

"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. 30.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1926

PRICE 3 CENTS

President Sigman Again in Phila.

Present at Meeting of Joint Board to
Discuss Final Form of New
Agreement

President Morris Sigman paid another visit to Philadelphia this Thursday evening to attend a special meeting of the Cloakmakers' Joint Board, at which the new agreement, in its modified form, came up for final discussion.

The old agreement with the Philadelphia cloak jobbers and manufacturers expired sometime ago, but the Union was not rushing its renewal on account of the rather uncertain conditions in the New York cloak market and the "slack" period which has meanwhile arrived in the local trade. Now, with the issues in New York having been joined in the form of a strike, the Philadelphia cloakmakers are deeming the hour opportune to press the cloak employers of their city for the renewal of the agreement.

The changes in the new contract as proposed by the Philadelphia Joint (Continued on Page 3)

A Week of Great Meetings and Mass Picketing in Cloak Strike

**Hundreds of Arrests Fail to Dampen Ardor of Picket Army—
Twenty Thousand Workers Flood Cloak District Last Mon-
day Morning—Industrial Council Makes Another Van-
Eckert to Influence Workers by Letters and Advertisements—
President Sigman Sharply Criticizes Police for Interference
With Peaceful Picketing.**

The third week of the general cloak and suit strike in New York was marked by huge demonstrations and mass meetings in the fourteen assembly halls in every borough in the Greater City. The picket demonstrations occurred in the heart of the cloak district, in front of the manufacturers' establishments and before the stockhouses and show rooms of the jobbers, with the participation of tens of thousands of strikers.

The greatest picket demonstration

of the week, and the most impressive since the strike was called out, took place on Monday morning, July 18th. Literally the entire women's wear district, from the Garment Center lines, near Times Square, down to the Chelsea section was inundated with lines of strikers, who, by twos and threes, paraded up and down the sidewalks along the streets which house their shops.

That these demonstrations are a thorn in the side of some employers, jobbers and manufacturers, was evidenced by the activity displayed by the police during the Monday morning mass picketing, when mounted policemen and a big squad of reserves from the West 30th police station, of a sudden swooped down on the peaceful lines of the pickets and began arresting them for no reason except that they were "blocking traffic". Nearly two hundred workers were crowded in patrol wagons and taken to Jefferson (Continued on Page 2)

Temporary Writ Issues Against Union Officers

Counsel for Designers' Benefit Society
Obtains Order from Judge Black.

Supreme Court Justice William Harmon Black issued this Wednesday, July 21st, a temporary injunction prohibiting officers and members of the cloakmakers' unions of New York from "molesting designers".

William Klein, attorney for the United Cloak and Suit Designers' Mutual Aid Association submitted the plea for the writ, and the court signed an order citing the Union to be represented on Friday, July 23rd, at a hearing to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent. Those named in the injunction are Morris Sigman, Louis Hyman, Joseph Fish, and Adolph Schneck, the manager of Local 45, the designers' organization.

The charges allege specifically the case of a certain Isidore Love, who told that he was assaulted and otherwise intimidated by the pickets and agents of the Union because he refused to join the designers' local. The Union will appear in court ready to refute the allegations of the members of the designers' mutual aid society and their charges of browbeating and assaults. It will be recalled that this is the same designers' society which from the first day of the strike has gone out of its way to hamper and harass the strikers by impeding to them acts and motives entirely alien to their purposes.

Secretary Baroff Visits Montreal; Julius Hochman In Toronto

Big Rallies of Cloak Workers Held in Both Canadian Cities

After a slump of many months, the Canadian cloakmakers have begun recently to show signs of real activity.

The campaign carried out in the two Canadian cloak markets, Montreal and Toronto, in the winter of 1925, has left the two cities with substantial organizations. Soon after the fight was over, it became evident that it would require more than one effort, and probably several seasons of quiet organizational work, to bring the Union in both cities to a condition of real control over work standards in the cloak shops. Montreal, in particular, has during 1925 seemed unequal to the task of maintaining its strength in the face of continued attacks and perfidious warfare kept up against it by the Montreal bosses, who for years

have been accustomed to run non-union shops.

The General Office kept during the past year and a half Vice-President Max Amdur as international representative in Montreal and appointed Bro. Sol Polakoff to manage the Toronto Joint Board. Recently, the Montreal Joint Board started a live activity to strengthen its ranks and to win over some of the weaker shops to its fold. Several agitation meetings were held which met with promising response from the more backward element among the cloakmakers. Two weeks ago, the Joint Board forwarded a request to President Sigman to come to Montreal on Tuesday, July 20, to address a large gathering of local workers.

As the strike situation in New York City made it impossible for President Sigman to leave for Montreal, he asked Bro. Abraham Baroff to visit the Montreal organization in his place. Secretary Baroff returned to New (Continued on page 3)

Next Week Lectures In Unity House

On Tuesday and Wednesday, July 27 and 28, Mr. Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary of the Workers Education Bureau will lecture at Unity. His subject will be "Why Study History?"

"History is one," said H. G. Wells some years ago. The inquiring mind raises the question — one what? The history of history reveals a marked change in the way which historians have sought to record and interpret the past. Each age has developed its own approach and its own interpretation. During the past generations historians have come to view history—its materials and its methods, in a somewhat different way. It has given rise to what is known as the New History. Just what the new History is and what in general is the value and purpose of history will be the theme of these two lectures.

Dressmakers To Receive Back Unemployment Contributions

All Workers to Get Equal Amount.

James A. Corcoran, Assistant to the Chairman of the Unemployment Insurance Fund in the Dress Industry, issued an announcement that active steps are under way to carry out the recent decision of the Board of Trustees to dissolve the Fund and pay back the amount contributed.

As the shop reports sent in by dress firms were in many cases incomplete and made definite identification of individual workers difficult, it was decided to have all workers register a claim with the Fund through filling

in a card mailed to them by the Insurance Office. To do this, it was necessary for the Fund to go into the various local Unions and take off the name and address of each Union member. Registration cards, are, therefore, now being mailed to approximately 20,000 workers in the industry.

Records of the Insurance office will be the basis of payment. If a worker appears thereon and has contributed, he will be eligible to share in the distribution. Payment to workers, however, will be made through the Union. For this purpose, the workers' contribution will be turned over to the Union for deposit in special accounts to be used only for the payment of dress unemployment insurance claims on the basis of the names of the workers certified by the Fund office as being eligible under the regulations adopted. The whole plan keeps in mind the convenience of the worker and is aimed to reduce to a minimum the need of his going out of his way to secure any payment due him.

Representatives of the Fund will be stationed at the various local offices to aid all workers requiring assistance in filling in the registration cards. Each worker eligible will be entitled to \$11. Prompt investigation will be made of all cards as they are received and the Fund office expects that the distribution to workers will commence early in August.

President Sigman Speaks to Baltimore Cloakmakers

The first big meeting in months of cloakmakers in Baltimore took place this Wednesday, July 21, and was addressed by President Morris Sigman who came specially over from New York for the occasion.

The meeting was the sequel of a prior gathering of cloakmakers, members of Local No. 4 of that city, at which Vice-President Jacob Halperin, manager of the Eastern Organization Department, spoke. The Baltimore cloakmakers are beginning to realize that it is high time for them to make an effort to put their organization in better shape. Baltimore has lately become quite a growing cloak center,

and a number of new non-union shops are now finding shelter in its limits. The Baltimore cloakmakers are also becoming apprehensive that the non-union shops of the local market are likely to make some seabird work for the New York jobbers.

This meeting, according to the plan of the Eastern Organization Department, is to be the forerunner of several trade union rallies in the Baltimore district. A special effort will be made to interest in the union the workers in the big non-union shops who have thus far been kept from it by the intimidation and terror of the anti-labor cloak bosses of Baltimore.

Week of Meetings and Demonstrations in Cloakmakers' Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

son Market Court, where Magistrate Jean Norris fined them all \$3 and \$5 apiece, after the lawyer for the Union had entered for all of the arrested pickets a wholesale plea of "guilty".

On the next day, though picketing was much lighter, and no such charge of obstruction of traffic could obviously be lodged against them, twenty-six pickets were, nevertheless, arrested and fined.

