as may be experienced in connection with any enterprise. The point is that a great deal of money was collected from both workers and employers and paid out as unemployment insurance.

## Jubilee Celebration December 12th

Following the approval by the members at their last regular meeting of the recommendations of the committee charged with making the arrangements for Local 10's celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary, the committee proceeded with making definite arrangements and has set December 12th as the date of the celebration.

Owing to the fact that the committee was compelled to wait for the approval of its recommendations by the membership meeting of April 26th, before it could proceed with setting a date and hiring the necessary auditorium, there was little time left after the date of the meeting and the decision that the concert and banquet take place on the same day in which to carry out the decision.

It must be remembered that the committee was confronted with the task of securing an auditorium for the afternoon and a banquet hall for the evening of the same day. As a rule concert and banquet halls are reserved a year and more in advance of a contemplated event. Hence, in the case of the jubilee committee, not only was it necessary for them to secure a hall for a date only seven or eight months in advance, but they were confronted with the task of securing a banquet hall for the same evening as well as performing artists.

Another task with which the committee was confronted was that of allowing the historian sufficient time for the collection of the necessary historical data for the publication of Local 10's history which is one of the important features of the celebration. While the material available is rich and plentiful nevertheless some time must be consumed in arranging it.

The committee therefore considered itself fortunate that it managed to be able to set December 12th as the day of the celebration. It not only allows more time for the writing of the history but the necessary halls were secured for the concert and banquet on the same day.

The concert will be held in Mecca Temple with Isa Kremer and Toscha Seidel as the performing artists, in addition to whom, as per decision, renowned figures in the labor movement will be present to address the gathering. It has also been arranged that the banquet take place at the Concourse Plaza. With such attractive arrangements in view, the 25th anniversary jubilee celebration of Local 10 will go down in the history of the local as a memorable occasion.

## A Record Violation

What was probably a record for extent of violations was committed by a cloak and suit cutter who appeared before the Executive Board on Thursday, April 29th, on charges of having committed almost every violation but scabbing. His name is omitted in view of the fact that the Executive Board decided to postpone the imposition of a fine pending an investigation of the firm's books.

This cutter was charged with having worked 219 hours of overtime only, during the course of a period of six weeks, and at single pay. Overtime is emphasized because it did not include the regular forty-four hours a week work.

This violation came to light at a shop meeting of the entire shop, the workers of which confessed to having worked under irregular conditions. When the cutter was summoned by the business agent before the Executive Board no little astonishment was expressed by the Executive Board members when the cutter denied the charges in spite of the fact that he himself, had entered in a note-book

of his the overtime that he put in each week.

The facts showed that on Sundays during the course of those six weeks the cutter worked thirteen hours. Each night he worked four hours overtime; on Saturdays he worked 9 hours overtime beginning noon. And on Washington's Birthday of this year he worked a half day. All this, which is overtime, was paid the cutter in single time.

In the face of this evidence, gathered as was stated, from the cutter's note-book in his own hand-writing, it seemed astonishing how the cutter could attempt to prove that he was not guilty. However, it later developed, that what the cutter meant by his plea of "not guilty" was that he did not do it of his own volition. He stated that he fully realized the gravity of the violation and consented to commit them only when the shop chairman permitted him to do so.

## Claims He Was "Double-Crossed"

Brother Jacobs, chairman of the Board, set at rest at once any doubt in the cutter's mind as to the seriousness of the violation in spite of his plea to place the responsibility on the shop chairman. The shop chairman, Jacobs pointed out, was equally guilty. And if the cutter was conscious of the wrong he was committing and since this was forced upon him by the shop chairman he, the cutter, could and should have reported the matter to the office of Local 10.

As the cutter pleaded his case it developed, as he showed, that the violations were a matter of common consent and arrangement between the workers of the entire shop and that their coming to him was committing and since this was forced upon him by the shop chairman he, the cutter, could and should have reported the matter to the office of Local 10.

An attempt is being made by the Joint Board to compel the employer to pay to the workers the difference between single and double pay for their overtime. Since the case against the firm had not been completely disposed of the Executive Board for that reason decided to postpone the trying of a fine or the taking of other disciplinary measures.

## Receive a Cheerful Message

The Executive Board, at its meeting of last week, was gratified at receiving a very cheerful message from Brother Charles Siegel, one of the striking cutters of the firm of Maurice Rentner, who was sentenced at the testimony of a scab, to thirty days in workhouse. When the news concerning Siegel's charges came out there was considerable astonishment expressed by the active members.

That Siegel could not have been guilty of the charges attributed to him was readily expressed by everyone for they all know him to be of a very mild, pleasant demeanor and has never been given to any form of violence. The feeling of surprise was expressed in a letter which the authorized at their last regular meeting to be sent.

In this letter Manager Dubinsky expressed the sentiments as well as the appreciation of the organization for his activities. He expressed regret over the occurrence and encouraged Brother Siegel to bear it since his experience was by no means new to workers engaged in bettering their working conditions. A similar letter was dispatched to Mrs. Siegel.

From the tenor of the note received from Brother Siegel it can easily be seen that it is Mrs. Siegel more than he who feels the experience.

# CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

REGULAR MEETING ..... Monday, May 10th

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place

Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.

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