

"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. 31.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1926

PRICE 3 CENTS

New York Raincoat Makers Vote on Strike Date

Sigman, Hyman and Gingold to Address Afternoon Meeting at Manhattan Lyceum—Strike Is For 40-Hour Week

The date of the strike for the introduction of the 40-hour week in the raincoat trade in New York City will be voted on at a big general meeting of all the workers in this industry this Thursday afternoon, at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street.

The Waterproof Garment Workers' Union has decided on a strike to enforce this demand several weeks. In order to avert a walkout, if that were possible, Local 20 forwarded letters to all the employers in the industry informing them that the new agreement, in place of the old one expiring early in August, would have to contain this provision. Several manufacturers expressed their willingness to accede to this demand, but the local, nevertheless, voted to carry out the strike to make this condition uniform in all shops.

The strike will be called in a few days, and, as the leaders of the local predict, will be short and successful. Already a number of settlement applications from industrial firms have reached the office of the local.

The meeting this Thursday will be addressed by Morris Sigman, Vice-presidents Louis Hyman and David Gingold, and Abraham Weingart, secretary of Local 20.

Settlements Begun in New York Cloak Strike

Mass Picketing on Grand Scale Continued—Monday and Tuesday Morning Demonstrations Pass Without Arrests—Submanufacturers' Association Confirms Again Union's Figures on Solidity of Walkout—Efforts of Jobbers and Manufacturers to Open Strikebreaking Shops Out of Town Complete Failure—Fourteen Mass Meetings Held Tuesday and Wednesday—Sigman, Hyman, Dubinsky, Thomas, Elizabeth Flynn and Ninfo Received Enthusiastically by Strikers.

The end of the fourth week of the cloak strike in New York City was marked by the signing up of 25 cloak manufacturing firms at the headquarters of the Settlement Committee of the strike, at Hotel Cadillac, 42nd Street and Broadway.

Over 250 applications asking for settlement from inside manufacturers, independent jobbers, and firms belonging to the regular employers' associations in the New York market, were received and filed by the settlement committee, of which Vice-presidents Ninfo and Dubinsky are chairman and secretary respectively. The settlement committee, however, is working along a very stringent set of rules which provide that no application is to be considered unless first tested and approved by the Organization Committee, of which Brother L. Kaplan is chairman. All the firms which settled already have accordingly been found eligible by the organization committee. It is expected that batches of these

applications will now be approved in regular order and acted upon from day to day, until the entire independent list is exhausted leaving in strike only such firms as will prefer to cling to the associations which decline to concede the workers' terms. No jobbers' applications will receive consideration until some time next week.

The New Agreement

The new agreements with the manufacturers and jobbers, copies of which have been given to the press this week, contain the provision for the limitation of submanufacturers to be employed by jobbers and manufacturers.

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Fund Wins Second Case Against Cloak Jobber

Judge Genuin Decides Karl Light Firm Should Contribute Unemployment Premiums on Work Performed in Submanufacturer Shops

The trustees of the Unemployment Insurance Fund of the Cloak and Suit Industry of New York have won their case against a cloak jobber who failed to meet his unemployment insurance obligations. This case establishes even in clearer terms than in the first case, against Branson Bros., the liability of firms, members of the associations which are parties to the Fund under the collective agreements in the industry, for contributions to the Fund due from them either for work done on their own premises or garments made up in their submanufacturer shops.

The decision was handed down last Monday morning by Justice Genuin in the 9th Municipal District in the test case brought against Karl Light, a cloak jobber. The firm, in its defense alleged that it was not a party to the agreement which it did not sign directly, that the unemployment

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Phila. Cloakmakers Quit Shops to Enforce New Agreement

Demand Top Wages be Raised to 1919 Level

All the members of the Philadelphia cloak makers, affiliated with the Philadelphia Cloak Joint Board, ceased work, at the order of the Union, this Thursday morning, July 29, and quit their shops in a body.

This stoppage follows the presentation by the Joint Board of a new agreement to all Philadelphia cloak employers, jobbers and manufacturers.

The terms of which were recently prepared under the supervision of President Sigman. The cloakmakers will not return to the shops until the agreement is signed by their employers, individual firms and such as belong to employers' associations.

The principal new clauses in the new agreement include augmented re-

(Continued on Page 2)

Toronto Workers Will Pay \$5 Tax For Winter Garment Co. Strikers

Local Organization in Improved Shape—Meeting Last Week Revives Activity—Embroiderers' Local A Live Group.

The general meeting of the Toronto cloakmakers on Wednesday, July 21, addressed by Vice-president Julius Hochman, who arrived specially for this meeting from Boston, and manager Sol Polakoff of the Toronto Joint

Board, among other things, voted to levy a special tax on all the workers in Toronto cloak shops in support of the cloakmakers locked out, a few weeks ago, by the Winter Garments, Ltd. of that city. This firm, formerly a member of the Toronto Cloak Manufacturers' Association, broke away from that body several months ago and declared war upon the Union.

The meeting, in general, served to raise considerably the spirit among the Toronto cloakmakers. Vice-president Hochman, who led the general strike in the local cloak trade in 1925,

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Entertainments For Cloak Strikers

Concerts Monday and Friday—Prominent Artists Will Take Part

Entertainments are being arranged for the striking cloakmakers in Bryant Hall, Sixth Avenue, between 41st and 42nd Street, and in Manhattan Lyceum, 4th Street, near Third Ave., on Monday, August 2nd, 1 P. M., and in Webster Hall, 11th Street near Third Avenue, and Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton Street, on Friday, August 6th, at 1 P. M.

Many prominent artists will participate. Among them are G. Piroshnikoff, accordion virtuoso, Ray Porter Miller, soprano, Ludmila Terezhka, Irving R. Korenman, pianist, Abraham Berg, violinist, Martin Wolfson, tenor, Mollie Golditch, pianist, Maurice Ploick, violinist, Rebecca Brookmeyer, pianist, Bertha Gerstein, actress, Samuel Goldberg, actor, Henrietta Schuler, actress, Lazar Fried, actor, and others.

Benj. Schlesinger Now Vice-President of International Union Bank

Benjamin Schlesinger, former resident of the I. L. G. W. U., from 1914 to 1923—entered last Monday, July 19, upon his new duties as executive vice-president of the International Union Bank, at 21st Street and Fifth Avenue. Bro. Schlesinger accepted this post, offered to him by an unanimous vote of the board of directors of the bank, three months ago, but was unable to affiliate with the bank sooner as the work connected with winding up his managerial activities of the Chicago Daily Forward, consumed many weeks.

Bro. Schlesinger will be found in the bank daily, where he is ready to assist with advice and direction his numerous friends and acquaintances in our Union and the members of the other labor organizations associated with the International Union Bank, on all banking and financial matters. Anyone interested in opening a savings or check account, in sending money abroad, in depositing society, local or lodge funds, will receive from Bro. Schlesinger sound counsel and a friendly hearing.

will continue to be received during the entire week. Each local will have a separate day on which complaints may be made by members of that local as follows:

Local 2 Monday, August 2nd
Local 9 Tuesday, August 3rd
Local 10 and 35 Wednesday, Aug. 4th
Local 48 Thursday, August 5th
Local 3, 28, 44 & 52 Friday, Aug. 6th

Complaints are to be made by the cloakmakers in person in the office of the Unemployment Insurance Fund at No. 122 West 18th Street, only on days assigned to locals to which they belong. No complaints will be received at any other time but the day assigned for the local, through any other person but the worker himself, or at any other place but the office of the Fund.

As soon as the complaints are investigated, the complainants will be notified of the results by mail.

Twenty-five Firms Sign New Agreement in Cloak Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

turers making part of their work outside their inside premises; a guarantee of employment for 15 weeks during the fall season and for 17 weeks during the Spring season and adequate penalties for the carrying out of this clause; an increase in wages; the 44-hour week; full responsibility by jobbers and manufacturers for wages and other work terms in the shops of their submanufacturers; provision dealing with agreement violations; new rules governing overtime, and several other minor concessions.