Union Will Protest Wholesale Arrests of Innocent Workers

That these arrests are part of a campaign in which the police are seemingly lending a helpful hand, to discourage mass picketing in the present strike, has become obvious to the leaders of the strike. The leadership of the Union will, however, not let the matter rest there. If the police will not desist from making wholesale arrests on flimsy charges, the strike leaders will protest these outrages to the higher authorities and make every effort to bare the plot to drain the Union's treasury through fines and to discourage the workers in their peace-

ful ways of winning their great fight.

A suitable reply to the attack launched by the manufacturers upon the strikers, abetted by the wholesale arrest tactics of the police, was given last Tuesday by President Sigman at a meeting of the strikers at Manhattan Lyceum on East Fourth Street. "Don't be disturbed, fellow workers, by these arrests, by a few hours spent in jail. What do a few days spent in jail amount to us? All of you are spending your lives in factories in which existence is equivalent to jail, so what does a day or two matter? I was in jail myself for six months and I am still here with you." This referred to his arrest and detention in the 1910 cloak strike in New York City. He declared the employers' "signs of breaking down under the strike. These signs were the efforts of manufacturers to approach the Police Commissioner and the District Attorney, and the extension of special credits by some banks to manufacturers. "The employers," he added, "are coming to the end of their rope. People who feel sure of themselves don't behave in this way.

occurred because the Protective Association, this selfsame group, had refused to carry out a decision rendered by the impartial chairman; that in 1921, this association had locked out its workers, and that back in 1913, this "inside" association had refused the plea of the Union to accede to the demand of contractor limitation and had thus become responsible for the submanufacturer epidemic which subsequently gave the jobbers the opportunity to come up to their present position in the trade. He further pointed out that most of these "inside" firms are in fact half jobbers and that nearly half of their business is done on the jobber-submanufacturer system.

Out-of-Town Shops Continue Joining the General Strike

Vice-president Jacob Halperin reported for the Out-of-Town activities of the strike stating that his committee had succeeded in stopping of five additional shops in the metropolitan zone, including shops in Vineland, N. J. and Staten Island.

Industrial Council Advertises Again. On Monday morning, July 18th, another half page advertisement, signed

by the Industrial Council, appeared in some Jewish newspapers, calling upon the workers to break away from the leaders of the strike and force them to conclude peace with these manufacturers at their own dictation. In this advertisement they continue to blow their own horn, pointing to the "good working conditions" prevailing in their shops and charging the Union with false tactics.

A reply to this advertisement was made on Tuesday by President Sigman who said that "the attempt on the part of the Council to wear our men away from the strike and to coax them back to work will result in nothing. It is no secret in our industry that such appeals to cloakmakers by employers over the head of their Union usually create the opposite results intended and bind the workers more strongly to their organization."

On Tuesday, July 19, another five mass-meetings took place in Manhattan Lyceum, Hennington Hall on East Second Street, Lenox Assembly Rooms, Clinton Hall and Great Central Palace. Among the speakers were President Morris Sigman, Vice-presidents Louis Hyman, David Dubinsky and Salvatore Ninfo.

JOBBERS BOOTLEGGING UPON THE CLOAK INDUSTRY

In that same address, President Sigman provoked a storm of enthusiasm among his audience when he attacked "those manufacturers and jobbers who enter the garment industry for temporary gain and leave it as soon as they have amassed sufficient capital to enter another business." He held them responsible for the unstable conditions which prevail in the industry. "Every such jobber or manufacturer is a bootlegger in the industry," he declared. "They care nothing for the industry itself, its advances or its future. All they want is enough money to get out and enter a more 'respect-

able' business. This bootlegging and gambling at our expense must stop. It is these bootleggers that we are fighting."

President Sigman also explained to the strikers the importance of "peaceful picketing" and cautioned the workers to keep moving on when on parade and give the police no unnecessary opportunities for making arrests. The effects of the strike were telling on the manufacturers, and he referred to advertisements in Jewish newspapers imploring the men to return to work. This is the first time in the history of the Union that the employers said it necessary to resort to such tactics.

STRIKE ONE HUNDRED PER CENT EFFECTIVE

That the strike in the cloak and suit industry of New York is an unqualified success, became evident during last week, when the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, the organization of the sub-manufacturers, issued a statement, that following an exhaustive check-up through all the boroughs of the city and through New Jersey, Westchester County and near-by Connecticut towns, they concluded that not more than 5 per cent of the cloak and suit shops are working during the current strike.

The Union's own figures, checked up by investigators in the last few days, confirm, however, its original estimate made right after the strike was called, that the entire industry, literally without exception, is tightly shut down. A few "kitchen" shops with two or three machines were discovered last week in some out-of-the-way sections in Brooklyn, but these disappeared overnight. This remarkable shutdown is all the more astounding in view of the fact that

the cloak trade in the Greater City has nearly two thousand shops, big and small, and that before the strike about 10 per cent of them were operating non-union.

Furriers Promise Aid

The striking cloakmakers received cheering news last week from the New York Furriers' Joint Board to the effect that a meeting of fur shop chairmen, held on Thursday, July 15, voted that each fur worker in New York City donate a day's work to the cloak strike fund. There are about 10,000 furriers in New York and their contribution should amount to no less than \$100,000.

The general strike committee decided that workers returning to work, after a settlement with their firms is made, should contribute 15 per cent of their wages to the relief fund of the strike. Cloak strikers who are relieved from strike duty and are permitted to work at other trades, will give 10 per cent of their earnings for the strike fund.

TEN BIG MASS MEETINGS ATTENDED BY ENTIRE STRIKE ARMY

Last week also saw the greatest series of strikes so far held in the cloak strike. They started on Friday, July 16th, with five meetings, addressed by President Sigman, General Manager Hyman, Vice-presidents Hochman and Ninfo, Secretary Schlossberg of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Elizabeth Gurler Flynn, Robert W. Dunn and Ben Gold of the furriers' organization. The meetings were devoted largely to a summary of the strike situation up to date. President Sigman, who spoke in two halls—Stuyvesant Casino and Webster Hall, pointed out that the jobbers apparently are finding themselves in hard straits as evidenced by some of their efforts to make up strike work in distant markets. He told of an attempt by one of the biggest New York jobbers to produce strike work in Boston, and how this attempt was frustrated by the vigilance of the Boston Union under the supervision of Vice-president Julius Hochman.

In his other speech President Sigman dwelt upon the role of the I. L. G. W. U. in the needle trades. It was the first union to introduce the 40-hour week, among the 20,000 dressmakers in 1923; it was the first labor group to abolish the fatality of the sweat shop and to bring about union control in the shops. It was the first union to introduce wage scales and sanitary conditions in this industry. Now this union is again fighting for a revolutionary and far-reaching reform in the needle industry—the limitation of contractors and a guaranteed period of employment. And difficult as the task confronting the workers might be, the enthusiasm and the iron will of the strikers is bound to overcome it.

Vice-president Hochman dwelt in particular on the stand taken in this strike by the Industrial Council group of the so-called "inside" manufacturers. He recalled the fact that in 1916 the general strike in the cloak trade

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London Tailors Promise Aid To Strikers

July 19, 1926
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union,
16 West 15th St., N. Y.
Federal greetings. We the cloak makers known as United Ladies' Tailors Trade Union of London are watching with keenest interest your heroic struggle for the betterment of your conditions. You now grasped firmly the root of the evil and with solid loyalty of the members and confidence in their leaders your future success will be greater than in the past. Cable if any material help is needed.

On behalf Executive United Ladies Tailors' Trade Union
J. L. FINE, Gen. Sec'y

Morris Sigman, Pres.
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union,
2 West 16th Street, N. Y.
Cleveland shop chairman of cloak

and dress shops at a special meeting unanimously decided to convey brotherly greetings and message of solidarity to shop chairmen of the striking cloak makers of New York. We assure you that we consider your strike as if it were our own. Your struggles in 1910 gave us courage to organize and conduct a general strike in 1911 for six months under the banner and leadership of our great International Union. Stand solidly under the same banner and defend your rights courageously and speedy victory will be yours. We are with you in your just cause and the struggle to obtain all the demands your Union is fighting for. We pledge ourselves to help the strikers in every possible way and will watch that no cab work is made in our city. Hoping for a speedy victory.

SHOP CHAIRMEN CLEVELAND
CLOAK AND SUIT SHOPS

Passaic Children in New York

Big Concert at Coney Island Stadium on August 29th

One thousand children of Passaic textile strikers paraded through New York's crowded streets in motor trucks and buses last Friday on their way to summer camps where they will be cared for until fall by friends of the Passaic strike.

