

"My righteous-
ness I hold fast,
and will not let
it go."

—Job 27:8

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol VIII, No. 27.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1926

PRICE 3 CENTS

General Strike Declared In New York Cloak and Suit Industry

GREAT GATHERING OF 25 THOUSAND CLOAKMAKERS VOTES UNANIMOUSLY TO AUTHORIZE LEADERS TO ORDER WALKOUT—PRESIDENT SIGMAN, SECRETARY BAROFF, VICE-PRESIDENT HYMAN, SIDNEY HILLMAN, HUGH FRAYNE, ARTURO GIOVANITTI, BEN GOLD OF THE FURRIERS' JOINT BOARD, AND VICE-PRESIDENT NINFO ADDRESS HUGE THROG—PRESIDENT GREEN OF A. F. OF L. PLEDGES SUPPORT IN MESSAGE—MEETING ADOPTS RESOLUTION FOR CHICAGO PRISONERS AND FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI.

General Strike Committee Orders Strike At Once.

WALKOUT BEGINS ON THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 1st

Twenty-five thousand cloak and suit makers assembled last Tuesday, June 29th, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon in the New Madison Square Garden, and authorized the officers of their international union and the leaders of the Joint Board to call a general strike to enforce the Union's demands for higher wages, limitation of the number of sub-manufacturers, guaranteed employment of thirty-six weeks a year, the forty-hour week and several other minor concessions. The great gathering applauded vociferously every declaration by the speakers of the urgent necessity for eliminating the outstanding evils in the industry.

On the following evening, the general strike committee of the Union met in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street, New York City, and ordered the general walkout to take effect next morning, Thursday, July 1st, at 10 o'clock. A large committee, consisting of several hundred workers, was ordered to distribute the general strike call in front of all the shops in the Greater City and to direct all the workers to report to the assigned shops at the given hour.

Strike Resolution Carried Unanimously

The decision to strike, voiced in the form of a resolution, was adopted at

the Madison Square Garden meeting, after the officers of the International Union, of the Joint Board, the American Federation of Labor, and representatives of other needle trade unions declared their approval of a strike to improve the work standards in the cloak industry. A telegram was read from President William Green of the A. F. of L., which stated that "if a peaceful settlement could not be obtained and a strike was unavoidable," he hoped, "the struggle would be entered into with the spirit of solidarity and determination to win." President Green urged the cloakmakers to be loyal to their leaders, ending with the words: "Count on me to assist you in every way possible."

The speakers at the meeting were President Morris Sigman, General Manager Louis Hyman of the Joint Board, Abraham Baroff, Secretary of the I. L. G. W. U., Hugh Frayne, New York representative of the A. F. of L., Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Arturo Giovannitti of the Italian Chamber of Labor, and Salvatore Ninfo, manager of the Italian Cloakmakers' Union, Local 18, and Ben Gold of the Furriers' Union. Isidore Streizer, chairman of the Joint Board, presided. President Sigman reviewed condi-

(Continued on Page 2)

The Strike Call

Today, Thursday, July 1st, at 10 in the morning, all operators, finishers, pressers, cutters, samplemakers, skirt-makers, designers, examiners, bushlers and buttonhole-makers are to quit work, down tools and together march in orderly fashion to the halls to which they are herewith assigned.

Cloakmakers! This day begins a new page in the history of our Union.

Today, the cloakmakers declare to the entire world that they can no longer endure their present conditions of life and labor and that they are determined to do away with the misery and oppression in the shops through this strike.

Cloakmakers, Sisters and Brothers! The cloak industry which enables our employers to amass millions and to live in luxury should be made to secure for our workers and their families the means of a decent livelihood.

The chaos in our industry and the irresponsibility of the jobbers and manufacturers must be brought to an end. Through our strike we can and must stop it.

Let us close our ranks in this strike and fight for the right to live a better, fuller and happier life.

Long live the Cloakmakers' Union!

Long live the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union!

THE GENERAL STRIKE COMMITTEE OF THE
JOINT-BOARD OF THE CLOAK, SKIRT, REEFER
AND DRESSMAKERS' UNIONS, I. L. G. W. U.

Select Concert at Unity House on July Fourth

Nina Wolfe, Violinist; Ray Porter Miller, Soprano; Victoria Danin, Pianist—Recitations and Sketch Readings.

An unusually fine concert is being arranged for our guests at the Unity House, Forest Park, Pa., for the week-end of July 4th. The program will consist of singing, violin solos, recitations, and short sketches. A special feature of this concert will be the singing by the Unity Chorus, which is rehearsing under Miss Bloom, the social director.

Among the artists will be Miss Nina

Wolfe, the talented violinist and Student prize winner of last season, who has given concerts both here and abroad. Miss Ray Porter Miller, promising young coloratura soprano, will sing several opera arias and classic numbers. Members of the Hebrew Actors' Union will perform several short sketches.

No effort is being spared to give our vacationists at Unity House an evening of artistic and social enjoyment.

Resolution Adopted at Madison Square Garden Meeting

We, the Cloakmakers assembled in mass meeting at the Madison Square Garden on June 29th adopt the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the cloak manufacturers have refused to negotiate with the representatives of our Union an agreement which would enable the workers of our industry to earn a decent livelihood, and

WHEREAS, the jobbers of our industry have entirely ignored the invitation for a conference with the Union to discuss the question of an agreement, and have through various methods attempted to evade responsibility to the workers who are producing their cloaks, and

WHEREAS, the workers of our industry formulated a set of demands to the employers two years ago, which demands aim to do away with the chaos and irresponsibility in our industry where constant unemployment and cut-throat competition is the lot of the cloakmaker, and

WHEREAS, during the past few years the standards and conditions of the cloakmakers have been continually reduced so that the workers are faced with the most dire need and misery due to the eagerness of the employers to increase their profits at the expense of the workers.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, in view of the refusal of the various groups of employers to grant the demands of our Union through peaceful negotiations, we hereby authorize the officers of our Joint Board and of the International Union to call the workers of our industry on a general strike for the purpose of securing the demands formulated by our Union. We pledge ourselves to stand loyally by our Union, and to do all in our power to cooperate with our officers in bringing the strike for our justified demands to a successful conclusion.

RESOLUTION FOR CHICAGO PRISONERS ADOPTED AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN MEETING

We, the Cloakmakers, assembled in mass meeting at Madison Square Garden, Tuesday, June 29th, on the eve of the impending struggle in our industry, send our heartfelt greetings to our fellow workers in Chicago who have been imprisoned by the authorities of that City because of their fight against the pernicious injunction in-

sued against our sister organization in Chicago during the strike of 1922.

We express our most vigorous protest against their unwarranted imprisonment and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to the end that the arbitrary injunction power responsible for their imprisonment is wiped off the statute books.