The increase in wage scales, approved on July 22nd, at a shop chairmen's meeting held at Webster Hall, is as follows: For cutters—from \$44 to \$52; for piece tailors—from \$32 to \$40; for operators—from \$50 to \$55; for pressers—from \$42 to \$52; (The grade of under-pressers is abolished— all pressers receiving the same rate) for bushers and examiners—from \$25 to \$45.

Benefit Society's Injunction Hearing This Friday

The temporary injunction obtained by a mutual aid society of designers against the Union from Justice Black will come up at a show-case hearing this Friday. The Union expects to be able to prove that the allegations made by some of the members of this benefit society to the effect that the Union designers are employing violence in order to induce the workers in that trade to join the strike are unfounded and are concocted purely for the purpose of halting the strike of the cloakmakers. It is to be noticed that the attorney for the benefit society who is appearing in this suit

against the Union is William Klein, the lawyer for the Industrial Council of Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Inc., and it is no secret to the strikers that this benefit society is merely being used as a cat's paw by this organization of manufacturers to give the Union a black eye.

Tie-Up As Complete As Before.

In the meantime the tie-up in the cloak industry, save for the firms that are settling with the Union daily, continues as complete as before. Several New York cloak houses, tied up by this strike, have made again attempts to open up shops in Connecticut, in some of the adjacent New Jersey towns, and in Long Island. The vigilance of the organization and picket committees of the strike has foiled these efforts, which have now been abandoned.

This became clear on Tuesday, July 27th, when at a meeting of the conference committees of the Union and of the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, the submanufacturers' body, stock was taken of the present strike situation. The claim of some of the jobbers that a considerable amount of merchandise was being made up in Brooklyn was definitely refuted by the representatives of both the union and the submanufacturers who are in a position to know the real facts.

The workers of the Weinstein Corporation, one of the big "inside" shops in the New York market, which settled with the Union on Monday last, were the first to return to work Wednesday morning, after they paraded the cloak district in buses with a band of music.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL CONTINUES ADVERTISEMENT AND LETTER CAMPAIGN

The leaders of the Industrial Council of Cloak Manufacturers, Inc., continues this week their "appeal" to the strikers in large paid advertisements in the Jewish language press and in letters mailed to strikers' homes attacking the leaders of the Union for having called their workers out on strike. Last week, Mr. Flinder, the president of the Council, described the strike to "foreign influence." This week, the Council has discovered that the strike is due to "politics." In other words, the Union's demand for an increase in wages, a guaranteed period of employment, limitation of contractor shops, and the 44-hour week are all due to some petty politics.

Mass Picketing and Meetings

The picket demonstrations on Monday and Tuesday morning this week were carried out on as large a scale as last week, nearly twenty thousand workers appearing on the picket lines in front of the factories and jobbers' show rooms. Thanks to the changed attitude of the police after the conference held with Commissioner McLaughlin last week, no arrests of pickets took place, and the demon-

strations were carried out in an orderly and impressive manner.

The mass meetings of the strikers scheduled for Tuesday and Wednesday were carried out as arranged. On Tuesday, July 27, nine meetings were held in the strike assembly halls addressed by Morris Sigman, President of the International Union; Louis Hyman, chairman of the general strike committee; Vice-presidents David Dubinsky and Salvatore Ninfo; Robert W. Dunn of the Civil Liberties Union; J. Goldstein of the Bakers' Union; B. Gold of the Furriers' Union, and Wm. Z. Foster.

The Wednesday meetings were addressed by Morris Sigman, Norman Thomas, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Luigi Antonini, and Louis Hyman. It is estimated that 20,000 workers are reached daily at these meetings.

Waldman & Lieberman LAWYERS

302 Broadway New York
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GENERAL STRIKE COMMITTEE CALLS UPON DRESS-MAKERS TO REGISTER

The General Strike Committee issued early this week a call to all workers in the dress shops, union and non-union, to begin to register immediately in the office of the Union for the sake of carrying out a stricter control throughout the trade.

It appears that the dressmakers are experiencing considerable trouble when

going to work in the morning hours. They are frequently stopped by the pickets around the cloak shops, who are in no position to know whether they are cloakmakers or dressmakers. Upon registration the dressmakers will receive special working passes identifying them as dressmakers and that will save them a great deal of annoyance on their way to work.

DRESS MAKERS WILL TURN OVER UNEMPLOYMENT MONEY TO CLOAK STRIKE FUND

Readers of "Justice" know already that the unemployment fund in the dress industry has now been discontinued by the trustees it was formerly returned to the dressmakers. It will be given back to them—share and share alike—about \$11 to each person.

At the last meeting of the general strike committee, Tuesday, July 27, a communication was read from the executive board of the Dressmakers' Union Local 22, to the effect that the last member meeting of the dress workers' organization decided unanimously to contribute the entire sum of the insurance money, \$130,000, to the strike fund of the cloakmakers.

THE SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE of the Cloak Strike desires to call the attention of all strikers to the fact that no settlement with any firm will be made by this committee before all facts and information pertaining to the standing of the applicant firm had been sifted and approved by the Organization Committee, of which Brother Kaplan is chairman.

It is therefore useless and against the interests of the strike for any member of any shop to ask for a settlement with this or that firm. All settlements must go thru the responsible regular channels as indicated above.

Toronto Workers Pay Tax for Local Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

received a cordial welcome from the assembled workers, and told them in detail of the great struggle in the cloak industry now carried on in New York City, of the issues involved in it, and of its prospects of speedy success.

The fall work season is already beginning in the Toronto market, and the workers in several shops have now suffered their resistance to the efforts of their employers to bring down work conditions and to other

toward display a "strong hand" attitude towards them. While in Toronto, Bro. Hochman visited, in company with Bro. Sol Polakoff, a meeting of the Toronto embroiderers' local. Though a comparatively small group, the Toronto embroiderers have a compact local, with real influence on conditions in the shops. Recently, they have succeeded in winning a flat increase of \$1.50 per week for all their members, and are now engaged in an effort to unionize the remaining members of their trade in Toronto.

Philadelphia Cloakmakers Quit Shops

(Continued from Page 1)

responsibility of jobbers for wages, work conditions and standard union shops of all their submanufacturers, and an automatic raising up of all wages of individual workers to the level of 1919, the year when week-work was introduced in Philadelphia. In the last few years, owing to pressure of industrial conditions, on one hand,

and to arbitrary influence of the employers on the other, wages, especially above the minimum scale, have been materially decreased in the Philadelphia market. The new agreement also provides that all the gains that will be acquired by the Union in the New York market as a result of the current strike shall be later incorporated in the Philadelphia shops.

Fund Wins Case Against Cloak Jobber

(Continued from Page 1)

fund agreement was not legal and not binding upon it, and that the agreements in general are unconstitutional and against public policy. It also averred that the Fund was carrying on its activity in violation of the New York Insurance law.

The court rejected all of these defenses by confirming the validity of the agreements, stating that "they are legal and constitutional and in accordance with public policy, and that the plaintiff trustees are authorized to enforce the agreements and recover the contributions therein agreed to be made." The court also denied that the

Unemployment Fund was operating against the New York Insurance law. The judgment was for \$500 with interest.

GIANT POWER INSTITUTE HELD AT BROOKWOOD

A two-week Giant Power Institute was held at Brookwood Labor College from July 19 to 31st. This institute was arranged in cooperation with the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Dr. Arthur W. Calhoun, of Brookwood faculty, was the director. The sessions were most interesting. A review of it will appear later.