Many of the kids were accompanied by their parents. Others had said goodbye before they left Passaic. But all of them appeared to enjoy the big holiday, which was relief from the conditions under which they have lived in Passaic these many weeks of struggle and police intimidation.

Most of them have gone to camps at Bernardsville, N. J., the Modern School at Stelten, N. J., and Peekskill, N. Y., and Chatham, N. J. Others have been taken into the homes of strike sympathizers who are summing in Connecticut, New Jersey or New York State. Those who remain in Passaic will use the Victory Playgrounds near Garfield, N. J., which were recently taken over by the Passaic Relief Committee for the use of the children during the remaining weeks of the strike.

All efforts are being directed toward the big concert to be given at the Coney Island Stadium on August 29th. Representatives are being sent to union meetings every evening to present the plans before the members of all the labor unions and workers' fraternal organizations in New York City. The locals are urged to appoint committees to push sale of tickets for the concert, solicit ads from storekeepers or other persons or organizations whom the members may know, and generally to fall in behind the relief committees which are endeavoring to "pack the stadium."

The Coney Island Stadium seats 20,000 persons. This gives an idea of the stupendous character of the undertaking. The arrangements committee has secured the services of Dr. David Mendoza, conductor of the Capitol Theatre orchestra and 100 musicians picked from various symphony orchestras in New York, a chorus of 250 voices and 50 ballet dancers. Other numbers are being planned. Tickets sell for \$1 and every seat will be reserved.

Kolchin Announces Complaints Days

The final list of shops, the workers of which will be paid unemployment insurance during the coming week, is printed in another place of this issue. No more shops will be announced for payment and no more shops will be paid. The individual workers who are entitled to insurance and who have not received it yet will be notified by mail when to come for their checks.

This list together with the lists of shops announced for payment previously and the list of ineligible shops makes up all the shops from which the Fund received reports during the season. In all, there were 1352 such shops which employed about 27500 workers. In addition, there were, during the season, close to 1000 workers who were not attached to shops, either totally unemployed or working at odd jobs.

Any worker who either has not received any insurance and feels that he is entitled to it or who received insurance but has additional claims, will have an opportunity to make a complaint. Complaints will be received beginning Monday, the 22nd of August, and will continue during the

entire week. Each local will have a separate day in which complaints may be made by members of that local.

The days assigned for the several locals are as follows:

Local 2Monday, August 2nd
Local 9Tuesday, August 3rd
Local 10 and 35, Wednesday, Aug. 4th
Local 48Thursday, August 5th
Local 3, 23, 41 and 52, Friday, Aug. 6th
Complaints are to be made by the workers in person in the office of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, No. 122 West 18th St., only on days assigned for the locals to which they belong.

Before complaining, however, the workers must know that the following are the rules for payment of unemployment insurance:

1. Payments are made only on the basis of the reports received from the shops for the period of December 1st, 1925 to June 1st, 1926.

2. The worker must have worked in the industry for at least one year, two seasons.

3. \$10.00 are paid for each full week over nine that the worker has been unemployed. The maximum insurance for the season is \$60.

Baroff and Hochman Visit Canada

(Continued from Page 1)

York on Thursday morning, after having addressed a big meeting of cloak workers at Prince Arthur Hall on Tuesday, July 20.

Hochman Speaks at Toronto

A day after the Montreal meeting, Vice-president Julius Hochman, at present in charge of the Boston International organization, addressed a large gathering of cloakmakers in Toronto. The organization in Toronto, while in much better shape than in Montreal, is also in need of a great deal of improvement, especially in view of the rather poor seasons the

local cloak trade has experienced during the past year.

The Toronto cloakmakers have had a steady running fight in their city with a few cloak employers, who broke away from the collective pack which their organization had signed with the Union in 1925 and have since defied the workers. These single fights have considerably exhausted the Toronto Joint Board, and the present organization drive is intended to brace up the spirit of the Toronto cloakmakers and to mobilize the more active men and women in the locals for the expected concerted move against the more hostile among the Toronto cloak manufacturers and jobbers.

President Sigman Again in Philadelphia

(Continued from Page 1)

Board at the advice of President Sigman contain a number of clauses which tighten union control in sub-manufacturer shops and place greater responsibility upon the jobbers. An-

other clause refers to the raising of wages to individual workers and to entire shops to the level of 1919, when week work and wage scales were first established in Philadelphia, and in other cloak markets, together with the introduction of the weekend system.

After the agreement is approved by the Joint Board and the membership of the Philadelphia cloak locals, it is expected that negotiations for its becoming effective in the local market will be begun between the Union and the Philadelphia jobbers' and manufacturers' associations.

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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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A Labor Weekly

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

MORRIS SIGMAN, President
MAX D. DANISH, Editor

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

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EDITORIALS

FIGHTING WASTE AT ITS SOURCE

The beginning of the fourth week of the cloak strike in New York City finds the ranks of the cloak workers in superb fighting shape. Not a line is bent or broken, not a single case of desertion is reported from the field. The conflict, as friends and enemies alike admit, is conducted with an unanimity that is inspiring and in an orderly and self-disciplined manner as is humanly possible to accomplish with an army of 40,000 men and women.

Whatever violence there has occurred in this clash, and there has been comparatively little of it so far, has been either instigated or committed by our adversaries or their hirelings. True, our enemies have made a feeble effort or two to place the responsibility for some disorder in the early days of the strike upon the Union. This pernicious attempt, nevertheless, failed quite miserably. The cloakmakers in this strike have too big issues at stake, too winning a cause to mar it by any acts of lack of self-restraint.

We have had the occasion to call the attention of our members before to the fact that the present general suspension of productive activity in the cloak and suit industry is not only a strike for better wages and more steady employment for the cloakmakers, but that it represents a mighty endeavor to bring order and efficiency into a chaotic and wasteful industry. It will, perhaps, be of some service to dwell at greater length on this subject of waste in the manufacture of cloaks in the New York market.

Waste has been called the tragedy of modern industry. Despite the tremendous development of production machinery, despite the vast improvement in industrial methods, it is admitted by recognized authorities, by impartial students who represent widely divergent viewpoints, that nearly fifty per cent of the effort and labor put forth in modern industry is sheer waste, representing socially useless work and the squandering of wealth and material.

And the most appalling thing about this staggering waste of time, effort and production is that the greatest share of the price paid for it, has to be borne by the worker, by the wage-earner, least capable to shoulder the burden. It is the working class, finding itself between the upper and nether millstones of unbridled competition that is being ground into dust, that is forced to sell its labor power to the first bidder at the lowest possible price.

Of this wasteful chaos, our own chief industry, the manufacture of cloaks and suits presents a glaring, striking example. A survey made by the Union in 1924 revealed that out of a total of some 17,000 sewing machines in 1483 shops, over 5,000 were unoccupied. That means not only a waste of nearly 30 per cent of the cost of the machines, but it involves the additional waste of space and rent. Moreover, the average size shop in the industry was then 17 employees, with only 400 shops employing 20 or over people. The vast majority contained less than 15 workers.

Since then conditions have become much worse. The process of splitting up the larger cloak manufacturing units into tiny shops is proceeding at a rapid tempo. The small shops are getting smaller and the bigger shops are practically going out of existence. In each of these petty shops there are two to three employers who make their living. There is an almost immeasurable waste of employers' and supervisory salaries. These wastes are met in two ways—in reduced earnings to the workers and in higher costs to the consumer.

But the consumer and the worker pay another heavy bill as costly and as serious as the payment for the chaos and wastes above outlined. And that is the toll of the sweat shop, in the health of the workers and in the protection of the consumers' goods. For these thousand or more petty submanufacturer shops are sweat shops, in the main, screened off by the splendor of jobbers' show rooms. In these shops, run on the basis of cut-throat competition, men must work at heart-breaking speed in order to eke out a half-existence during a short and precarious season, always under the shadow of the loss of jobs under the next season, when their "employer" might be frozen out of his contract with the jobber and left to drift together with his set of workers.

Such are the fruits of the jobber-submanufacturer system in the cloak industry as it has been carried on in the past, without proper control, without definite responsibility fixed upon that factor in the productive process in that industry that today exerts upon it a controlling influence. Such are the results of this criminal waste—an average annual wage to the workers of \$1,375.90, which

is far below the lowest of standards set as the minimum budget for a family, and an average of employment during the year of only 26 weeks in the "outside" shops and 37 weeks in "inside" shops!