General Cloak Strike Declared

(Continued from Page 1)

tions prior to the strike of 1910, the anniversary of which is today, and declared a general strike is "the only means at our command to place the industry on a humane level of work standards. We have suffering in our midst and we may have to endure more of it in the course of this strike. But this is nothing new to a cloakmaker. We have in the past set an example for all the needle trades. We have shown that we know how to fight and win. We will now show that we have not forgotten how to fight."

President Hillman of the Amalgamated expressed fraternal greetings from the men's clothing workers and pledged support to the cloakmakers

In the coming struggle. Arturo Giovannitti pledged loyal support on behalf of the Italian workers of New York City, after which Hugh Frayne pledged the aid of the American Federation of Labor. Vice-president Louis Hyman asserted that sixteen years ago the cloakmakers began a general strike which brought about the establishment of the first collective agreements in the cloak industry. He declared that conditions have developed in the past few years which compel the workers to fight for demands that the manufacturers and jobbers should long ago have granted.

Salvatore Ninio vehemently denied reports of friction between the Italian and Jewish workers and promised a "solid front until victory is complete."

Designers Join the Fighting Lines

In June 1925, the designers' local in New York, to all intents and purposes, was a dead letter. From a membership of over 600 in 1924, it retained less than three dozen, and it looked pretty much as if the local was soon to become extinct.

Then, suddenly, a marvelous change had set in. The local began to improve with amazing regularity, gaining in membership, improving its morale and, what is most important, winning back the hope that the designers' organiza-

tion will soon be recognized as the legitimate mouthpiece and protection of the interests of the designers in the women's wear industry of New York.

For this remarkable revival, there, of course, had been several reasons. Foremost among them, however, is the fact that the Joint Board had taken a renewed and close interest in Local 45 and has helped it continually to come to the front. Former apathy and indifference gave way to active concern with the problems of the men who design the styles and fashions for the cloaks and suits manufactured in this great market, and this spirit of revival brought hundreds of new members to our meetings and solidified our ranks.

And now, when the cloakmakers' organization is in the throes of a great fight with the manufacturers and jobbers in the cloak industry, all designers must bear in mind that they should act like true and loyal union men; that they help to the best of their ability to carry on the burden of this great struggle, without fear or favor. For this loyal work, we are certain, we shall, together with all the other members of our great Union, reap the rewards of victory, which is certain to come.

DESIGNERS' UNION, LOCAL 45,
EXECUTIVE BOARD,
ADOLPH BRUCK, Manager

All Cutters will Meet In Arlington Hall

Members of Local 10 Will Register and Receive Strike Cards at 23 St. Mark's Place—Cutters Will Have First Strike Meeting on Second Day of Walkout, Friday, July 2nd in the Afternoon—President Sigman and Vice-President Hyman Will Address Members of Cutters' Local.

The executive board of the cutters' organization forwarded a letter to all its members notifying them that they were to assemble, after leaving work together with all the other workers in the shop, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, their regular meeting place in all strikes, where they will register and receive their work cards.

On Friday afternoon, the second day of the strike, July 2nd, the first mass meeting of all cutters will take place. The meeting will be addressed by President Sigman and Vice-presidents Hyman and Dubinsky. All details concerning the meeting appear on page 8 of this issue.

New York Central Trades and Labor Council Takes Stand Against Fascism

The following resolution was introduced by the delegation of the Italian Dress and Waistmakers' Union, Local No. 59, at the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinity which unanimously adopted it at its meeting of June 17th, 1926:

WHEREAS, in the last few months, the Fascist organizations in America have shown much activity, and have succeeded through deceit and falsehood to cover up the real aim of their organization, and have also succeeded in gaining recognition of the authorities in participating in public demonstrations (the last one being the Memorial Day Parade), and

WHEREAS, The Fascist methods of violence, arson and murder are hostile to democracy and un-American, and constitute a menace to all law-abiding citizens and to the American Labor movement, and

WHEREAS, An Italian worker has been barbarously slain and another wounded by members of Fascist bands at Elizabeth, N. J., therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York go unalterably on record against all kind of Fascist penetration and call on the proper authorities to curb their activities.

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ALREADY OPEN!

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of the

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

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COME and Spend Your Vacation in Our Great Beautiful House. Plenty of Palatable, Wholesome Food, Rooms Modernly Equipped, Amidst Beds of Flowers and Lawns of Velvety Green.

There is No Other Place Like Unity-Land — No Other Place for Rest, Play and Recreation — We Receive Not Only Members of the International But Members of Other Labor Organizations and Friends of the Labor Movement.

Our Registration Office is located in the I. L. G. W. U. Bldg., 3 West 16th St., New York, 3rd Floor, Tel. Chelsea 2148.

The Office is open until 7 in the evening to enable workers to register on the way home from work.



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Halls Where the Strikers Meet

BRYANT HALL—Sixth Avenue, between 41st and 42nd Streets:

All shops on 39th, 40th, 56th and 57th streets, and the shops in the buildings—525—7th avenue, 550—7th avenue, 566—7th avenue, 571—8th avenue, 575—8th avenue and 581—8th avenue.

WEBSTER HALL—119 East 11th Street:

All shops on 25th street and the shops in the buildings—1372 Broadway, 1155 Broadway, 500—7th avenue and 501—7th avenue.

MANHATTAN LYCEUM—66 East 4th Street:

All shops on 37th street and the shops in the buildings 1351 Broadway, 179 Broadway and 495—7th avenue.

STUYVESANT CASINO—140 Second Avenue:

All shops on 25th and 26th streets and the shops in the buildings 1333 Broadway, 452—8th avenue.

GREAT CENTRAL PALACE—96 Clinton Street:

All shops on 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd and 34th streets, and the shops in the buildings 352—7th avenue, 39 Madison avenue, 112 Madison avenue and 130 Madison avenue.

HENNINGTON HALL—

All shops on 27th, 28th and 29th streets, and shops in the buildings 450—6th avenue, 454—6th avenue, 490—6th avenue, 501—7th avenue, 505—7th avenue, 530—7th avenue and 532—7th avenue.

LENOX ASSEMBLY ROOMS—

All shops on 25th and 26th streets, and shops in the buildings 252—7th avenue and 293—7th avenue.

CLINTON HALL—

All shops on 22nd, 23rd and 24th streets and the shops in the buildings 365—6th avenue and 245—7th avenue.

LAFAYETTE CASINO—

All shops on 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st streets and the shops in the building 346—6th avenue.

JEFFERSON HALL—

All shops on 14th street and on streets further downtown.

ODD FELLOWS HALL—

All workers without permanent shops will register in this hall.

LAUREL GARDEN—

All workers in the Harlem and Bronx shops.

VIENNA HALL—103 Montrose Avenue, Brooklyn.