Buy Union Stamped Shoes

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

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COLLIS LOVELLY General President
CHARLES L. BAINE General Secretary-Treasurer



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American Federation of Teachers Greets New York Cloak Strikers

The tenth convention of the American Federation of Teachers, held in New York City from June 29th to July 2nd, adopted a resolution expressing sympathy to the cloak workers of New York, who quit their shops on the closing day of that convention to begin the fight for a program of industrial reforms. This resolution, forwarded to the General Office of the I. L. G. W. U. by Mrs. F. G. Steck, secretary-treasurer of the Teachers' Federation, reads as follows:

WHEREAS the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has called a strike to rid themselves of an intolerable situation, namely, the undermining of the standards of their industry by irresponsible jobbers, and

WHEREAS the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has always been very active and progressive in education and has rendered distinguished service to the cause of labor and education in the maintenance of the Workers' University and through other activities of its Educational Department, be it

RESOLVED that the American Federation of Teachers in Convention assembled express its sympathy in the efforts of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to maintain their standard of living, and be it further

RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Union and given to the public.

Coney Island Stadium Concert For Passaic Children's Milk Fund

To raise funds to buy milk during the remainder of the summer for the children of Passaic, a massive ballet and symphony concert is to be staged August 28 in the Coney Island Stadium, Surf avenue and West 6th street, Coney Island, by a group of prominent New York musicians and artists and sponsored by a special meeting of citizens who have been investigating conditions there.

Ludwig Landy, with offices at 799 Broadway, who will act as treasurer of the committee and manager of the benefit performance, said, in issuing the announcement, that the Coney Island Stadium had already been engaged and that the identity of the artists and musicians who have volunteered to appear will be made public when details of the program are completed. Most of these artists are widely known, some of them world-famous, he said, and will assure a milk fund sufficient to meet the present great need in Passaic where thousands of infants and children are suffering from undernourishment. Among the prominent citizens who compose the Passaic

Children's Milk Fund Committee are: Samuel Untermyer, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Paxton Hibben, Susan Brandeis, Rev. Edmund R. Chaffee, Elizabeth Glendower Evans, James P. Warbasse, John Nevins Sayre, Rev. J. Howard Mellish, Rev. Paul Jones, Mrs. Gordon Norrie and John Lovejoy Elliott.

"The Coney Island Stadium will seat 25,000 persons," said Mr. Landy, "and the committee has no doubt but that through the widening interest in conditions in Passaic, particularly the effect of conditions on the children, not to mention the nature of the concert that is planned, every seat will be sold. It is particularly gratifying the way these great artists have come forward for this important benefit."

GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY!

The Office of the International, 3 West 16th street, is open every Monday and Thursday until 7 o'clock to enable members of the Union to purchase.

"The Women's Garment Workers' at half price—\$2.50.

I. L. G. W. U. Locals Asked to Give to English Miners' Relief Fund

In carrying out the instruction of the G. E. R., as reported in a former issue of "Justice," Secretary-Treasurer Abraham Baroff forwarded a few days ago a letter to all the locals of the International Union asking them to contribute as liberally as they could toward the relief fund of the British mine strikers. Secretary Baroff reports that he has already received several favorable replies from the locals and that he hopes to complete the quota promised by the Union in a short time. The letter follows:

To All Locals and Joint Boards
Affiliated with the I. L. G. W. U.
Greetings:

Over a million English coal miners, numbering with their families four million souls, locked out nine weeks ago by the coal barons of England because they refused to accept a wage cut and an increase of work hours, are appealing to us for aid.

Even before the lockout, the wages of these miners were so pitifully small and employment so scarce that most families were compelled to exist in a permanent condition of semi-starvation. You can readily imagine their plight now, since the lockout started on April 29th. Here is what the direct call for help which came to us from England from these brave proletarians, states:

"Many of the miners' houses are

now altogether bare, everything saleable having been disposed of by the despairing owners. For, the truth is that the miners' worked for a hunger wage, and this fact is the basis for their decision not to return to the mines to work under worse terms than when they left. As several miners have expressed 'H. We'd rather starve under this open sky than in our black pits.'"

The English trade unions have done all they could to assist the miners, but their treasuries are exhausted. This mine magnates are counting on this to defeat the miners and to drive them back as slaves into the pits. It is a crucial hour in which the prestige, the strength and the life of the labor movement of the world over is at stake. And in response to this cry for help, the General Executive Board of the International Union, at a meeting in New York on Wednesday, June 23rd, decided to assist the fighting English miners with \$10,000. This sum is to be collected from all our locals.

We, therefore, appeal to you to contribute generously to this great and noble cause. Although we ourselves are on the eve of a general strike in one of our main industries we are confident that you will not ignore the cry for aid that has come to us from across the ocean for the starving families of the English miners. Let us maintain the fine tradition of our Union that we are fighting for their human rights. Moreover, let us help quickly, as every day and every hour counts for much in this battle.

Send your contributions to the International Office and we will transmit it by cable to England through our bank. Let us demonstrate by this act of brotherly help that we sincerely mean what we say that the interests of the working class all over the world are identical and let us make the fight of the million English miners and their families our own fight and our cause.

Fraternally yours,

MORRIS SIGMAN, Pres.
ABRAHAM BAROFF, Sec.-Treas.

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



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MORRIS SIGMAN, President A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

MAX D. DANISH, Editor

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EDITORIALS

BOOTLEGGING IN THE CLOAK INDUSTRY

In one of his speeches last week at a strikers' meeting in a crowded hall, President Sigman provoked a storm of enthusiasm among his hearers when he referred to those jobbers and manufacturers who enter the cloak industry for temporary gain and leave it as soon as they have amassed sufficient capital to enter another business as "bootleggers in the industry." This type of employer, he further stated in developing his point, is responsible for the unstable conditions which prevail in the industry, and it is this type of employer and manufacturing method which he encourages and upholds that we are fighting.

"Bootlegger" is a pretty harsh term to apply to anyone, we admit, in these days of so-called Prohibition enforcement. But in dealing with concrete industrial facts, with outstanding phenomena of our daily life, it would be of little benefit to any side to blink realities or to turn our eyes away from sore sights. And in having branded that element among the jobbers, and also such among the manufacturers whose state of mind and method of production closely approach the jobbers, industrial bootleggers, President Sigman, in our opinion, has merely called a spade a spade and has given flesh to a thought ripe in the minds of many of us for months and years past.

The bootlegger, in the curious scheme of supplying the crave for liquor evolved under the workings of the Volstead law, is a gentleman who operates under cover. It is a method best suited for the success of his operations, and best adapted to his natural desire to stay out of jail as long as he possibly may. A bootlegger, unless by nature addicted to the passionate joys of eternally dodging prohibition sleuths, does not choose his vocation as a life-time occupation. He is in it until he grabs sufficient "dough" to make a timely and more or less dignified exit. After he has bagged his swag, he is ready for any "respectable" business that comes along, real estate, money lending, or any other profitable form of time-killing in the pursuit of which he may be free from the dread of the long arm of the law.

Essentially, while working at his "line," the bootlegger abhors responsibility. He would not be held accountable to anyone. He is a free lance, a "merchant" to be sure, but principally a gambler who is little concerned with his "industry" as a whole, and whose chief motto is—every one for himself and let the devil take the hindmost.

Well, much as we dislike to say it, we have today, and we have had for some years past, a large and influential element of employers in our own industries, chiefly among the jobbers, whose psychology and outlook with regard to their position in these industries, has differed little from the viewpoint of the bootlegger. This element has assumed that in order to achieve prosperity and success they would, first of all and last, shed responsibility for work conditions and, instead of operating as employers in the open, would conveniently manufacture under cover as "merchants" and in this manner detach themselves ostensibly from any obligations to maintain conditions of industrial decency in the shops where their merchandise is being made up for them by subsidiary submanufacturers and contractors.