The bitter irony of this situation, nevertheless, is contained in the assertion recently made by the spokesman for the jobbers' association that all this criminal, inexcusable waste which feeds at the vitals of the industry, is an "economic necessity," which according to him "meets the requirements of modern business." It is an "economic necessity" that a jobber who can make up his work in twenty shops should encourage the rigging-up of 40 one-season contractor establishments, and then start them bidding against each other, bringing down prices, work conditions and work hours, so that he might garner in some additional profits. It is an "economic necessity" to so manipulate production in a big industry as to make it impossible for the men and women dependent solely on it for their living to earn less than an average of twenty-seven dollars a week in the year. It is an "economic necessity" to organize the manufacture of cloaks on a basis that would not permit the great majority of workers employed in it more than six months of employment during the year.

But irrespective of what these gentlemen think are the "requirements of modern business," they stand today convicted in the eyes of the entire community as a group of wasteful, bungling employers, without vision and the understanding of the needs and wants of a great industry and only capable of exploiting it to a breaking point for their own narrow and selfish interests. Moreover, in the face of burning industrial problems which their own policies or lack of industrial policies have raised in this industry, they have shown themselves bereft of any constructive idea or suggestion of a remedy, except to say that "all is well," that everything should be left alone to drift on in the same old chaotic and brutal way.

But the striking cloakmakers, and their Union and its leadership, differ deeply and materially from the jobbers in this matter. To them the chaos, the waste, the inefficiency, the insecurity and the underpayment in the cloak industry is not an "economic necessity." They know that the cloak industry in New York today is a sick industry. But they know quite well the nature of its illness. They know what's the matter with the cloak industry, and what is the best cure for it. That's why our strikers are not in the least pessimistic concerning it.

The cloak industry can cure itself, and the Union has offered a program for its cure. This program strikes at the root of the evil in our chief trade—it aims at the elimination of that criminal waste and disorder which is the mother of all its woes. That program includes limitation of the number of submanufacturers employed by a jobber, for the Union maintains the industry can be more efficiently managed with half the shops now in existence. It asks a guarantee of thirty-six weeks of employment to the workers, so that their annual earnings with the increase asked may more nearly approximate the standards of decency. It asks a forty-hour week, in order that this highly seasonal industry may be spread over a more reasonable length. Its program also includes a labor placement bureau and a research bureau.

The striking cloakmakers also believe that there are economic necessities in this industry that are not only desirable but are worthwhile fighting and bleeding for. And one of these burning necessities is the putting of a permanent check upon the devastating waste and the criminal squandering of wealth and energy that is running riot under the present dictatorial rule of the jobber in the trade. But the striking cloakmakers are determined to win through this fight still another very, very important economic necessity, and that is the revival of the bigger shop in the industry.

For, their fight against industrial waste, for which they are compelled to pay today in terms of meager earnings and long, soul-destroying periods of idleness, is, when viewed from point of ultimate results, nothing but a fight for the resurrection of the bigger shop, the sort of shop where better-ordered work conditions and more stable standards of employment are possible. With the elimination of the unnecessary, wasteful and parasitic pickayune shoplets in the trade, and after the principle is firmly established in the industry that its shops are to operate to supply the needs of legitimate production and not for the sake of breaking down labor standards and safeguards, the incentive for the formation of the bigger shop, by the jobber indirectly and by the manufacturer directly, is bound to return. Then the shop with 15 workers will become the rare exception instead of the rule in the trade; then cloakmakers will begin to feel that their means of existence rest upon a more or less secure foundation instead of a sand hill.

The general public, which is so keenly watching the tremendous battle that is at present being fought out in our arena, is already beginning to appreciate the important social and industrial background of our fight. It is a fight for more bread and butter, that is true, but it is also a fight for the elimination of criminal waste and disorder that is leading a basic American industry to the precipice of ruin.

The road out of this wilderness lies not in the blind alleys and labyrinths of the jobbers. Nor is the avenue of escape from these evils suggested by the attitude of amug satisfaction with conditions as they are on, the part of some of the leaders of the "inside" manufacturers. This road is lighted up by the program of industrial measures for which our workers are now battling and for which they will continue to struggle until these reforms are made the living law of the cloak industry.

Basic Industries in America

XIII. The Bituminous Coal Industry

The mining of bituminous, or soft coal, is in a sense the most basic of all industries, because modern economic life depends entirely on mechanical power for its sustenance, and coal is the chief and, as yet, indispensable source of power. While anthracite or hard coal is largely used for domestic heating, the greater part of soft coal is employed in making steel and in running machinery. None is there any known substitute available in sufficient quantities to keep the wheels of industry turning. If all the water power in the country were developed, and if we added all the energy obtainable from the output of petroleum and other fuels, we should still need large quantities of soft coal.

The principal coal producing states are, in the order of their output, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. Deposits of soft coal are much more widely distributed than hard coal. Twenty-nine states, altogether, contribute to the supply. The total output varies widely in different years, but in general it ranges about 500,000,000 tons, of which over 450,000,000 tons are shipped away from the mines for general use. The value of the product varies more widely than the volume itself, owing to rapidly shifting prices, but it is usually considerably over a billion dollars annually. Over 800,000 employers are, as a rule, attached to the industry in one way or another.

Unlike most basic industries, the mining of soft coal has never been monopolized or even controlled, to any extent, by large companies. There are large and powerful corporations engaged in it, but these have never yet achieved control of the entire industry. This is partly because the deposits are so large and widely distributed that when there is a profit in mining, quantities of new enterprises start up. Competition has therefore ruled in the industry from the beginning. And we least until recently, there has been a tendency for the larger companies to account for an increasing proportion of the output.

On account of the series of crises which the industry has undergone, the strikes and the difficulties of labor, an enormous amount of research has been undertaken into its characteristics, and much has been written about it. Although we shall not repeat again the well known details of these studies, we may sum up some of the established conclusions.

In spite of occasional coal shortages, the industry is in a condition of chronic overdevelopment. There are, and have been, as a rule, for years, "too many mines and too many miners" in relation to the demand for coal. This condition has been attributed to the following causes:

On account of the lack of any control over the industry as a whole, the prevalence of competition, and the presence of large reserves of coal in the ground, a period of profit in the industry is always followed by unrestrained overproduction.

Temporary conditions, such as shortage of coal cars and railroad facilities, extraordinary war demands, and strikes, have brought about these brief periods of scarcity and large profits. In recent years improvements in the utilization of coal, such that a larger amount of energy is obtainable from the same tonnage, have reduced demand.

The results of the chronic overproduction are, of course, trouble for the operators, especially the weaker ones, and still greater trouble for the miners, who suffer from short time, un-

employment, low wages and other bad conditions.

According to old fashioned economic theory, overproduction is supposed to cure itself under competitive conditions, because it results in reduced prices, and reduced prices are supposed to enlarge the demand. This theory does not work in coal, however. The demand for coal depends not so much on its price as on the general prosperity of coal consuming industry, and thus it often happens that the least coal is bought when the price is lowest.

It is also an old economic theory that under normal conditions competition will correct overproduction by forcing out of business the least efficient producers. It has therefore been thought that if strikes, or other causes of abnormal scarcity, could be prevented for a period, the industry would cure itself.

There are several difficulties with this theory. One is that it is not always the least efficient mines which are forced out of business in a coal depression. When coal mining stops, labor expense stops. In that case, the company which has installed a lot of

machinery and has large capital charges to meet, may be worse off than the one-horse concern. The latter will survive to plague the industry the moment demand picks up again. Another difficulty from the labor point of view is, that as long as the industry is to any great extent unorganized, the union sections are likely to suffer to the benefit of the nonunion, because the former have to pay higher wages or work shorter hours. In that case, the union miners may be the ones eliminated, and the industry will have been cured at labor's expense.

In many respects the problems of the coal industry are world-wide; it is suffering in Great Britain and elsewhere, as well as in the United States. Germany before the war did better in preventing overproduction and unemployment than most countries by forming "cartels" or trusts which restricted the output. Of course such a procedure in private hands may lead to unwarranted profits and for that reason, as well as to avoid the wastes of private ownership and operation, the British miners have long advocated nationalization.

—Facts for Workers.