All workers in the Brooklyn shops.

LABOR LYCEUM—219 Sacanman Street, Brownsville

All workers in the Brownsville shops.

ALL STRIKERS ARE CALLED UPON TO REPORT IN THE HALLS TO WHICH THEY ARE ASSIGNED

President Sigman Issues Call to Cloak Workers on Eve of Garden Meeting

The final appeal to the workers calling upon them to attend the great pre-strike meeting in the New Madison Square Garden was issued Tuesday morning by President Morris Sigman and published in the daily press. President Sigman appealed to the cloakmakers to turn out in a huge demonstration, similar in size and en-

thusiasm to the memorable demonstration staged by the workers in the cloak and suit industry in June 1910, on the eve of their first historic strike. In his appeal to the cloakmakers, President Sigman calls upon them to fill the hall, and expresses the confidence that thousands will have to be turned away after the hall is filled to capacity. The call in full follows:

Sisters and Brothers:

Today's meeting in the New Madison Square Garden is of immense historic significance for the cloakmakers and for the entire Labor movement. At this meeting, the cloakmakers will demonstrate their united spirit and ironclad will to undertake a fight against the employers in the cloak industry who have driven it to the present state of demoralization and have made the task of our workers to earn a living in it well-nigh impossible.

Cloakmakers: Once before in your history you have carried out a demonstration of such magnitude as this meeting. That was the marvelous gathering in the old Madison Square in 1910, on the eve of the first general strike in our industry. And just as you had, on that historic occasion sixteen years ago, made known to the world your determination to free yourselves from the bonds of the then existing slavery and to force your employers to recognize your rights as free workers and trade unionists, so will you today, at this great gathering, forge your wills into one great unbreakable bond to redeem your industry from its present chaos and force the employers to assume responsibility for work conditions that would insure to you a better and a more secure living.

The cloak industry is one of the biggest and richest in our State, and the cloak workers, by their toil, energy and incessant sacrifice, have contributed to make this industry big and prosperous, are surely entitled to a more humane, more secure and better ordered livelihood. And just as on that June day in 1910 the cloakmakers of New York overpowered the old Madison Square Garden and its adjacent streets, fifty thousand strong, so is it your duty, Sisters and Brothers today, to quit the shops at 4 o'clock sharp, if you are working, or your homes, if you are idle, and to come to this glorious demonstration to show your readiness to fight for a better future for yourselves, your fellow workers, and your families.

Sisters and Brothers: Up and forward to the great mass meeting! Let not one of you fail to attend the gathering at Madison Square Garden. Let the great auditorium resound with your enthusiasm and your determination to start the struggle to exterminate root and branch the evils that have for years cursed our industry and in their place establish saner, better-ordered and higher standards of work and living.

MORRIS SIGMAN,

President International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Benj. Schlesinger Becomes Vice-President of International Union Bank

Benjamin Schlesinger, well known to the members of our International Union, accepted an invitation extended to him by the Board of Directors of the International Union Bank to become one of its executive vice-presidents.

Brother Schlesinger has for the past two years been the manager of the Chicago Daily Forward. He is leaving that post now to become active in the Bank. The news concerning Schlesinger's affiliation with the International Union Bank was given out a few days ago in a statement made by President Morris Sigman, who also is the president of the Bank. The statement reads as follows:

"Benj. Schlesinger comes to New York to become a vice-president of the International Union Bank, Fifth Avenue and 21st Street, New York City. He will enter upon his duties on July 19, 1926.

"Benj. Schlesinger is a well known personality in the Socialist and Labor

world. He began his labor career at an early age, in the ranks of the Chicago cloakmakers' organization. Later he held the post of manager of the Jewish Daily Forward in New York City for a number of years.

Bro. Schlesinger was elected in 1914 president of the 'International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in Cleveland, which post he held for nine years. In the last three years he was the Western manager of the Forward.

"Benj. Schlesinger was elected a vice-president of the International Union Bank by a unanimous vote of all directors and with the approval of all the organizations which founded our Bank. There is no doubt that in the person of Schlesinger, the International Union Bank is acquiring an executive of force and great value.

"The members of the unions which organized the International Union Bank, as well as the commercial firms which are patrons of our Bank, will find in Schlesinger a friendly and capable adviser."

Two Bussloads of Local 50 Members Going To Unity House for July 4th

Large Philadelphia Contingent to Spend Holiday at Forest Park

Here is what Vice-president Elias Reiberg, manager of Local 50, has to say concerning it:

"I have written to you two weeks ago about the outing we had early in June, at the party in honor of our retired secretary, Brother Abraham Bloomfield, and the second trip, on the following Sunday, June 27th. At that gathering, one of the instructors of the Philadelphia Labor College read to us a lecture on English literature.

"Now, let me give some advance 'stuff' on our coming trip to Unity House.

"Here is how we worked it. Local 50 sent out a notice to all the chairmen asking them to canvass among the workers for Unity House registrations. The office immediately there-

after received a number of inquiries concerning spending the 4th of July at Forest Park, and the committee which had in charge the outings arrangements at once got down to work to investigate the proposition with the result that we have 60 registrants already on hand for the Independence Day week-end.

"We have chartered two huge busses to take our crowd to Unity and to bring them back to Philadelphia the following Monday. We can visualize the fun of the trip, the glorious ride back and forth. We made all arrangements with the Unity House office to house our crowd properly for the three days, and our members are looking forward with eagerness to the coming journey to our own incomparable, wonderful Unity."

Hotel and Restaurant Employees Join Union Labor Life Insurance Company

With a check for \$5,000 deposited as payment for its holdings, the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, is the latest of the long list of national and international unions to purchase stock in the Union Labor Life Insurance Company. This was announced here by Matthew Woll, President of the Company.

Of much interest to trade unionists everywhere is a letter just written to President Woll of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, emphasizing the "need for and value of this insurance enterprise." Mr. Green says in his letter:

"I am impressed with the need for and value of this insurance enterprise.

Though it would hardly seem necessary that your appeal to the trade unions and trade unionists to participate in this enterprise should be supplemented by an appeal from me, nevertheless, I am happy to join with the officers of national and international trade unions in their appeal to the trade unions and trade unionists to intensify themselves and participate in the Union Labor Life Insurance Company. Also be assured that I will be pleased to give you and your associates and the undertaking in which you are engaged every possible assistance and encouragement consistent with my duties and responsibilities as President of the American Federation of Labor.

"Fraternally yours,

"W.M. GREEN, Pres.
"American Federation of Labor."

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MORRIS SIGMAN, President

A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

MAX D. DANISH, Editor

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EDITORIALS

BEFORE THE BATTLE

The days of peace in the New York cloak and suit industry are numbered. The deadlock between the organized employers and the Union, it is quite apparent, can only be broken now, thru open hostilities. With the "inside" manufacturers categorically refusing to negotiate the program of the Union's demands as a basis for an agreement, and the jobbers ignoring the request for an early conference, only a miracle could avert a clash now.