Let us continue the analogy. The more open-minded among these jobbers or half-jobbers frankly admit that they have resorted to this drastic change of production methods largely in order to escape the control of the Union and to evade having dealings with it. The long arm of the workers' organization has become too onerous and "oppressive" for these gentlemen. It is a much simpler and more comfortable method, indeed, to hire submanufacturers, or to create them, and to place responsibility for work conditions upon their slim and fugitive shoulders, rather than to have to account for miserable earnings and degrading labor standards to the representatives of the Union who are not content with half-promises and alibis but demand a strict adherence to the letter and the spirit of an agreement.

We can carry the analogy still further. This element among the jobbers, some of whom have formerly been manufacturers and others who have drifted into the cloak, or dress, industry from varied other fields of speculative endeavor, regard this industry, like the bootlegger considers his own, as a mere makeshift, as a stepping stone to other, more "respectable" occupations. Small wonder they care nothing for the industry itself, for its future, and, of course still less for the life and labor of the tens of thousands of toilers engaged in it for its living.

Obviously, all this gentry is interested in is to acquire enough

money, in a season or two if possible, or in a few years if compelled to, and then shake the dust off their feet and depart. They may leave behind them a trail of hundreds of submanufacturer wrecks, industrial bibles punctuated in the "legitimate pursuit of their business"; they may leave behind them destroyed work standards and demoralized conditions in hundreds of shops—what do these small things matter? They have done their bit as employers under cover, as "merchants," with a little compunction or regrets concerning results to others, as the bootlegger has after he determines to quit plying his under-cover vocation.

It is this bootlegging and gambling at their expense that the cloakmakers in the great strike which is now developing into full strength and maturity are determined to put a stop to. It is this type of jobber who regards the cloak industry as the green poker table that the Union is fighting in this crusade. The strikers are determined that they shall no longer be the football of the chance "merchant," in whose shops they are condemned to work at the munificent average annual wage of \$27 a week; these strikers have made up their minds that a well-ordered industry can give them more than 26 weeks of employment during the year and they will not return to the shops until they receive firm assurance of getting it.

President Sigman's indictment of the speculator element among the jobbers and manufacturers may seem harsh and cutting, but it is true, nevertheless. It is a naked fact, and the sooner and clearer it is brought out before the world the better for every responsible factor and group in our industry. We want the world to know the unvarnished facts in this big fight we are carrying on. The truth is our chief weapon in this battle and with the aid of this weapon we are confident of winning.

"THE RIGHT TO REORGANIZE"

In the present general cloak strike in New York, the Industrial Council group, the so-called "inside" manufacturers, have, on one or two occasions, tried to assume the attitude of hurt virtue, of offended innocence. They are attempting to create an impression among some folks who are ready to believe, that they are a group of employers traditionally peaceful and constructive, that the Union has directly provoked the strike in their shops, and that they themselves have nothing to demand from the workers—nothing except the right to "reorganize" shops every once in a while.

There is enough cant behind this assumed attitude to warrant the recalling here of some facts that would open up a curtain and let in some historic light on the "peaceful" past of the Industrial Council and its predecessors.

We are reminded, for instance, that in 1916 the general strike in the cloak trade had occurred because the Protective Association, the progenitor and lineal parent of the Industrial Council, had refused to carry out a decision ordered by the then impartial chairman in that industry. In 1921, this association had locked out the workers from the shops of its members which brought about a bitter and protracted general strike. Furthermore, back in 1913, this selfsame association rejected the plea of the Union to accede to the demand of contractor limitation and thus became responsible for the submanufacturer epidemic which subsequently given the jobbers the opportunity to foster their present control upon the trade.

That much for their traditional policy of "peace." What concerns their present demand to be allowed to "reorganize" their shops periodically, a demand for which they appeal to public sympathy on the ground of "business efficiency," a few words elucidating it may bring out the truth of the Union's contention that this right to "reorganize" holds possibilities of grave danger to the standards for which the workers have fought so many long and hard-won battles.

It is very essential to point out here that, under the existing agreements with the members of the Industrial Council, the employer has very definite rights of discharge. There is, in the first place, the absolute right to discharge in the first two weeks of trial employment. Then, after the worker has become a member of the permanent force, he may still be discharged for a large number of causes, including "incompetency, misconduct, breach of jointly established rules," and various others. Secondly, the Industrial Council firms already have had the right to "reorganize" their factories and to curtail their working forces, provided the reorganization is undertaken in good faith and is necessitated by a permanent curtailment or fundamental change in the character of the business.

In view of these facts, the Industrial Council and its attorneys, certainly cannot hope to convince any one that their complaint of a worker's "permanent tenure of the job" has merit of any degree. Obviously, their demand for "reorganization" stands out as an attempt to gain another whip over the higher-paid worker, the representative of the Union in the shop, and the more active union element. The threat of unquestioned discharge without cause at the end of a given period, would hang like a sword over the heads of the men and women in the shops to cow them into timidity on matters of wages and work conditions. It would create an atmosphere of favoritism and favor-seeking in the shops and would, in the long run, demoralize and disrupt that unity among the workers without which the honest enforcement of an agreement is impossible. It would, without doubt, lead to the discharge of such workers as have been most active in bettering conditions, especially since "unfair discrimination" is most difficult to prove.

Suspicion, chaos and disrupted morale, these are bound to be

What Makes America Rich?

The following lines are scraps of a conversation between the writer and a retired business man, a type rapidly growing in number in the present era of investment ownership and "absentee capitalism," jotted down not for the sake of their originality of either thought or expression, but, first because they are characteristic of the ideology of the upper middle class of our land, and, secondly, because they contain a viewpoint that might be, I believe, of some reading interest to workers, to members of organized labor, at any rate.

I met this American "rentier" a year ago during my travels in the oil fields of Southern California. The all-oil-wells, rising lalike from a broad base to a narrow apex, humming with activity during the day and submerged in pathetic stillness at night, had attracted me immensely. Flanked on one side by an endless flatland and on the other by the limitless spaces of the Pacific, the engineers and laborers at the foot of the oil derricks appeared to me like alchemists of old engaged in conjuring up wealth of oil from these barren fields against the grey vastness of the ocean. On a moonlit night especially, when the surf would speak through the incessant roll of the breakers, the peculiar splash of the sea lions hugging the shore lines, and the screech of the sea-gulls, now at rest on the sands after a day of ardent hunting of virtuals upon the waters, the derricks would look like towering watchmen sworn to ward off the attempt of the mysterious ocean-life to burst forth upon the land, and its civilization from encroaching upon and disturbing the dreams of the watery depths.

It was at one of these evening excursions that I met the retired investor and engaged him in conversation. Our conversation, from the very outset, did not concern itself with the mysteries of either the earth or the ocean, nor did it touch on the poetry or prose spun from their baffling beauty or ugliness, but turned to the mystery that finds its interpretation in money, to America's wealth, and to the question—what makes America rich?

I found him to be a person whose brain was not wholly asleep, not a blind gambler but a gentleman who invests his funds judiciously, and quite a close student of the industries in which he is interested financially. A person who has at the tips of his fingers production and market figures, all symmetrically arranged in his mind and ready to be marshalled out at first call. He explained to me that until recently he invested only in coal, copper and iron, but that at present he developed an interest in oil and came therefore to Southern California to look over the ground before taking any further steps.

I was first to begin the conversation. I mentioned that the workers in the oil fields call those tall derricks "oil-birds," and that I thought the appellation a very apt one. Indeed, these scaffolding look like huge birds on the wing. He agreed with a laugh, but added that they were not birds of prey as they were adding to and not subtracting from the national wealth. We talked on.

Yes, there is so much wealth in the vast American spaces, so much countless riches; I told him of my visits

(From a traveler's note book)

By HARRY LANG

to the metal mining country in Nevada and Montana, where inexhaustible wealth is still hidden in the crusts of the earth despite all the ravages and exploitation of the past four or five decades.

"That it is not her natural wealth that makes America so rich," he interrupted.

"What else?"

"Men," he replied, "it is our people that make the land so rich."