Greetings From Our Chicago Prisoners

By I. L. DAVIDSON

The spirit kept up by our sisters and brothers imprisoned by Judge Dennis E. Sullivan under the alleged charge of violation of the injunctions during this 1931 dressmakers' strike, is of a kind that our Union should be proud of. Fully letters are received by us from the members in prison, in which our sisters and brothers are very grateful for what is done for them by the Union. They never fail to add to the letter that no organization work be stopped because of the activities for their welfare.

At the time they were about to enter prison, President Sigman, who was in Chicago, was quite worried about the situation. He was of the opinion that the fact that our members will have to enter prison would harm the spirit of the organization. We are glad to inform readers of "Justice" now that if there were any boosters for the organization, they are among those who are serving for the cause of freedom of speech and labor in general. Twenty-two of our girls and one man have already been released at various occasions. At the protest meeting held on June 25th, several of the girls expressed the opinion that our best Union booster

is Judge Dennis E. Sullivan. In fact they say that the unjust imprisoned for the mere act of talking to their fellow workers to join the Union has encouraged them much more than any agitation in the organization campaign.

Some of the released girls who have not joined the organization committee at the beginning, have done so now. While it is clearly understood that it is not a pleasure to be imprisoned, yet our people are taking it as part of their organizational duties and have even organized themselves in the County Jail. In the women's department, they have a chairlady, or stewards, Sister Frieda Reicher, and a committee headed by Florence Corn and Eleanor Sadowski, which concerns itself with all matters that come up, such as the division of food, sanitation and all other necessities.

The readers of the "Justice" are no doubt aware that a committee appeared before Len Small, the Governor of Illinois. Up to date we have not heard much of any reply, except from Attorney General Carlstrom who notified us that he is not certain whether the Governor of our State has a right to pardon. Since this reply was received from the Attorney General, numerous telegrams were sent to the

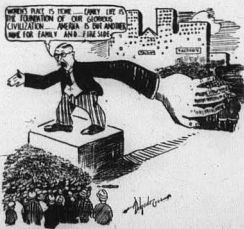
Governor from various labor organizations in the City of Chicago, on the initiative of the Chicago Joint Board demanding that he issue an immediate pardon. On June 25th, we held a protest meeting in the Temple Hall, where a resolution was adopted to send to the Governor that he grant an immediate pardon. By the time this article will reach our readers, we will have about twenty-seven or twenty-eight of our members already finished with their terms, from five to thirty days. In spite of all the messages to Governor Small he has not made a move, although he claims to be a friend of labor, as is shown by the fact that he was endorsed by the Chicago and Illinois State Federation of Labor.

Our cases have reached practically every home in Chicago and were sympathized with by every heart that reads this article. Many of our readers, we will have about twenty-seven or twenty-eight of our members already finished with their terms, from five to thirty days. In spite of all the messages to Governor Small he has not made a move, although he claims to be a friend of labor, as is shown by the fact that he was endorsed by the Chicago and Illinois State Federation of Labor.

Our members in prison appreciate very much the feeling of the labor movement throughout the country towards them. They have greatly enjoyed the numerous telegrams of greetings sent them by the officers and local unions from New York other cities. Various locals of our own city have written them, offering them all sorts of privileges. The American Federation of Musicians are trying to get permission from the Captain of the County Jail to permit members of their band to play for our members there once a week. The Journeymen Tailors' Union, Local No. 5 have sent in a check for \$25 to be used for flowers, etc. Local No. 22 of New York sent in a check for \$50 for the same purpose. The International Workers' Aid supplied our brothers and sisters with fruit for a whole week. The Mothers' League of Chicago has a steady committee to greet our members who come out from prison, with flowers. Flowers in the language our members speak to those who are on the honor roll.

Every shop where our members have worked before they went to prison greeted them with bouquets of flowers after their release. Most of the shops made parties in the shop and in some instances even broke the eighteen amendment. Of course, the official committees of the Union did not fail to bring flowers. So, that on the days when one or more of our sisters is released from prison, the front of the County Jail looks more like a flower garden. The enthusiasm that prevails did not fail to draw the attention of the capitalist press. All of our members are and have served their sentence heroically. Special comment is deserved by one of our girls who is serving sixty days, the longest term. This is Sister Eleanor Sadowski, who is shown in the picture here with inclosed, in the center. She is the life of the entire group of girls, although she left a ten year old son at home. She says that she did not feel until now how strong she is for the Union.

Two Hands





EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



Little Lessons In Sociology

By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN
Instructor in Economics, Brookwood

X. Workers' Education

"Where there is no vision the people perish." At no previous time in the history of the world has that truth been more vital, more compelling, than it is today. Enlightenment, culture, education we have a plenty; yet the world drifts and staggers.

More knowledge, more science, has in itself no saving power. It is only as it becomes coupled with class interests, identified with class programs, that knowledge becomes vital and effective for social progress. Herein lies the logic of workers' education.

Workers' education is not a mere extension of educational opportunity to people that have been deprived of the opportunity of the schools. The culture provided by the schools has been tried and found wanting. It has no saving power. The intellectuals proved as blind and helpless in the war emergency as were the illiterates. Only a class conscious culture can meet the requirements of the present world emergency.

Workers' education must build on the reality of the group and the pre-eminence of group interests. It must center in the idea that Labor alone can be the savior of mankind. It must bring home to the individual the fact that only by participation in the up-rising of Labor can his own personality rise to its highest possibilities. It must breathe the class spirit, throw with the class feeling, be suffused with the class-consciousness. Workers education must take hold of the drifting world, bring it under the control of intelligence, and give it a new impetus toward a live and wholesome future.

The person that has absorbed these conceptions and is governed by them

has mastered the vital principles of sociology.

XI. What The Workers Want

All the things that we want or might want as gateways to happiness come under the heads of Security, Plenty, Freedom and Power.

Security certainly comes first. The thing that makes life a grim tragedy to the average worker and his family is uncertainty. One never knows how long the job will last, how long he can maintain his present home, how long he can hold the family together, how long he can be sure of the minimum of comfort, or whether he will have anything to live on in his old age. Accident, sickness, misfortune, are continual hovering, and there is no assurance that they can be handled or surmounted. Life is an everlasting nerve-racking gamble. The first need is for security.

Plenty comes next. Once a fair degree of security is attained, we should naturally try to raise the level of living, to add to the income, to procure a better material basis for life. In this respect the workers are very badly off. Not more than one family in ten is actually in receipt of an income sufficient to make life worth while. This is the case in the United States, and how much worse off is the rest of the world! The workers have a long way to go yet before they can cry, "Enough!"

Until security and plenty have been won, there can be no sustained and general interest in freedom and power. Here and there an individual will risk everything for freedom. Here and there an individual or a group will battle for power. But security and plenty must as a rule be won before we can expect a universal drive after the less material values. If we are impatient with the sluggishness of the workers, let us size up the situation and act accordingly.

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION AND WORKERS' EDUCATION

By HARRY J. CARMAN
History Dept. Columbia University

Professor H. J. Carman is well known to many of our members as instructor in history at our Workers University for a number of years. He has now written a 15 page pamphlet on the "International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and Workers' Education". This is a historical review of the activities of our Educational Department, since its inception.

It is written with understanding and sympathy of the aims of our educational work, of the contribution our Educational Department made to workers education, of its significance and influence.

This article first appeared in the February 1926 issue of Workers Education.

CURRENT BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES

Our Educational Department is continuing its arrangements with leading publishers, which enables it to furnish books to our members at wholesale prices. Lately, very interesting books have appeared on social and economic problems, and also fiction.

Our members can order these through our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

cation, the quarterly publication of the Workers Education Bureau of America. A reprint has been made and many requests have come for it from libraries, universities, and men and women interested in the Labor Movement and workers education.

This pamphlet can be obtained from our Educational Department, 3 West 16th St. Extracts from it will appear on this page next week.

A Word in Time To Our Members

Last week a short message, under the above title, appeared on this page addressed by our Educational Department to the members of the I.L.G.W.U.

EDUCATIONAL BULLETIN SOON READY

All arrangements are being made for our educational season which will start early in the Fall. The 33 page bulletin announcing our activities will soon be ready for distribution. We would suggest that you get this bulletin if you are interested in our educational work. Read the description of the courses carefully and make a note of the number of the course you wish to take up.

The bulletin can be obtained at our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street or by mail.