The signal for action will be given by the multitudes of cloakmakers at the Madison Square Garden meeting. By the time these lines will reach our readers, the great gathering in New York's biggest indoor auditorium will be a matter of industrial history. And the influence of the decision that this gigantic meeting will adopt will frame and mould the destiny and the progress of the cloak and suit industry for many years to come.

This meeting in the New Madison Square Garden will mark a milestone in the life story of the cloak and suit makers of New York. Sixteen years ago, nearly to the date, on June 30th, 1910, the cloakmakers of the Greater City had come to the great assembly hall of the old Madison Square Garden, storming its gates to listen to the first message for organization, the first bugle call for a concerted drive against the generation-old ills and evils which at that time disgraced the cloakmaking industry. That historic meeting served as the curtain-raiser for the momentous struggle of the summer of 1910 which has driven the old sweat-shop out of our main industry and has made the union a permanent factor in the cloak and suit markets of the country.

In the sixteen years that followed, the big cloakmakers' union was tossed on the crest of industrial upheavals more than once. The tides and recessions of a highly seasonal industry that is so pathetically the playing of capricious Dame Fashion, on the one hand, and of unbridled, artificial competition enlivened by catch-as-catch-can merchandising methods, on the other hand, have frequently toyed brutally with the livelihood of our workers. The cloakmakers' organization, nevertheless, emerged from these storms intact—despite the half dozen general strikes which rocked it to the bottom from 1910 to this day.

During these sixteen years, the organized employers in the cloak and suit industry have made one attempt after another to weaken the hold of the Union on labor conditions in the cloak shops. In 1916, 1919, 1921 and 1924 the workers were compelled to strike off these attempts and to go out in general strikes to stabilize work standards and to introduce more humane work conditions in the cloak shops. During these years, the Union has established the week-work system, has introduced fixed wage scales, has won for the workers protection against the practice of arbitrary discharges, and has checked, to a substantial degree, the efforts of some of the employers to spread out a network of subsidiary non-union shops in the zone surrounding the New York market.

But the employers in the cloak industry, unable to defeat the Union in frontal attacks, have, in the last few years, devised a subtle, flanking movement that is today threatening to sweep away everything the cloakmakers had won through bitter toil and terrible sacrifice during the past sixteen years. The jobber system, which is now the prevalent method of production in the cloak trade, has split up the industry into infinitesimal bits, has created thousands of contractor "factories" where control of union wages and work-hours is rendered almost impossible, and is practically driving the larger shop out of the industry. The jobber, though the real capitalist in the trade, considers himself free from responsibility for labor standards in the shops of the sub-manufacturers. He has no incentive for lengthening the work seasons; he is not worried by the fact that in his contractors' shops the workers are only employed 26 weeks in the year, and he turns a cold shoulder to every appeal and demand that, as the actual employer, as the real master in the industry, he should and must be made to assume responsibility for labor standards and conditions in the shops which he controls.

It is to combat this great menace that is casting its sinister shadow upon the entire cloak industry in New York that the cloakmakers are today primarily getting ready for. The cloakmakers will enter this battle knowing that they have a tremendous contest ahead of them. But they know fully as well that further passivity on their part would mean disaster and the surrender of everything they have fought and bled for in the past two decades.

The cloakmakers realize that they must fight now to prevent the industry from sinking back into the disgraceful system of sweating and semi-starvation that used to prevail in it before 1910.

The general strike of 1926 will not be a struggle merely for the readjustment of wage schedules and work-hours, though these play an important part in the life of the cloakmakers. It will also be a strike for fundamental control of production methods in this industry, insofar as they affect the workers in the shops. It will be essentially a fight for the bringing back of the larger shop and for the fastening of a greater degree of responsibility on the jobbers for work conditions in the "sub" shops which they virtually own and control.

It will be a struggle to check the artificial fostering of an ever-growing army of irresponsible contractors, among whom the law of the jungle—cut-throat tactics and the devil take the hindmost—is the prevailing code. It will be a fight to remedy the deplorable conditions of the tens of thousands of cloak workers, the uncertainty of their work, the long periods of their unemployment, their low earnings, and to remove, once and for all, the chaotic and undisciplined state of affairs in New York's richest and biggest industry.

HELP FOR THE BRITISH STRIKING MINERS

The English miners are calling for help.

The two weeks of the general strike in the British Isles have depleted the treasuries of the English trade unions to an extent that are unable today to carry on unassisted the tremendous task of financing the struggle of the eleven hundred thousand miners and their families.

The English striking miners are fighting a bitter, uphill struggle against the mine lords who are aided and abetted at every step and turn by the Tory Government. They are fighting against a further cut in wages that even today offer them but a mere crust of bread; they are fighting against lengthening of work-hours in an industry that is already today cursed with devastating unemployment; they are fighting for a constructive reorganization of the entire coal mining industry on a rational basis that would make the earning of a livelihood in the collieries a less hazardous and precarious affair.

The English mine strikers are appealing for aid to the workers all over the world. They do not want much for themselves; they are willing and ready to get along on as little as human endurance will permit. But their children and their dependents are half-hungry and in distress, and the international labor movement should leave nothing undone, no effort spared to lift the arm of the vast army of the British mine strikers in this hour of their great need.

The General Executive Board of the International Union voted last week to forward ten thousand dollars to the English mine strikers, and issued a call to all our affiliated unions to forward at once contributions for the relief of the English miners. We are confident that the locals of the I. L. G. W. U. all over the country will respond immediately to this appeal and will make it possible to transmit this sum to the strikers at once.

Of course, ten thousand dollars is but a small sum, a drop in the bucket as compared with the great need of this army of millions of needy men, women and children of our working class family. Under ordinary circumstances, we are sure, the International would make an effort to raise a much larger fund for a cause of such magnitude and importance as the fight of the English miners. It must, however, be considered that at this hour, our Union is face to face with a great strike in our main industry in New York City. And thus, even though our measure of assistance is limited by the force of this circumstance, we, none the less, hope that our English brothers across the sea will realize that our sentiment of solidarity with them is as strong and vivid as ever and our hope for their speedy and complete victory as sincere and fervent.

ON TO THE UNITY HOUSE!

And now that the 1926 season at our Unity House is in full swing, let's all try and make it this year a blazing, howling success!

The first reports from Forest Park, from those who went to Unity House for the opening days, tell a story of wonderful improvement, of greater comforts, of nicer accommodations, of palatable, wholesome food. The wonderful lake, the charming lawns, the shady pine groves—all combine to make the Unity appeal irresistible to our vacationists.