He noticed a flicker of a smile on my face, and quickly added:

"No, not the dead wealth of our land makes it so rich; without our people this wealth would have been quite useless."

I looked at him closer. He was so earnest in his naïveté, obviously convinced that he was uttering solemn truths. But he continued:

"Look at Russia, for instance. It is the poorest water country in the world, yet it has natural riches beyond one's dream. And so is China. While on the other hand, lands like Italy or Japan, comparatively small and poor, are carrying on amazingly and their national wealth increases from year to year. But these people are wide awake; they are fighting, struggling, and they are getting ahead."

He began to interest me, and I made an effort to keep up the conversation. He continued:

"Here is this oil, for instance, that I am becoming interested in, of course, in a modest way. Now, oil has been dead for generations past and would have been dead today, had it not been for the enterprise of the pioneers, of the oil explorers and refiners. Just think of it! We are spending here in America 500 million annually just for exploring and experimenting in oil. Four billion dollars are invested in the production of oil, besides the two billion invested in pipe lines, in tank cars and steamers for transportation, and a cool billion invested in the merchandising end of it. That requires men of action, quick moving and quick thinking people, who are able to push things ahead. Alaska, the Philippines, half of Asia and all of Africa is dead in this sense; they have natural riches, but to all practical purposes this wealth is dead, while here we manage to convert oil into gold."

I tried to divert the conversation to the condition of the workers employed in digging and developing the natural riches of the land.

"Yes, this is a subject deserving a good deal more consideration than what it gets," he admitted; "to be sure, it is being given more thought already; it is becoming certain to a great many people that without the good will of the workers, our wealth could not have expanded in the last few years as it has." He stopped for a moment as if arguing with himself; "You see, young man," he went on, "that only corroborates what I said from the outset. There are three groups of people that make our country rich: the men with capital, the promoters and inventors, and the men of labor. These three groups cooperate, and let me tell you something in connection with it. When I first turned my mind to oil, I began to investigate all things connected with this matter, and the workers' end of

it did not escape my attention either. I read trade journals, inquired from people who were in a position to know, and I learned that not all as it should be in this business as regards relations between management and producers. But I was assured that a change is due there, too."

I nodded doubtfully.

"Magnus W. Alexander, a capitalist from New York, do you know him?" He gave me a look of astonishment when I informed him that I never heard of this Mr. Alexander, but went on to explain.

"Well, this Mr. Alexander, delivered an address to a number of big business men, among them some very prominent oil men, and he told them just what I said to you a minute ago that the wealth of our land depends on the three types of citizens: the capitalist, the manager and promoter, and the laborer. This trinity is responsible for our national progress and this trinity must work together, if the country is to remain what it is. In the oil business this cooperation and victory by providing a tribunal before which every dispute must finally come if not settled otherwise. One party or the other almost always thought it could get a better decision from the Board than from direct negotiations."

The enormous number of small disputes thus passed up to the board caused long delay in decisions and allowed the stronger party to do about as he liked in the meantime.

The decisions of the board, when finally rendered, were not enforceable by law, but were supposed to be enforced by public opinion. As a matter of fact, "public opinion" was aroused by disobedience of decisions on the part of employers, but was aroused solely when unions disobeyed decisions, because in the latter case a strike was sure to result.

The board itself, being politically appointed and not necessarily representative of the two parties, did not carry weight with them and usually was considered partisan by one side or the other.

The new act is not all that was desired by either side, but its great virtue is that it was not passed by politicians, but was agreed upon by the unions and railway executives before being presented to Congress. They are therefore under a strong obligation to make it work.

In the first place, automatic actions are barred by the provision that either side must give notice 30 days in advance of changes in wages, hours, or working rules, and in the meantime the status quo must prevail.

Such proposed changes must be considered by a board of adjustment consisting of representatives appointed by both sides. Such a board may cover part of a system, a whole system, a region, or the nation.

If the board of adjustment does not reach a settlement within a certain period a Board of Mediation steps in.

unless, like the coal industry, or deal with "associations" like the copper industry."

This line between the "unions" and "associations" opened a new avenue for discussion, of which I immediately availed myself trying to draw him out. But he kept reiterating that he could not see the logic of treating these subjects from a cut-and-dry angle and deploring why we continually fail to discover the "human" side behind every step and interest. If only we were to seek to reconcile these differences, how better off we all would be in the end! If only it were possible to bring these opposing interests together, how richer America would be!

Our conversation took place in a road house near San Diego. The next morning we visited together an oil refinery, the residence of an oil engineer, and the home of an oil worker's family.

"Well, these conflicting interests don't seem to harmonize much, after all," I said to him.

He gave me a forced, uneasy smile. We passed on to an adjacent oil field, where workers were busy themselves with rigging up new scaffolding in a section where a new oil flow was expected. He went to his bank to cash a traveling check; I returned to the inn to write.

The New Era in Railway Adjustment

The new railway labor act, now in operation, signalizes the death of the old Railroad Labor Board, the clumsy working of which, combined with the open shop drive of a number of powerful railroads, was chiefly responsible for the shop strike of 1922. Among the defects of the old system which the new act was designed to remedy were:

It discouraged collective settlement of a dispute between the parties themselves by providing a tribunal before which every dispute must finally come if not settled otherwise. One party or the other almost always thought it could get a better decision from the Board than from direct negotiations.

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If the board of adjustment does not reach a settlement within a certain period a Board of Mediation steps in.

This is a body appointed by the President, consisting of five members. It has no power to render decisions; it simply attempts to bring the two sides together, and failing that, to induce them to arbitrate.

Arbitration under the act is genuine arbitration, instead of the type hitherto existing. It is voluntary—that is, it is called into being only when the two sides consent to it. The members of the board are chosen by the parties themselves for the particular dispute at hand—the chairman of the board being chosen jointly by the appointees of the two sides. The board can interpret its own decisions, but otherwise does not continue. Most important of all, obedience to decisions is compulsory. Thus arbitration will be undertaken in good faith, if at all. And the ultimate resort to the strike or lockout still remains, if either does not consent to arbitrate.

If a strike or lockout of serious proportions is threatened, however, the Board of Mediation so reports to the President, who may then appoint a commission of inquiry. This commission is bound to investigate and report on the facts to the President, within a certain period, during which the status quo must be maintained. The President may do what he likes with the report. Thus a further opportunity for settlement is afforded, and if industrial warfare does occur, it cannot do so without the issues being carefully defined and without all possible procedure for a settlement having been provided.

There is no doubt, that from the point of view of industrial peace, this is a much better system than the old one, as well as being fairer to labor. One important question, however, still remains to be answered as to the working of the system. What will happen if a railroad refuses to recognize and deal with a legitimate union as a party to a dispute, and substitutes a company union for it? The law throws little light on this question. Of course, under the old system this very thing has happened frequently, and although the Labor Board on occasion denounced the practice, there was no legal way to enforce its decision. There probably never will be any reliable way to force union recognition except by the exercise of economic power.

the results of the rather innocent appearing scheme of shop "reorganization". And the tens of thousands of cloakmakers now battling for a better living will not add to the demoralization and chaos already existing in the cloak shops by handing their employers the additional right of indiscriminate discharge presented to them under the sugar-coating of "reorganization".



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

Extracts from a Review

Which Appeared in "Workers' Education"
Quarterly Journal of the Workers' Education Bureau

THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES'
GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
AND WORKERS' EDUCATION

By PROF. HARRY J. CARMAN
History Dept., Columbia University

TO the student of human progress one of the most interesting and, at the same time, significant movements in America today is workers' education. A quarter of a century ago workers' education on this side of the Atlantic, not to mention the Old World, scarcely existed in its present form. Labor was too busily engaged in building up and in strengthening its organizations and in struggling for shorter hours, higher wages, and better working conditions to pay much attention to the intellectual and spiritual advancement of the adult worker. Increased leisure for the worker, together with the growing realization on the part of far-seeing labor leaders that labor must be trained and educated if it were to participate fully and effectively not only in the management of its own affairs but in those of the world at large, caused labor unions to turn their attention to the education of their members. Credit for blazing the trail in this new field of labor endeavor, however, belongs primarily to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and it is with the story of its educational activities and the philosophy back of them that this article is concerned.