Educational Activity Widens Outlook of Women's Garment Workers

By FANNIA M. COHN

The Educational Department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is celebrating its ninth anniversary. Whatever we have achieved, we owe to the fact that we have carried on our work uninterrupted through all the difficulties our International has undergone during that period.

Our work assumes increasing importance as we look towards the future, for workers' education is worthwhile only if it presents what is indisputably true. While improved theories have a value in all human activities, effectiveness and success are more probable if action is based on what is known to be true and clear. Therefore, that to be successful, our educational work must concern itself chiefly with truth rather than opinion. Our work has been colored by only one bias—that in favor of labor. Apart from that, we try to furnish our students with material and facts for sound conclusions, and to develop in them mental habits and skill to enable them to reach such conclusions. We attempt to satisfy their common needs as workers and trade unionists, but cultural education is also provided.

In accordance with this policy, our curriculum consists chiefly of courses in history, economics, trade unionism, etc. They are presented in such a way as to show how the present economic order is organized and how it works.

The growing complexity of the duties of union officers have made it necessary for us to consider their needs, also. To hold an office in a union—paid or unpaid—imposes a great responsibility. In the past, activities in the trade union have been sufficient training for the officer. Today, he finds his tasks so complicated that he needs an education which will help him to understand better the social and labor movements and which will broaden his outlook on society as a whole.

Both these phases of our work are so arranged as to meet the needs of the various groups of our organization. Classes for the more advanced students are held in the Workers' University in New York City; more elementary classes are held in the Unity

Centers. During the last years we have developed an Extension Division, through which we try to reach larger groups of our members who find it impossible to attend the regular classes. Lectures and courses are arranged in various parts of the city where our members reside—preferably in union offices—at a time to suit the convenience of the members. For those of our members who live at a distance from the center of the town and who find it impossible to attend certain of our courses, we arrange classes immediately after work. For this purpose, we have equipped a classroom in our own general headquarters. Most of our general work is carried on in New York City, as the greatest number of our members live there, but we also carry on activities for our members in other cities.

Our Education Department has not confined itself to strictly class work. We arrange lectures which are given at local business meetings. We have gained great access in social activities for our members. Hundreds of them come together with their families on Saturday evenings to hear a musical program, or an address on some topic of interest to the Labor Movement, and to enjoy enthusiastic group singing. Not only do these gatherings provide delightful recreation for our members, but they also strengthen the bond which exists between them and their union. They come to recognize that their own organization is attempting to satisfy their spiritual and aesthetic as well as their economic needs.

During the summer months, we carry on educational and recreational activities in our Unity Village at Forest Park, Pa., a 750 acre estate providing accommodations for 500 members. The Village is operated on a non-profit basis and is made available to our members at a minimum rate. Recreational activities are under the supervision of a competent director. A physical training instructor supervises tennis, bowling, hiking and other activities. A library containing files of newspapers, magazines and about 2500 books is open to all the visitors. There are lectures and discussions, too, throughout the summer, arranged for by our Educational Department.

During strikes, our Educational Department provides numerous recreational and educational activities for the strikers—lectures, concerts, and exhibits of motion pictures. Literature is distributed calling attention to the educational opportunities offered by the union.

Our members realize, too, that if it were not for the reduction in working hours which they gained through their union, the activities of our Educational Department would have been impossible for them, and they regard these activities as due to the cooperation and interest of our officers and the bulk of our membership.

They can look back on nine years of ever increasing service on the part of their Educational Department, and forward to a future that promises even more. Our members feel the importance of the Educational Department not only in training them for more efficient service but in enabling them to gain a broader vision of the world about them.

This was to stimulate an interest in the educational activities of our International Union.

The message ended as follows: If you want to be notified about our concerts, lectures, reduced rate theatre or symphony concert tickets, get together, like, fill out the space below and send to the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street. The next day we were gratified to receive the names of many of our members. They will receive the bulletin announcing our educational activities which will appear soon and also other literature which will be published.

We expect more of our members to follow their good example. Fill in the space below and send to the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.
Name
Address
Legal Number

Unemployment Insurance Fund Makes Important Announcement

The following shops will be paid unemployment insurance during the coming week. The workers of these shops are requested to come to the office of the Fund at No. 122 West 18th Street on the days their shops are listed for payment.

MONDAY, JULY 26th.
Adamo & Grillo, 26 Moore St., Bklyn.
P. Ray, 180 W. 18th St., Brooklyn
A. Angelo, 217 8th St., Brooklyn
D. Angelo, 226 Montrose Ave., Brooklyn
S. P. Angelo, 129 Moore St., Brooklyn
John Asta, 162 Montrose Ave., Brooklyn
L. Basso, 110 Montrose St., Brooklyn
Barzani & Adello, 132 Johnson Ave., Bklyn.
Browder, 1619 W. 18th St., Brooklyn
Beratini Bros., 36 West 24th St.
Eugene Brown, 144 West 21st St.
Broward, 222 Nassau St., Brooklyn
Bruckfeld, 16-18 West 22nd St.
Broad Fitzpatrick & Jackson, 205 W. 28 St.
D. DiCarlo, 165 Scotch St., Brooklyn
Casper & Stein, 211 Smith St., Brooklyn
Cohen Bros., 61 East 9th St.
Quarino Colangelo, 171 Montrose Ave., Blyn
C. P. Angelo, 129 Moore St., Brooklyn
Crescent, 23 Cedar St., Brooklyn
C. Crini, 117 Leonard St., Brooklyn
Crescent Bros., 230 Scholts St., Brooklyn
Casper & Stein, 211 Smith St., Brooklyn
Dreiman & Green, 128 West 24th St.
H. Drilling, 74 Giesek St., Brooklyn
Fischman & Cirkovskiy, 14 East 17th St.
Fortune, 110 Broadway Ave., Brooklyn
Joseph Frank, 135 Leonard St., Brooklyn
Gross Glasman, 43 Scholts St., Brooklyn
R. G. L. 54 West 21st St.
Goldstein & Gold, 15 West 26th St.
Goldstein & Potasnikoff, 110 West 26th St.
Gross & Wallach, 112 West 22nd St.
Graham & Lederer, 235 Leonard St., Brooklyn
L. Magidoff, 122 West 27th St.
G. W. Woodworth, 225 West 25th St.
H. Sherman, 222 West 21st St.
D. Schwartz, 12 West 17th St.
Dreiman Bros., 128 West 24th St.

TUESDAY, JULY 27th.
Gaglietta, 160 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn
Hajoschitz & Beratini, 36 West 24th St.
J. Heit & Sons, 205 West 35th St.
H. Heit, 225 West 35th St., Brooklyn
Frank F. Ingrassia, 238 Graham Ave., Blyn
J. S. & S. Clark Co., 16 West 17th St.
E. P. Smith, 23 West 22nd St.
J. J. Jarmulsky & Wisner, 303 Fifth Ave.
G. A. B. & Sons, 235 West 24th St.
Kaufman & Elowitz, 61 East Broadway
L. L. 235 West 24th St.
H. Kleinman, 32 West 27th St.
Kowensky Bros., 8 East Broadway
Lafayette Garment, 8 Hope St., Brooklyn
L. Landin, 167 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn
L. Landin & Jacobson, 167 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn
La Vigne Bros., 133 Scholts St., Brooklyn
Lerner Bros., 215 West 48th St.
M. Lenarsky, 303 Greene St., Brooklyn
Lerner Bros., 215 West 48th St.
Lewin & Harris, 283 West 35th St.

To Workers in the Dress Industry

The Board of Trustees of the Unemployment Insurance Fund have decided to dissolve the Fund and refund to all contributing Union workers the total amount collected since February 1925 with the 1 per cent deduction taken from their workers' wages and forwarded by the firms for whom they worked. By a vote of the members of the various Dress locals it was decided that this money would be divided equally among all Union workers who had contributed to the Fund. Each such worker's portion will, therefore, amount to \$11, payment of which will be made after a worker complies with the procedure required by the Board of Trustees.

In order to quickly and accurately determine the actual workers who had contributed, it was decided to require all workers to register their claim with the Fund office. For this purpose, the Insurance office has mailed to the home address of each Union worker a registration claim card. You should have received your card by this time, if your local has your correct address. If you have moved and neglected to change your address, you can secure a registration card at the office of your local.

Fill in the information required for registration purposes and bring the card personally to the office of your local. They will file it for you with the Insurance office. We will have representatives at the office of the locals beginning Monday, July 19th, who will give you any assistance required in making out the card. Each worker claiming payment must register not later than August 15th, 1926.