The summer months are brief—the entire Unity House season is but nine weeks long. We must see to it that during these nine weeks the Unity House is filled to capacity, that the thousands of our workers who are entitled to enjoy a rest at our own place in Forest Park should patronize it in preference to any privately-owned and managed hotels and boarding houses.

We must all become Unity House publicity agents—at meetings, in the shops—bearing in mind that it is our own property, our own summer home that we are "boosting." Let us prove to the world that organized workers are capable of carrying on a constructive effort like the Unity House without outside aid. And let us further remember that at the entrance gate of Unity all party differences and contrasting opinions disappear and that within it we are all gay, happy and friendly members of one family—the I. L. G. W. U.

Reporting American Labor to England

By JULIA O'CONNOR,

President Telephone Operators' Department, Electrical Workers' Union

Reading the literary reviews of late, after, of course, absorbing all the good stuff in the labor journals, we notice that it is being noised about in American book circles that British critics are "supercilious"; that American literature is no show in England, as far as consideration on its merits goes; that, in fact, American literary values are persistently denied recognition over there solely because of their natural origin.

We do not venture to hold any opinion on this highly intellectual question, but it is impossible not to be struck by our parallel treatment as a labor movement by our British confederates. The latest contribution to world trade union unity is in the form of Heather Purcell, writing in a British journal and regaled with rather surprising approval in the "Advance". Not that there is anything startlingly new in this British appraisal of American trade unionism. The phrases have the distinctly familiar ring. American labor is extremely backward—is "rigid, narrow, exclusive", making the most unfortunate "craft distinctions" in our own (British) movement pale into insignificance. Its (A. F. of L.) attitude toward sixteen or twenty millions of unorganized immigrant (I) workers is aloof, hostile. "Its (A. F. of L.) attitude toward the masses is even more hostile."

British Pilgrims Return

It is thus that British pilgrims have been reporting American labor to their associates in England since first a self-complacent disembarking British labor delegate came shouting down the gang plank in New York: "You're a hundred years behind the times." No matter how long he stayed, we never caught up a bit. He went home chanting the same song, "a hundred years behind us, narrow, autocratic, grafted-upon, official-ridden."

I know of only one British visitor in recent years who has omitted this rigamarole on his return from America, and who wrote for his membership truthful, informative statements of labor conditions in his own trade in America, who gave the facts as they presented themselves to a trained, intelligent and open-minded observer. And he was a commoner. So Saxton superciliousness is unimpaired. Mr. Parcel tells his fellow laborers in England that we have the spoils system firmly entrenched in American labor and, to prove it, he tells a touchy little story, for which he solemnly vouches, of President Green on his appointment to succeed Mr. Gompers firing all the organizers and forcing them to apply for their jobs over again.

One line of comparison the supercilious British commentator on American labor always forgets to draw is the wage comparison. This information is as guarded from the British rank and file as enemy propaganda in war time. If it does percolate into the knowledge of an English three-dollar-a-day carpenter that his American comrade is getting four times as much, he is assured that the American cost of living eats up the difference, that, in real wages the Englishman is better off, in short that British supremacy in this field is elsewhere, unchallenged.

Eyes That See Not

Why is this hard-souled snobism persisted in? Surely no English labor leader coming to America is so blind as not to see the superior living conditions of the American workers, the wages which would tax the credulity of British workers in similar trades, the homes, the automobiles, the radios, the telephones—all symbols of the emancipation of the American worker from the grinding, abject poverty of wage earners in other lands.

Granted, all the weakness and limitations of our labor movement, of which all American trade unionists of intelligence and vision are only too conscious. Granted, our inferior organized strength to that of Britain. Granted, our indifferent success in organizing the unskilled. See what we have done with our poor, crippled, despoiled labor movement—translated into the lives of our working people, a release from the starvation standards of Europe, a security, a hopefulness, a prospect in life, unknown to a working class beyond our shores.

British visitors to America other than labor men, do not ignore the superior prosperity of American workers to that of their own countrymen.

Odds and Ends

By NORMAN THOMAS

There wasn't much left of poor old Senator Cummins after Brookhart and the Iowa farmers got through with him in the Republican primaries. Col. Brookhart's victory is gratifying. It is a deserved rebuke to the majority of Senators who uncouthly hid by substituting their own motion for the plain instructions of the Iowa election law as to the counting of ballots. Better yet, Brookhart's success is another damaging blow to the Coolidge Myth which has done so much to make the country swallow the Mellon tax plan and similar inequities without gagging. Nevertheless, we shall make a great mistake if we imagine that there is much constructive leadership in Brookhart's type of progressivism. His heart is better than his head. He has a quick sense for social wrongs but no adequate philosophy for redressing wrong. Progressivism of his sort has a lot to learn before it need give Wall Street much cause for alarm or the workers much cause for hope. Wall Street doesn't like to give the farmers such subsidies as it itself enjoys through the tariff and the control of banking. But it knows that it can never defeat social privilege for the few by giving tastes of it to larger groups.

New Yorkers are to pay \$3,000,000 more for telephone service. That is the price of our swallowing such propaganda as is expressed in these notions: (1) that private operation is more efficient than public; (2) that 8 per cent is a sacred rate of return on capital invested in public utilities—the courts told us that; (3) that profits may legitimately be increased by such relations as exist between the New York Telephone Co. and the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and its owner—a company which pays 12 per cent at the very moment its subsidiary pleads poverty; and (4) that you have "public" ownership because stock in the A. T. T. is widely distributed. Our credulity in these matters is to cost us \$3,000,000 in new telephone rates alone, to say nothing of what we pay for gas and electric power.

Pennsylvania politics are giving plenty of proof—if any were needed—that popular primaries are not in themselves any sure cure against corruption. Business' interests in our capitalistic society can buy and bamboozle the electorate scarcely less efficiently than a political convention. Only if costs more money. The pious Pepper, it appears, adopts the same

Trans-Atlantic sejoirners with a capitalistic bias go back home and exploit the virtues of the American employers, their generosity, their far-sightedness, their business acumen, in paying good wages, and thus expanding the purchasing capacity of labor with its beneficent effects on commerce and prosperity as a whole. "Generosity" and "big-heartedness" of employers—these are strange terms to apply to the distinguished gentlemen who are the captains of American industry. They sound strange at least to labor ears, to labor engaged in a day-by-day struggle to establish, maintain and defend the decent wages which have made America prosperous beyond any other land. They must ring quaintly in the ears of British workmen too, this new human species which has been grown in America, the generous, big-wage-dispensing employer. And yet, reasons our British worker,

American prosperity must be a spontaneous and voluntary gesture of the employers, because we have been told so often that in American labor movement is futile, corrupt and negative.