The International was born in 1909, during the decade prior to its birth a number of the cloakmakers' unions organized educational clubs and arranged for public meetings and debates where political and social questions, as well as trade union issues, were discussed. But these early educational efforts were at best sporadic and undifferentiated. Indeed, propaganda, politics, and revolutionary agitation often passed under the guise of education. Nor was the situation materially better for the ten years between 1909 and 1919 when the International was yet too weak to provide for the growing educational urge of many of its members.

As the need for more active workers and for intelligent leaders possessing knowledge of the more intricate problems of labor organization and industrial relations increased, the educational work of the International took a new turn which was reflected in the proceedings of the convention held in Cleveland in 1914. Among other things the convention declared that the time had come "to dwell particularly upon the more solid and preparatory work of education and not to devote much time to the mere superficial forms of agitation and propaganda which have been the main features of our educational work in the past." After adopting a resolution to the effect that the unions' need of trained, well-informed, responsible leaders made education necessary, the convention appointed a committee of 7 to work out an educational plan and appropriated \$1,500 for educational activities.

In all the plans for carrying on and enlarging the scope of the work the Educational Department has been governed by four basic ideas. In

*Louis Levine, The Women's Garment Workers, A History of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, p. 482.

the first place, it is believed that Workers' Education ought to afford every worker an opportunity for self-development and for self-expression. Consequently it has always been a matter of prime concern to her that the movement enable the members of the Union to enjoy the advantage of coming in contact with some of the finer intellectual things in life, missed in childhood or denied them under the present industrial order. In fact, the Educational Department has repeatedly insisted that no scheme for Workers' Education was worthy of the name unless it afforded the kind of education which would strengthen and broaden character, develop discrimination and create ability to form sound judgments. Or, to put it differently, the right type of Workers' Education should give the toiler opportunity to develop his personality, obtain a new moral and spiritual outlook and elevate his dignity, self-confidence and self-respect.

In the second place, the Educational Committee have, from the outset, emphasized the part which Workers' Education ought to play in developing intelligent, well-informed leaders within the Union. In this opinion the members of any union have a right to expect that their officers be fully acquainted not only with the problems of their own organization, but with social, industrial and labor problems in general. Indeed, they have always insisted that the workers' champion should be a kind of clearing-house where the worker could bring his problems for discussion, where he might learn more about the aims and policies of his own industry, and where he might familiarize himself with some of the more outstanding aspects of modern civilization. To this end they have consistently maintained that Workers' Education should not only be controlled by the unions but that it should instill in the worker a strong sense of loyalty for his or her organization and a desire for constructive leadership.

ACTIVITIES AT UNITY HOUSE NEXT WEEK

Our Educational Department has arranged to have V. F. Calverton come out to Unity House to lecture on Saturday and Sunday mornings, July 31 and August 1st. His topic will be "The Social Interpretation of Literature."

Mr. Calverton will take up the Background of the Sociological Interpretation of Literature and the tracings of its effects in Early American Literature. The works of the early American writers will be discussed; the development of the American theatre and the effect of the American Revolution upon the literary attitudes that were prevailing at the time. Literary trends will in every instance be traced to their social basis in the economic organization of society.

On Saturday evening, July 31st, Mr. and Mrs. Hollander, the well known Yiddish actors will give a program of recitation and sketches for our members at Unity.

GET THE 32 PAGE BULLETIN which gives a detailed description of our educational activities. Apply in person or write to the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN,
Instructor in Economics, Brookwood

IX. Social Progress.

Social legislation may, as we have argued, be merely one of the ways in which capitalism comes to a head, but the devotees of social legislation are not satisfied with such a version of their cause. They insist that social legislation spells social progress. Revolutionists, on the other hand, sometimes fight against social legislation on the ground that if the material conditions of the workers are improved the result will be the entrenchment of capitalism. They view social legislation as amounting to the same thing as the shrewd farmer's provision for the comfort and welfare of his cattle. The cattle are incidentally benefited, but not for their own sakes. The good done to them is intended to redound to the profit of their owner.

If one wants a realistic verdict, it will be necessary to say that social legislation does indeed represent social progress. Even though it be designed as but an item in the perfecting of capitalism, such development of capitalism is itself a necessary step toward something better and has to be gone through with. It is foolish, therefore, to object to social legislation; just as it was foolish to object to the coming of machinery, or of scientific management. The most that the workers can expect to do about any of these devices is to have some little influence on the conditions of their introduction.

Some think, however, that social legislation can proceed step by step until complete socialization is attained; until, in other words, classes are abolished and everything is done for the common good. It is assumed, that is, that the state can socialize industry; but before determining this point we need to ask whether the state can it-

self be socialized. We know that government has always been an agent of a privileged class, operated for the purpose of suppressing and oppressing the unprivileged mass. Can the leopards change his spots?

Some would argue that government can cut loose from its past, and that, just as the policeman can become a peaceful traffic cop, so the government in general can abandon its historic function and devote itself to constructive, peaceful pursuits. Perhaps there is some truth in this contention; but the workers who have felt the club and the bayonet or even the injunction and the legal process whenever they tried to better their condition may be pardoned for having their doubts.

There can be little doubt, to be sure, that social legislation is capable of improving the material condition of the workers, and that the workers are likely, in consequence, to develop a certain attachment to the government and its powers, just as the German workers developed social patriotism in consequence of the benevolent social legislation of the imperial state. Such a danger leads some unionists to decry any resort to social legislation. It is felt that the loyalty of the workers ought to be attached to the union, that it ought to get for them directly all the benefits attainable, so that their gratitude would center in it rather. One may question, however, whether the effects of material betterment brought by a powerful union might not be as conserving as similar benefits coming from the state.

The upshot of the controversy would seem to be that there is always danger of being made conservative by material well-being, and that if the workers have a real interest in continual progress they will need to guard against the lethargy that comes with well-being.

Brookwood Prepares for Railway Institute

Company unionism, the new railroad labor act, and methods of handling grievances are some of the subjects which will be discussed among members and officers of the dozen or more railway unions and brotherhoods who will gather at Brookwood Labor College for their second annual Railroad Labor Institute on August 1-14.

Special speakers and their subjects thus far arranged for include: August 1—Bert M. Jewell, head of the Railway Employers' Department; A. F. of L.; August 3—Organizing the Unorganized, David J. Saposs, instructor in labor history and trade union organization, Brookwood; August 5—Government Regulation of Railroads, Frank McManamy, Interstate Commerce Commission; August 6—Company Unionism, Dr. William H. Lisserson, impartial arbitrator for men's clothing industries, Rochester, N. Y.; August 9-10, The New Railroad Labor Act and Handling Grievances, David Lillenthal, Chicago attorney; August 10—Technical Training of Railroad Workers, D. C. Buel, director of the Railway Educational Bureau, Omaha, Neb.; August 11—Stabilizing Employment, Otto S. Beyer, consulting engineer; Railway Employers' Department, A. F. of L.; August 13-14—Measuring Improvement in Shop Work and Railroad Service Under Shop Schemes as

the B. & O. Plan and Determining the Workers' Wage Share in Such Improvements, George H. Soule of the Labor Bureau, and Dr. Sumner H. Schlichter of the Institute of Economics.

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 thru our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

FAILURE TO MENTION

Fannia M. Cohn's article "Educational Activities Widens Outlook of Women's Garment Workers" which appeared last week on this page was reprinted from the "International News Service."

Shops Ineligible for Insurance

The following shops were found to be ineligible for insurance because they worked more than 17 weeks during the season. Individual workers of these shops, who were entitled to insurance, were registered by mail to call for their checks as it was thought inadvisable to announce for payment shops where only a few workers were to be paid.