Only those workers appearing on the shop reports now in the possession of the Fund and having made some payments will be eligible to share in this distribution. Prompt attention will be given to all claims filed in the order they are received. Each worker will be notified by mail whether or not his name appears on the Insurance office records. If so, he will be directed to call at the Union office and receive the money due under this plan. If not eligible, the reasons why the worker is not being paid will be stated in the letter sent out by the Fund. We request that workers do not call at the Insurance office in relation to these claims. The record of each shop in which a worker was employed will be searched through as promptly as possible. Useless calls by workers will only hinder and retard the work.

It is expected that payment to the workers under this plan will begin in the first week of August. Further announcement will be made at that time.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND,
DRESS INDUSTRY,
J. A. CORCORAN, Ass't to the Chairman

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОДЕЛ

ЗАБАСТОВКА ВЕДЕТ К ПОБЕДЕ.

Первые дни забастовки рабочих в промышленности легкой одежды в Нью-Йорке показали успехи от успешного ведения забастовки и победы рабочих над хозяевами. Все враги рабочих, клерки-мейкеры, старались посеять раздор в среде рабочих и таким путем дезорганизовать забастовку 40,000 организованных клерков-мейкеров. Но к великому огорчению наших врагов, рабочие клерки-мейкеры оказались на высоте человеческого достоинства, показали свое классовое сознание. Во время забастовки все тридцать партийных фракций как будто совершенно исчезли и все другие объединения рабочих явились только на ударок своих врагов.

На прошлой неделе мы сообщали о том, что хозяева старались сфабриковать провокационных лидеров против кошоа (рабочего проф. союза) клерков-мейкеров. Но им не удалось этого сделать. В понедельник, из этой недели, рабочие клерков-мейкеров устроили массовую демонстрацию. Рабочие от главного центра своего соборного пункта стрейпкинс радаями направлялись в главный район мастерских клоуз-индустрии, к 37-го и 7-й Аvenues. Но не смотря на то, что демонстрация носила мирный характер, погоняющая отряд полиции во главе с капитаном Корнелюсом ворвался в ряды демонстрантов и начал производить аресты, с целью наказать рабочих и разбить демонстрацию. Около двух сот рабочих арестованных было отпущено в результате успешной борьбы с полицией.

Страйк не был разбит, и рабочие стрейпкинс радаями во главе с руководителем забастовки проявили по уму и духу наивысшего человека. Сохранили массовое единство, на которых говорились речи и рабочие подчеркивали свои ряды. Все организованные рабочие других индустрий прислали свои лучшие пожелания и обещали полную поддержку бастующим клерков-мейкерам. Местожители, после тяжелой и долгой борьбы с хозяевами, решили немедленно пожертвовать 100,000 долларов для рабочих клерков-мейкеров. Хозяева сами сознают, что они слабы и живое огорчение побуждает к этой забастовке.

Около 200 фабрикантов, боясь чтобы не потерять сезон, подали заявление о готовности вернуть забастовку к работе, как так на победоносный шаг клерков-мейкеров в открытом фактальных мастерских в провинции клерков-мейкеров не обманут. На следующий неделе, во всей вероятности, наступит победный договор.

Те рабочие, которые послали в провинцию в качестве слесарей, жестоко обмануты хозяевами: они не знают того, что хозяева имеют мастерские в Нью-Йорке и лишь только временно отсылали в провинцию мастерские для того, чтобы наказать стражающих рабочих. Также мастерские в провинции не принадлежат никому одному либо хозяевам, но они специально отбрасываются хозяевами ассоциируясь только на время забастовки и при их отъезде в закрытые мастерские нисколько не фабриканты. Это лишь для обмана рабочих, как стратегический метод.

Исходя из чистейшей жалости к тому, что рабочие провинции страдают благодаря своей жалости, а советам тех, которые пожелали обманывать обманывая хозяев и послали в провинцию искать счастья, в качестве слесарей, немедленно возвратиться в Нью-Йорк, до окончания забастовки и сообщить об этом в миши. В провинции также не придется страдать и жалости они не найдут, так как хозяева негодны для них несутся из провинции и они будут оставлены в провинции судьбы, а Нью-Йорские рабочие не прутят их в свои ряды, как былых слесарей.

Секретарь А. И. Сауль.

К РУССКИМ, ПОЛЬСКИМ, УКРАИНСКИМ И ЛИТОВСКИМ РАБОЧИМ НАОУМЕРЯ.

Генеральный Забастовочный Комитет для выяснения положения забастовки, составил массовый митинг всех русских, польских, украинских и литовских рабочих клерков-мейкеров. Орацию перед митингом на этот изыск. Все члены клерков-мейкеров П. И. Оделю далим присутствовали на митинге и митинг при себе страйк-карт. Митинг состоялся во вторник, 27-го июля, в 11 часов утра, в Арлингтон олл, 23 Ст. Марк Плейс, 8-ая улица, Н.И. Генеральный Комитется надеется, что все члены сделают свой долг перед организацией и придут на созываемый масс-митинг.

С приветием,
Генеральный Забастовочный Комитет.

Выплатение зарплат.

Ci robotnicy, ktorzy nie otrzymali w ciagu ostatnich tygodni tygodni, powinni zgloszyc podanie z prozba o otrzymanie zaplacy w wypadku o ile w ubieglym sezonie krawciewkim pracowali nie dluzze jak 17 tygodni a wieciec nie 3 tygodni.

Podania nalezy skladac w biurze funduszu, pn. 122 W. 18 Ulica, . Y. w nastepujace dni:

Poniedzialek, 2-go Sierpnia, członkowie Lokalu nr 2;

Wtorek, 3-go Sierpnia, szlankowie nr 3;

Sroda, 4-go Sierpnia, szlankowie Lokalu 10-go i 15-go;

Czwartek, 5-go Sierpnia, szlankowie Lokalu nr 48;

Piatek, 6-go Sierpnia, szlankowie Lokalu nr 3, 23, 21, 82.

Podania beda przyjmowane tylko w te dni w biurze funduszu.

Sekretarz, A. E. Saulicz.

Odezwa do krawcow polskich, rosyjskiej, ukraińskiej i litowskiej narodowosci.

Generálny Komitet Strajklew row przy Zlancowej Organizacji krawcow zwoluje Masowce Zebranie dla rosyjskich, polskich, ukraińskich i litowskich pracownikow igly, w celu wyjasnienia obecnej sytuacji strajku i tych zagadnien, o ktore walczą wszyscy pracownicy krawciewcy.

Mowcy wyglosza przemowienia w angielskim, polskim, rosyjskim i ukraińskim języku. Wszyscy członkowie klockmarki Polako-Rosyjskiego Oddzialu powinni być obecni na zebraniu i musieli niles przy sobie lez kaleniacze strajkarskie lub tez kaleniacze członkowskie.

Kazdy pracownik krawciewki, który nie przybydzie na zebranie moze sciagnac na siebie odpowiedzialnosc, iz jest lamistrajkiem. Zebranie odbędzie sie we wtorek 27-go Sierpnia, o godzinie 11-jej w rano, w Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, 8-ma Ulica, N. Y.

Generálny Komitet wyraża nadzieje, iz wszyscy szlankowcy spelnia swoj obowiazek i przybeda masowo na powyższe zebranie.

Z bratniem podrowieniem Generálny Komitet Strajku.

Waldman & Lieberman
LAWYERS

303 Broadway - New York
Telephone: Worth 5623-5624

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

Strike Information

CUTTERS WILL HOLD REGULAR MASS MEETINGS EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT 2 P. M. IN ARLINGTON HALL. The next meeting will take place Wednesday, July 28th.

Apply for all information to Local 10's vice-chairmen who are stationed in all strike halls, a list of which is to be found on this page.

No cutter is to return to work upon the settlement of his shop without first securing a working card from Local 10.

Manager Dubinsky will be found in the office of Local 10 every morning between 9 and 10 o'clock for any information.

SPECIAL DRESS CUTTERS' NOTICE

All dress cutters are hereby instructed to change their working cards for the new ones now in force beginning with July 1926. Any dress cutter who fails to change his card or to secure one upon getting employment will be subject to discipline.

The third week of the strike of the workers in the cloak and suit industry sees their enthusiasm increased and carrying on the struggle with a determination to wrest from the employers work conditions which their union placed before the manufacturers and which were rejected by the latter.