In the interests of that world trade union unity to which he gives such eloquent lip service, in the cause indeed of a more successful and effective trade-union movement in England, Mr. Purcell ought to tell British labor the truth—that one agency, one influence, one force in America today is responsible for the measure of prosperity which is enjoyed by American workers, and that is the labor movement, with its magnificent fighting spirit and unity, its courageous resistance of employing-class greed for profit, as exemplified by the wage-cutting after the war, accomplished in England and attempted in America. The American labor movement is the source, inspiration and protection of the American standard of living. Let our British friends preach to that text for a while. They will have truth on their banner.

strong and intelligent labor party.

Let no New Yorker balk at the moral superiority of his city. What has already been revealed of the milk scandals in the last city administration ought to keep New Yorkers humble. For the privilege of trifling with the health if not the life of women, women and children in New York one agent has confessed paying nearly \$100,000 in graft money which apparently went to the assistant of a Health Commissioner whose testimony as to what he did not know about his own department entitles him to rank with the present Attorney-General of the United States. Please remember that this milk graft went under that great friend of the people, ex-Mayor Hylan.

So far Mayor Walker's Administration has produced no scandal. Neither has it given evidence of any conspicuous constructive policy of social reform. We are, however, interested to learn that 472 men and women are to evolve policies on a seven point program including housing and taxation. A perusal of the list of these names shows an overwhelming majority of successful realtors, lawyers and business men. Labor is virtually unrepresented. It is, of course, self evident that the men to solve our housing problem are those most closely connected with the business of land speculation, money lending, etc., which makes housing so dear. Who can do so much for the people as those who have done them so much in the past?

The Fight That Is Ever On

By CHARLES MACKAY

We want no flag, no flaunting flag, for liberty to fight;
We want no blaze of murderous guns to struggle for the right.
Our spears and swords are printed words, the minds our battle-plan,
We've won such victories before—and so we shall again.

The greatest triumphs sprung from force will stain the highest cause;

'Tis not in blood that liberty inscribes her civil laws.
She writes them on the people's heart in language clear and plain—
True thoughts have moved the world before—and so they shall again.

We want no aid of barricade to show a front to Wrong;
We have a citadel in Truth, more durable and strong.
Calm words, great thoughts, unflinching faith have never striven in vain;

They've won our battles many a time—and so they shall again.

Peace, Progress, Knowledge, Brotherhood—the ignorant may sneer,
The bad deny; but we rely to see their triumph near.
No widow's groans shall load our cause, nor blood of brethren stain;

We've won without such aid before—and so we shall again.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



Educational Activities at Unity House

Our Educational Department has prepared an educational program for the summer season at our Unity House in Forest Park, Pa. It will consist of lectures and discussions on various topics of interest to our members.

As we have already announced, each lecturer will spend a few days at Unity during the course of which he will conduct several discussions.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, July 6 and 7, Max Levin will lecture on 1) "The Place of Organized Labor in Modern Society," 2) What are the Economics of the Ladies' Garment Industry?"

On Tuesday and Wednesday, July 13 and 14, Mrs. Laura Elliott will lecture on 1) "What Do We Live Thru When We Listen to Music?" and 2) "How Do We Respond to Nature?"

The lectures will take place in the morning on the lawns under the pine

trees overlooking the beautiful lake. It is the desire of the Educational Department to offer our members, who come to Unity for rest and recreation, educational opportunities also.

The remainder of the educational program will be announced later.

UNITY HOUSE LIBRARY INCREASED

Our members will be interested to know that the collection of books in our Unity House Library has been increased. It includes many of the latest publications. Careful attention has been given to the selection of books for children, as they are much more easily influenced by what they read than adults.

We will also have the current periodicals which will keep our vacationists in touch with the world outside Unity Village.

Second Annual Railroad Labor Institute At Brookwood, August 1-14, 1926

A railroad worker from the Canal Zone and another from New Brunswick, Canada, have enrolled for the second annual Railroad Labor Institute to be held at Brookwood Labor College here August 1-14th.

The Railroad Labor Institute is being held under the joint auspices of a number of railway labor organizations including the machinists, electrical workers, maintenance of way men, signalmen, telegraphers, clerks, boiler-makers, carmen, locomotive firemen and others, train dispatchers, railway conductors, and the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor.

The first week of the institute will be devoted to a discussion of the background of railroad problems, including the history of railroadings; administration, finance, operation, and government regulation of railroads; the rise of labor unions, and labor legislation; and new policies and functions of railroad unions.

Current railroad problems will be discussed the second week, including labor disputes and grievances with special reference to the new railway labor act; organizing unorganized railroad workers; company unionism; and modern methods in wage nego-

tiations and arbitration. The discussions will be for the most part informal in which union railway workers will pool their experiences and opinions on these phases of the railroad work.

Among the speakers at the special sessions of the institute will be Donald Richberg, attorney for the railroad labor unions; Bert M. Jewell, head of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor; Frank McManamy of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Dr. Sumner H. Slichter of Cornell University and the Institute of Economics; Dr. William M. Leiserson, impartial arbitrator, men's clothing industries; D. C. Busell, director, Railway Educational Bureau, Omaha, Neb.; and Otto E. Beyer, consulting engineer of the Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L.

"Brookwood is located about 50 miles north of New York City in the heart of the summer vacation country, and these summer sessions offer a splendid opportunity to workers who want to combine vacation with learning," said Dr. Arthur W. Calhoun, director of studies at Brookwood, who is in charge of the summer institutes.

Little Lessons In Sociology

By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN
Instructor in Economics, Brookwood

V. Class Feeling

The group spirit is primarily a matter of joint action. As Carlyle said, "The end of man is an action, and not a thought, though it were not nobler." Action is, however, accompanied, warmed, illuminated by feeling, by emotion, by sentiment. The values of life come home to us thru our feelings.

The Labor spirit that prompts to action along the lines of class interest is not a cold, bloodless thing. It does not operate like an automatic machine. On the contrary it is a warm, throbbing experience fused with the deepest emotions. Nothing comes into the life of an awakened member of the working-class comparable in warmth and exhilaration to the surge of feeling that comes with unreserved action for the common good, the throwing of self into the thick of the battle for freedom and power.

Now feeling may be either a wholesome thing or a deadly thing. If it is a mere emotion, its effects are disastrous. To those that experience them, the Russian lady of the old regime who wept scalding tears at the sufferings of the heroine on the stage while her own coachman slowly froze to death on the box outside illustrates to the limit the fatal character of floating sentimentality. She was killing her own soul.

Class feeling is in itself neither good nor bad. Its quality depends on circumstances. The person that indulges in emotional intoxication with the glowing words of notable leader or with the slinging of a revolutionary song and then does not find set out for his feelings in constructive action for the cause suffers to that extent a real degeneration. On the other hand, the feeling that precedes and accompanies strong and positive action is sound, ennobling, saving.