Abramson & Cohen
Advance Clock
American, Inc.
Apolliner, Jacob
Armstrong System Clock Co.
Atlas Clock & Suit
Bandler, M.
Banger, N.
Barber & Vogel
Bass & Pomerantz
Becker, M.
Belard Clock
Belle Clock & Suit
Beller & Co., A.
Bender & Klepper
Berger & Beckerman
Berger, Tiblitzky & Isler
Berland, M. & Fox
Bernstein, Jacob
Berwick & Gutman
Birnbaum, Schwartz & Buzer
Blum & Co., Wm.
Blumenberg & Co., D.
Blumfeld, John
Bregman & Bowerdall
Cayman, Wm.
Carnel Bros.
Chaifetz & Plotkin
Charles, C.
Charlie Clock
Cohen, Joe H.
Cohen & Lichter
Cohen & Plaks
Cohen & Wachtel
Cohen, Hoffa & Koppel
Copper, J.
Cowan, M.
Cramer & Roth
Daniels Clock Co.
Danenberg & Siegel
Dartmouth Clock Co.
Davidson & Son, Wm.
Davis & Son, H.
Deutch & Witels
Del Monte Hickey
Delfman & Miller
Dubershteyn Bros., J. N.
D. & W. Clock
Edelman & Varco
Eisenstein & Hyman, J.
Einstein, I.
Faber & Hein
Famous Sport
Finkelshteyn, I.
Finkelstein Bros.
Fisher, H. H.
Fishman, Sam. Wm.
Fit Best Clock
Flaster & Bider
Fisch & Cohen
Fredericks, H.
Frederickson, H.
Friedman & Fliser
Friedman & Levy
Gedland, I.
Gershel, Ben.
Giant Clock
Gillman, Naidorf & Wolf
Ginsberg, Ben.
Gittler, J.
Gittleson, A. H.
Goldstein, Samuel
Goldberg, H. & Son
Goldberg & Kuchner
Goldfinger & Freedman
Goldin, C. M.
Goldstein, Aaron & Co.
Goldstein, Louis
Goldstein, Rose & Folenstein
Givens & Lo Prete
Greenberg & Bron
Greenberg & Chaitoff
Greenberg & Loring
Greenwich Clock
Grossman, I. & Son
Grossman & Spiegel
Guttenberg, J.
Haber, S.
Handler, M. S.
Hartman Dress & Skirt Co.
Heist, Ben.
Helfman Skirt
Hirsch & Co.
Hirsch, Bernstein & Steinberg
Hirsch, David
Hudson Coat & S.
Jacobson & Geller
Kagel & Buzer
Kagel & Kagel
Kalkstein, Chas. & Solomon
Katz, Abraham & Co.
Klein, Ben.
Kessler, Nat.
Klein & Drucker
Klatsman, I.
Korner & Warbur
Kraus & Pomerantz
Kreider, L.
Krieger, S. M. & Bernstein
Lalish, R.
Laskin, J.
Leffman, M.
Leffowitz & Petelsky
L. Kaufman, Nat.
Lewy Bros.
Lewy B. & Son, Inc.
Lichtenman & Son.
Lieber, R.
Linsky & Silverberg
Linsky, Schwartz & Laake
Louie, Barnes & Gallagher
Lustig, J.
Lyons, Gordon V.
Magdon, Philip
Mark & Jacobson
Markofsky, W.
Metzger & Cohen
Meyer & Hammer
Miller & Mandel Co.
Mirsky & Lewis
Nadel & Block
Newman, S.
New York Spt. Co.
Nisenzon Clock & Co.
Nudelman & Conti
Oshenbaker, A. & R.
Parker J. & Sons
Peltzman & Margolis
Perlin, R.
Porets Bros.
Post & Minder
Rabinowitz, B.
Rappaport, J.
Rappaport, M. & Sht., A.
Rash, L. & S.
Reinher & Weiser
Rosen, Herman
Rosenblatt Clock Co.
Rivier Clock

Rosenberg Bros.
Rosenfeld & Son
Rosenkrantz & Kellner
Rosenzweig, H.
Rouff & Brooks
Rubel, Max & Co.
Rubin & Levy
Ruch & Shapiro
Rudinger, H.
S. & K. Skirt
S. & K. Clock
Sachs, Leo S.
Sadovsky, R.
Schalch & De Marins
Schaltzberg, J.
Schneider, R.
Schneider, B.
Schenberg, Diamond & Silverstein
Schulman & Krasnaya
Schwartz & Schwartz
Schwartz & Gutman
Silverstein & Greenman
Simon, H. & Co.
Spier & Elton
Spielmann & Grill
Spraggon & S. Marks
Steinberg & Linden
Sterling Clock Co.
Hers, Chas.
Strassman, M.
Sunlight Clock
Superior Clock Co.
Tannenbaum E. L.
Tarnan, H.
Tatum N. & Feldman
Tiplin Clock Co.
Tiger, P.
Vogel I. B.
Vogel & Wolf
Vogue Garment Co.
Wasserman, C.
Weiner & Dolehoff
Weinstein I.
Weinstein & Son
Weinstein B.
Weinstein Corp.
Wellmade Suit
Wills & Becker
Wills & Adler
Wittenberg & Shlumberg
Wolstein & Hirsch
Wolf, A.
Wolf, Hubert & Steinberg
Wolfert & Handler
Wolpert, Sam.
Wood G. B. & Co.
Workman, L.
W. & B. Garment
Zalaberg
Zelenko & Schur
Zimmerman & Hanesbaum
Zuckerman & Hoffman

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

СРЕДИ БАСТУЮЩИХ КЛОУМНЕЙ-НЕВЕРОВ.

Забастовка портных в производстве женской одежды в Нью-Йорке приводит к тому, что женщины в предвечерье получают поблажку работы.

В прошлом визитаж и модистка, что женщина старалась демонстрировать забастовку профессионализма способная в искусстве лагаторов против ривалов; темой забастовки старалась разбить ряды мировой демонстрации бастующих клоунов-неверов.

Но все же женщины не увеличались успехом. В прошлом понедельник, 26-го июля, была организована демонстрация, которая прошла успешно.

Демонстрация была так умело организована, что женщины не было и часу прихвачено и рабочие стрейминг радики проходили в районе расположения мастерских крупных дизайнеров и на его время ареста не было среди рабочих. Такая организованность в дисциплина рабочих с каждым днем порождает все новую и новую веру в то, что такая победа будет на стороне рабочих.

Но женщины 27-го июля организовали массовый митинг членов Р.П. Отдела, на котором ораторы ясно обрисовали картину положения настоящих забастовки, в то требовании, за которые рабочие борются. Были указаны и те условия, на которых женщины начали подписывать договор для улучшения положения семейств союзниц рабочих, а не покорных слобод. Показательно договор производится на русский язык и будет прочитан на следующем собрании членов Р. П. Отдела, а пока провозу главным пунктом с такой формой:

1) На следующем договоре женщины соглашаются, что каждый член комиссии, работающей в мастерской, будет работать при условиях, указанных в договоре.

2) Женщинам должны быть рабочие часы принадлежат и выходные. Женщинам должны быть выходные мастерские в те часы, как 14 оперетters (не включая цикл-мейкеры). Как указали, так и другие, являющиеся в их состав не должны исключать той работы, которая принадлежит основным работницам.

3) Во все время в мастерских должны быть членами-неверами с комиссией (фед. пред.), которые должны быть право находить за всеми отделениями в мастерской с целью, чтобы сделать работы договоров не были нарушены.

Представители комиссии должны иметь право пересматривать книги домов в любое время для удостоверения, что договор строго выполняется.

4) Рабочая неделя должна состоять из 40 часов, включая пять дней (суббота в воскресенье для отпуста).