The mass for the greater split is not difficult to be found. Considering the chaotic state into which the cloak industry has been plunged thru the submanufacturing-jobbing system, the limitation of contractors, the guarantee of a thirty-six week period of employment and the forty-hour week are the only measures that would make possible the return of the workers under decent working conditions. The members of the union feel that a mere increase in wages or a reduction in the hours of work will not effect these much-needed reforms.

Cutters Hold Rousing Mass Meeting

A moment with the cutters at their mass meetings held by them every week, on Wednesdays, in Arlington Hall, will prove beyond doubt as to why and how these veteran warriors stand in their belief that the union has this time put forth a program that must be established in the industry if they are to return to work under conditions befitting human beings.

Every call of the cutters to a mass meeting calls record-breaking attendances. The first one, which was held on the second day of the strike, packed the large auditorium and the small meeting-room of Arlington Hall beyond capacity. The second meeting crowded the famous Cooper Union and the third meeting on July 14th saw an attendance that left not an inch of empty space. The fourth meeting, which was held on Wednesday, July 21st, in Arlington Hall, was overflooded with an enthusiastic and cheering crowd of nearly fifteen hundred cutters.

At the mass meeting of Wednesday, July 14th, in addition to addresses on the issues of the strike by the cutters' own representatives: Manager David Dubinsky, Samuel Perlmutter and Isidore Nagler, the men were addressed by August Claessens, Socialist Party instructor and educator, and A. Weisbord, leader of the Passaic Textile Strike. The meeting was presided over by Louis Pankin.

Stabilizing Industry, Purpose of

When Claessens rose to speak to the cutters, his first few words were that he knew the cutters for the trained fighters they were and felt that it was not necessary for him to exhort them to activity. The unity and solidarity needed to win the strike are exemplified by the members of Local 10,

and he had no doubt but that they would give a good account of themselves in this struggle.

Weisbord recounted at length the strike of the textile workers, and seeing the splendid gathering of the cutters and no doubt the remarkable solidarity of the organized cloakmakers, was moved to say at the outset of his address that "We see in you an organization which has taken a path which we must follow."

Following him was Dubinsky who said that it was the fate of the international union to lead not only in the securing of an increase in wages and a reduction in hours but to enforce in the trade such conditions as would make possible the retaining of the shorter hours of work and increased wages.

"Sixteen years ago," the manager of the Cutters' Union said, "we blazed the trail for establishing order in the industry. Subsequent to our struggle in 1910, which not only established a union but also established better working conditions, we carried on a struggle in 1913 to drive out the evil of the submanufacturing-jobbing system, a system that pits worker against worker."

"Three years ago we were the first to establish the forty-hour week in the needle industries. That was after a strike against out employers in the dress trade. Our struggles in the cloak makers' union resulted in the cutting down of the hours of work from fifty-six to forty-four."

First to Abolish Cut-Throat Piece Work System

"Our International Union through abolishing the cut-throat piece work system has practically paved the way for the establishment of such reforms in our industry as we are striking for at the present time, that is, limitation of contractors, guarantee of thirty-six weeks' work and the forty-hour week."

"Our International Union was always the first to establish revolutionary reforms in our industry as in-

stances by the present demands which have been submitted to the employers and for the establishment of which we are now engaged in a strike. These demands first came out in the form of a program for establishing order in the industry and were adopted following a study of the trade.

"The jobs in the cloak industry maintain that they are not manufacturers because they simply buy and sell a finished product and should be placed in the category of merchants. It will do them no good to call themselves by this name. They are the real employers. The contractors are only their agents whose business it is to slash the wages of workers to meet their competition."

"Yes, we want, we must have the forty-hour week, but to secure this without limitation and without a guarantee of thirty-six weeks' work will mean nothing."

Samuel Perlmutter, in speaking to the cutters, said that the program of the international union, prepared two and a half years ago, submitted then as well as now by the Joint Board, aims towards holding employers to the strictest accountability in point of producing cloaks and suits. The days of a decrease in the hours of work and the increase of a dollar in wages as cardinal points to wrest from employers are past.

Isidore Nagler, in addition to speaking on the issues of the strike, called upon the men to be present in the strike halls every day and to picket their shops with their fellow-workers daily. Since the cutters' vice chairmen were placed in each strike hall, who take up questions affecting cutters, he has visited the halls regularly and finds the cutters strike in excellent shape.

Strike in Splendid Form

In the sweltering heat on Wednesday, July 21st, the cutters would not be deterred and crowded into the large meeting-room of Arlington Hall for their weekly mass meeting and heard, in addition to Dubinsky and Nagler, Joseph D. Cannon, who is well known in the labor and Socialist movements, and P. Pascal Cosgrove, Organizer of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, address the men on the issues of the strike. The meeting was presided over by Brother Louis Pankin.

The cutters were hailed by each of the speakers as trained soldiers in the trade union movement. And Cannon told them that urging cutters to strike is like carrying coal to Newcastle. Dubinsky said that congratulations are pouring in from all sides on the splendid showing of the strikers in the approach of the fourth week of the general strike in the cloak industry.

In spite of the utterances on the part of the employers in the daily press in an effort to weaken the ranks of the members and their appeals to city and state authorities, the workers are not shaken in their determination to establish decent working conditions. They mean to win. And they mean to win not at the expense of giving up any of their gains which

they have wrested from the employers during the past struggles.

As an instance of the gains which the international has won and which was a point in the original program submitted to the employers, Dubinsky mentioned the fact that three-quarters of a million dollars was paid out during the strike unemployment insurance to the striking cloakmakers. The average, according to the office of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, paid to the members of the union was thirty-three or thirty-five dollars per member. Some members received as much as sixty dollars and the men were told, are important and necessary and will not be given up. As the strike progresses, the strikers more and more are eagerly taking up their duties as strikers in order to win every demand they place before the employers. One demand is as important as another. Any agreement that the union may win from the employers which will not make it possible to teach a jobber to sending his work to a certain number of union contractors will not be worth the paper on which it is written.

Cutters Active in Strike Committees

Officers and members of Local 10 have been appointed to important and active work on various committees. Manager Dubinsky is secretary of the Settlement Committee and is assisted by Joseph Isidore Nagler and Louis Forer. Brother Samuel Perlmutter is secretary to the Organization Committee. Brother Philip Axel, President of Local 10, is a member of the Out-of-Town Committee. On the Speakers' Committee is to be found Brother Louis Pankin, and Brother Sam Kerr is a member of the Relief Committee. Brother Joseph Fish, by virtue of his secretarial office in the Joint Board, is chairman of the Law Committee.

Other active members have been appointed to these and other committees in minor capacities. And as is well known by this time a vice-chairman, especially for the cutters, has been assigned to each strike hall, a list of whom follows:

Arthur Weinstein Stuyvesant Casino
Louis Brown Clinton Hall
Louis Golsky Laurel Garden
Isidore Balter Jefferson Hall
Milton Glvin Great Central Palace
Nathan Saperstein, Hengington Hall
Emanuel Kopps Leroy Casino
Jacob Kops Manhattan Lyceum
Max Gordon Webster Hall
Louis Pankin Bryant Hall
Elias Bass Union Hall
Moe Diamond Lafayette Casino

Dress Cutters to Meet Monday, July 26th

The dress trade this week became active as evidenced by the lines of cutters which formed after five o'clock during the early part of this week. Men who secured jobs and who also placed themselves in good standing. The office also received quite a number of jobs. There is marked evidence in the office of employment. This is seen by the absence of the large number of unemployed cutters that were wont to be found in the office in the last few months.

For the reason that Manager Dubinsky has to make a few announcements personally to the men, the Executive Board decided to call a regular meeting of dress cutters for Monday, July 26th, in Arlington Hall. The cloak cutters, as the dress men are aware, meet regularly every week on Wednesday afternoons.

The manager also discussed with the Executive Board the question of placing controls. This time of the year always makes the placing of these investigators important in order to keep watch on the smaller shops with a view to seeing to it that they employ cutters.

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

REGULAR DRESS MEETING Monday, July 26th

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

NOTICE TO CUTTERS WHO CAN SING

Any cutter who has had experience in choir singing or feels that he is competent to do so is requested to report in the office of Local 10 and give his name and address to the writer. This is in connection with a specially prepared song to be rendered in choir form at the jubilee celebration of the local's twenty-fifth anniversary.