VI. Class Consciousness

Thought is an after-thought. The world lives mostly below the level of clear consciousness; and most of the greatest deeds have been done on the basis of impulse and emotion rather than on grounds of logic and reason. In keeping with these principles is the fact that class-spirit and class feeling are primary and class consciousness is secondary. It represents a later growth and may be slow in coming distinctly into play. In the American working-class, for instance, class spirit, class feeling are more in evidence than class consciousness. There is a certain spontaneous sympathy with the struggles of other workers; whereas there is not as yet any very clear acceptance of a class philosophy. Class impulse, class sentiment has not yet ripened very fully into class consciousness.

Perhaps you will ask how much it matters whether such a ripening occurs; whether the American workers come to be governed by a clear-cut, reasoned class philosophy. It matters a lot. Action that proceeds from impulse and sentiment may be generous or even heroic, but it stands small chance of being effective. It may tear labor; but it does not necessarily hasten the progress of labor toward its goal. It may even plunge blindly to ruin.

Class consciousness, however, marks the beginning of a reasoned policy for labor. Until there is such a consciousness, it is not possible to map out a real labor policy. We may bicker and haggle along the customary lines followed by business men driving bargains; but we can not launch out up gains; on a clear-cut, far-reaching, masterly program leading toward an unmistakable goal. Before the American labor movement can really be sure of itself and whether it is bound, it must achieve class consciousness.

Working Women Will Hold Convention

To strengthen women as collective bargainers by promoting their organization into trade unions, and to secure good labor laws and equal pay for equal work, women delegates representing scores of occupations will meet in Kansas City, Mo., during the week of June 28th to July 3rd, for the 10th biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League of America.

These delegates will be representative of the women who make the cloth that goes into our clothing and equips our homes, who help to make the garments that we wear, from daintiest lingerie to heavy overcoats; who trim our hats and stitch our gloves and shoes, who manufacture our cigars and cigarettes, who perform the numerous processes that produce and serve our goods, who operate our telephones, who print and bind our books, magazines, and newspapers, who make the money that we spend, who staff our offices, who teach our schools,—in fact, who work in all the jobs that provide the necessities, the comforts, and the luxuries of life.

The delegates to the June convention will come from local leagues, from national and international trade

unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, from State federations of labor, and from city central labor bodies.

The I. L. G. W. U. will be represented at the convention by Mrs. Block, a member of Local 169, dressmakers' organization of Chicago, Ill.

Geographically the delegates will be representative of all parts of the country, there being local branches of the National Women's Trade Union League in Birmingham, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, Madison, Milwaukee, New York, Philadelphia, Seattle, St. Louis, Tri-City (Rock Island, Moline, Davenport, Ill.), Washington, D. C., and Worcester, Mass.

The platform of the National Women's Trade Union League is:

1. Organization of all workers into trade unions.
2. Equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex or race.
3. Eight-hour day and 44-hour week.
4. An American standard of living.
5. Full citizenship for women.
6. The outlawry of war.
7. Closer affiliation of women workers of all countries.

Pioneer Youth Begins Summer Work

Pioneer Youth is beginning the summer season of 1926 with two summer camps, one in Pawling, N. Y., and one in Media, Pa., and is planning activities for its New York members who are going to be in town during the summer. The use of two camping sites within easy distance of the city, one

at College Point and one on Staten Island, have been offered to the members.

The first event of the New York summer season, to which the parents of the club members and the general public are invited, is the excursion to Bear Mountain on Wednesday, July 14. The boat leaves the Battery at 8:30 and West 132th Street at 9:15 Wednesday morning. In addition to seven hours on the water, the party will spend 2½ hours at Bear Mountain Park, where they have reserved a baseball diamond and two tennis courts. There will be kite flying on the boat in the morning, races and swimming in the afternoon, dancing, music and dramatics in the late afternoon and evening. The boat will return to the Battery at about seven o'clock. Tickets for the trip can be obtained from Pioneer Youth Headquarters at 31 West 16th Street. The fare is 30 cents for children under 12 and 60 cents for adults.

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The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

For the very latest developments in connection with the strike in the cloak and suit industry members are advised to turn to the first and succeeding pages of this issue of "Justice" for at the time of writing latest information concerning the situation has not reached the office of Local 10. However, it was understood that the press was being held in readiness for information in this regard.

An eleven-hour turn in the strike plans for the cloak and suit industry brought about a remarkable demonstration by the seven hundred cutters who were gathered at a special meeting in Arlington Hall on Monday, June 28th. The subject was whether the cutters would assemble in this strike, as in previous strikes, in a separate hall where the usual close checking system was to be applied, which would make possible the accounting for every cloak, suit and reefer cutter as to his presence at and actions in connection with the strike activities.

This question was brought to a head when a resolution was adopted calling upon and urging the Joint Board that for the sake of the efficiency of the strike and the accountability of every cutter for his part in drawing it to a victorious conclusion, a separate hall be assigned to the cutters. The adoption came about by the course of a motion to this effect and when only about eight members rose against it following the rise in favor of it by the mass of men.

Assignment of Hall Reported Definite

It was not until six o'clock Monday evening, or two hours before the members assembled for the meeting, that unofficial information reached Manager Dubinsky to the effect that the original assignment of a separate hall to the cutters had been reversed.

Dubinsky rose on the speakers' platform to report on this matter, all other business having been laid aside in the face of so important a situation as this, and proceeded to give an account of what had occurred.

"A new situation developed this afternoon at six o'clock," he said, "a situation upon which you will have to act. Before I explain the situation I will read an extract of the minutes of the Executive Board for June 21st. This is from the report which I made to the Executive Board and reads as follows:

"The manager further reported that the officers of the Joint Board had agreed to assign a separate hall to Local 10 for all of the cutters of Local 10, who are to appear on the day of the strike for the purpose of registration, the same as in previous strikes. He requested that the cutters register on the first day, as on the second day a mass meeting has been arranged, which is to be addressed by the leaders of the union."

About two weeks ago, the question of a separate hall for cutters having already been broached to the general manager of the Joint Board, Brother Hyman, Dubinsky again took up the matter of the hall with Joseph Fish, secretary-treasurer of that organization, who informed him that he had taken up the matter with some of the officers of the Joint Board and that they had assured him that a hall would be set aside for the cutters.

Plans Adopted For Separate Hall

During the work, however, rumors seemed to persist to the effect that a separate hall for Local 10 might not be granted. Wishing to know definitely whether this would or would not be the case, since plans were to be effected for a contingent of cutters in the strike, Dubinsky again took up the matter.

This time, or rather at a meeting of the Joint Board, he spoke to the hall chairman, who said that if the general manager would grant the cutters a hall he personally would offer no objection. Thereupon, the matter was again taken up with Hyman in the presence of the hall chairman and the president of the Joint Board, before whom Hyman agreed to the proposition of a hall for the cutters.

Accordingly, the matter was reported to the Executive Board meeting on June 24th, which report was quoted above, and the Executive Board proceeded with making the necessary plans.

Members Advised Through Letter

Acting in the light of the decision reached between him and Brother Hyman, Dubinsky prepared a letter to be sent to the members for the purpose of assuring a strict control of all the cutters required to go down on strike. This letter reads as follows:

"Dear Sir and Brother:-
"After Tuesday night's demonstration in Madison Square Garden, the call for the General Strike in the Cloak and Suit Industry may be issued by the union any day. As in all previous strikes, Arlington Hall has been set aside as the hall for the cutters.

"Immediately upon receiving the call for the strike, you are to leave your shop together with the rest of the workers, and as a cutter, you are to proceed at once to Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, where the cutters will register and receive their strike cards.

"For the second day of the strike, a mass meeting has been arranged for all cutters on strike, to take place in Arlington Hall, at 2 p. m. International President Morris Sigman and Joint Board Manager Hyman have been invited to address the meeting. Therefore the members will receive information regarding the situation and instructions as to picketing and other strike duties.

"In this strike, more than ever before, a strict check will be made

Special Cloak and Suit Cutters' Notice

Cloak, suit and reefer cutters are herewith instructed that if and when the call is issued for the general strike, they are required at the moment of the call to report to Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, for the purpose of being registered.

On the second day of the strike a special mass meeting of cutters has been arranged where leaders of the Union will speak to the cutters and instructions and information as to picketing and other striking duties will be given. Any member failing to register himself will be called to account.

so that every member who appears or fails to do so, will be known to the organization. You are, therefore requested to bring with you this letter, together with the envelope, when appearing at the meeting, so that a complete record will be on hand as to those present as well as those absent.

"During the period of the strike, Brother Indore Nagler, who has been appointed by the Executive Board to serve as hall chairman, will have charge of the cutters in Arlington Hall.

"The Executive Board is confident that you will follow all instructions contained in this communication and that you will co-operate with the officers of the union in every possible way and conduct yourself as a loyal and disciplined member of Local 10, in order to assure a speedy and victorious conclusion of the strike.

"Fraternally yours,

"Executive Board, Local 10,
"David Dubinsky, Mgr.-Sec'y,
"Maurence W. Jacobson,
"Chairman, Executive Board"

Trade Union Spirit Urged

Following Dubinsky's conclusion of the report, Vice-president Harry Shapiro rose to present the resolution calling upon the Joint Board to give the cutters a separate hall. Quite a large number of members sought to speak on the motion amidst applause, cheers and cries, that the resolution be unanimously adopted. The shouting prompted the manager to urge that the members maintain order.

"Please, brothers," he said, "the situation is too serious. I realize even more than you the seriousness of the situation. The decision tonight should be adopted in a spirit of trade union people, not that of a mob." He suggested in order that the matter be taken up in a spirit that a committee be appointed to meet on Tuesday, June 29th, in conjunction with a special meeting of the Executive Board, where the matter should be taken up with the proper heads of the union.

Speaking in favor of a separate hall for the cutters, Indore Nagler recalled

to the members the fact that about three years ago, during the course of a strike in the waist and dress trade, the cutters, in compliance with the decision of the then Dress and Waist Joint Board, were assigned to the halls shared by other crafts.

Three days after the calling of the strike, the strike committee was finally compelled to ask Local 10 to take charge of a separate hall and proceed with checking up the cutters. This, Nagler pointed out, was due to the fact that no local is able to control its membership as well as the cutters.

Conditions Require Rigid Control

Samuel Perlmuter, is showing the necessity for a hall for cutters, pointed out that the union in this present strike is faced with an unprecedented gigantic task. At no time in the history of the cloak and suit industry, he said, was there so much chaos prevalent as exists at present.

"For this reason," he urged, "there is now greater need than ever before for the assembling of the cutters into a separate hall so that we may rigidly control the cutters and throw out weight in a unified manner into this strike, the basis of which is the lifting of our workers from the rut into which a chaotic industry has plunged them."

Final Report Second Day of Strike

The committee which was appointed at the membership meeting to meet in conjunction with a special meeting of the Executive Board for the purpose of taking up the question of a separate hall for the cutters in compliance with the mandate of the members' meeting on June 28th, met Tuesday morning in the office of Local 10.

The question was again thoroughly discussed and a committee of seven was appointed who, together with Dubinsky and members of the Executive Board, arranged to meet General Manager Hyman on Wednesday morning, June 30th, in regard to the matter of the hall. In the meantime, the cutters are instructed to report to Arlington Hall on the first day of the strike to register, and assemble at a mass meeting on the second day of the strike at two p. m. also in Arlington Hall, where a final report will be rendered.

The committee which was appointed at the meeting and which met with the Executive Board consists of Brothers Milton Clin, Levine Balter, Louis Diamond, "Dolly" Levine, Irving Locko, William Fine, Abe Reiss, Sam Stosen, Frank Jiano, Louis Gordon, Joseph Herman, Emanuel Kopp, Joseph Fox, Victor Newfield, Arthur Weinstein and Sam Nash. The last seven named members of this committee also constitute the special committee of seven.

CAN YOU SING IN A CHOIR?

If you have ever sung in a choir or are capable to do so please report to the office and give your name and address to the writer. A song has been specially written to be rendered at the jubilee celebration of Local 10's twenty-fifth anniversary. This song will be rendered in choir form, to be sung by members of Local 10 only.

A Letter from James Oneal

Editor of Justice:

The writer is engaged in writing a history of Local 10 and he is anxious to gather all the data which may help in this work. All the available records have been placed at my disposal. These have been digested and quite a number of cutters have been personally interviewed and their information has been very helpful.

The writing of the early period has begun but there is still much material to be obtained regarding the cutters' knife in the early days. If those cutters whom I have not seen and who may have some distinct impressions of early knives, their invention, changes made in them, reasons therefor, effect on the industry, the union and the cutters themselves, will write me I will be very grateful. If they can supply me also with any clippings,

pictures or other matter relating to the knife I will appreciate it. If there are any old catalogues of other days regarding the knife that contain any information, these, too, will be very useful.

I shall also appreciate any letters received from members of Local 10, or former members, regarding two phases of its history, one the organization of the League and the other the A. B. A.

One other matter seems to me of importance. The charter of Local 10 was revoked some years ago. Those who have distinct impressions and views of the revocation and the issues involved, no matter what their levers may be, will render the understanding a service if they will write him at the address below.

JAMES ONEAL,

9516 111th Street,
Richmond Hill, N. Y.