5) Запрещается сверхурочная работа (оперетты) более 8 часов в неделю в двух часов в день, и совершенно запрещается между 15 января и 31 декабря в 15 мая и 15 июля.

6) Не разрешается для флипперов и пресер (портные и галландеры) удерживать наем, если не качество следующего состава работ: на пять флипперов 1 машина, на 8 флипперов 2 машины и на 10 флипперов 3 машины. (Пойстер флиппер в Бон-Ой Селвин машина).

Для пресерей: шесть пресерей 1 машина, 16 пресерей 2 машины, 26 пресерей 3 машины.

На машине должны работать флиппер (портные) и получать 15 дол. выше сдель, т. е. 63 дол. в неделю. Пресер (галландеры), работающий при наем, должны получать 30 дол. выше сдель, т. е. 72 дол. в неделю.

7) На следующем правлении рабочие должны получить разрешение: Вашингтон Бойфрел (Дель Рождения Бингитова), Мэрион Дель (Дель Воспоминания), Пиндентин Дель (Дель Независимости), Лейбор Дель (Дель Туризм), Христос (Рождество), Золотая Дель (Дель выборов) на воле. Рабочие освобождаются от труда в Дель Нового Мам и Дель Колумба, но без вознаграждения.

8) Минимальная заработная плата:

Категория рабочих	Вара, катя
Декларер (изобр. нов. изд.)	75.00
Катер (защитный)	32.00
Самый-нейкер (обоз. раб.)	32.00
Омбродер	25.00
Флиппер (портный)	48.00
Флиппер наем, штур. и вола	40.00
Пресер (галландеры)	32.00
Сковер флиппер (при вола)	32.00
Сковер Бейстер	38.00
Драммер-нейкер	38.00
Омбродер в бузлер	42.00
Потом-гол-нейкер	1.50 за 100 деталей

9) При наем новых рабочих женщины должны иметь знакомство с новыми мастерами, как и в старым, как указано в договоре.

10) Женщинам должны быть ограниченное число контракторов (подрачников) для выполнения заказов.

11) Работа должна быть равномерно распределена между подрачниками и не рабочими.

12) Женщинам должны сбавлять работы работ не менее 36 недель в году, в весеннем сезоне 17 недель в осеннем 10 недель и для гарантии должны вносить залог.

13) Санитарно значим, фонд для безработных и другие социальные условия.

Секретарь А. М. Саксман

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 through the 1 per cent deduction taken from the 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 thoroughly and prompt reply sent. Unusual 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, Asst't to the Chairman

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

Strike Information

CUTTERS WILL HOLD REGULAR MASS MEETING EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT 2 P. M. IN ARLINGTON HALL. The next meeting will take place Wednesday, August 4th. Apply for all information to Local 10's vice-chairmen who are stationed in your respective strike halls, a list of which is to be found below.

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 for any information.

ARTHUR WEINSTEIN	Stuyvesant Casino
LOUIS BROWN	Clinton Hall
LOUIS GOLANSKY	Laurel Garden
ISIDORE BALTER	Jefferson Hall
MILTON CIVIN	Great Central Palace
NATHAN SAPERSTEIN	Hennington Hall
EMANUEL KOPP	Lenox Assembly Rooms
JACOB KOPP	Manhattan Lyceum
NATHAN J. ANSLEWITZ	Webster Hall
SAM ROSEN	Bryant Hall
ELIAS BASS	Odd Fellows Hall
MOE DIAMOND	Lafayette Casino

In line with the strict enforcement of every condition for the signing of an agreement, the Settlement Committee of the General Strike Committee in the cloak industry is proceeding slowly and carefully before finally attaching a signature to a pact.

The cloakmakers walked out on a general strike just about four weeks ago for limitation of contractors, guarantee of thirty-six weeks' work, the four-day week and such other demands as would place the industry on a sound basis and afford the workers an opportunity to make a decent living.

To Make Jobber Responsible, Paramount Task

The union declared the strike in the cloak industry with the sole end in view of making the jobber responsible for the industry. The bulk of the cloaks and suits manufactured is by the system of jobbing-submanufacturing. And the union came to the conclusion two and a half years ago that future agreements must make the jobber responsible for the conditions in the contracting shops.

Hence, the Settlement Committee proceeds very slowly and carefully in the signing of agreements. The hundred and fifty employers who, at the end of writing, that is, the early part of this week, filed application for settlement, gave, naturally, such information as seemed to them would warrant an immediate settlement.

The organization as well as the Settlement Committee, however, takes this information with a grain of salt. It makes a thorough investigation, particularly as to whether there is the least possibility that the firms applying for settlement are likely to work for jobbers. A number of applications have already been rejected for this reason.

The shops already settled, which numbered fifteen during the first two days of the week, were settled under the terms of the demands presented by the union to the employers. Some of these settlements have been made with some of the most prominent manufacturers, Salvatore Ninfo and David Dubinsky, chairman and secretary of the Settlement Committee, have under consideration a few jobbers' applications. These, of course, will not be settled unless every single condition is first complied with.

Cutters Secure Increases

Among the shops settled are about eight dress shops which formerly held agreements with the cloak department of the Joint Board. These firms

applied for settlement and were turned over to the dress department of the Joint Board and settled. Each cutting department numbers between six and eight men who formerly were employed forty-four hours per week and at wages of fifty-five dollars per week.

When these dress shops were settled and the workers were about to return to work, the cutters insisted that they would not go back unless they secured an increase of five dollars. They argued that the bulk of the dress shops were working under the forty-hour week for about three or four years and since their shops were signed up under the regular dress agreements they felt themselves entitled to an increase. The result was that the bulk of these members received a five dollar increase and only a few of them less.

Likewise, every one of the cloak and suit cutters returning to work upon the settlement of their shops received an increase in wages. This is in accordance with the demands presented which include an increase in wages. Every cutter immediately upon the settlement of his shop reports to the office of Local 10 and secures a working card.

Mass Picketing Held Often

In so far as the ranks of the strikers are concerned, they continue as solid as on the first day when the thousands of cloakmakers marched out of their shops in response to the call of the union. The first demonstration resulted in the arrest of over two hundred strikers, among whom were officers of the union. A complaint was lodged with the police commissioner, however, as a result of which the picketing last Monday was without incident.

Manager Dubinsky, in speaking to the cutters at one of their mass meetings of the effect on the employers of the mass picketing, said that it was rather peculiar that the jobbers who claim they are merchants who do not employ labor but merely trade in the finished product should appeal to the Governor of the state for intervention.

Dubinsky said that if there were any truth in the assertions of the jobbers then the strike should in no manner affect them and their appeal to the Governor is not necessary. This caused considerable laughter on the part of his hearers. Nothing more eloquent proclaims the responsibility of the jobber for labor conditions than his mad scurrying about to manufacture cloaks.

The work of the Settlement Committee is daily increased by the applications that come in for settlement. It was necessary for Manager Dubinsky to request Brother Nagler to assist him on this committee. Nagler's activities, however, are of a two-fold nature. He spends part of the day in going about the halls and talks to the cutters' vice chairmen as well as to the cutters.

The task of the Organization Committee being very important, since its duty is to thoroughly investigate each shop shop before recommending settlement, it keeps Samuel Perlmutter, one of the officers of this committee, very busy.

Striking Cloak Cutters Hold Mass Meeting

Another one of those crowded and rousing mass meetings of the striking cloak suit and reefer cutters, was held last Wednesday, July 28th, in Arlington Hall and was presided over by Louis Pankin. The meetings, it will be recalled, are held every week and are addressed, in addition to the officers of the local, by many speakers prominent in the labor movement.

The mass meeting of last Wednesday was addressed by Manager Dubinsky, Isidore Nagler, Norman Thomas of the editorial staff of the "New Leader", and the writer, Dubinsky and Nagler, in addition to dwelling on the issues of the strike, also rendered a report to the men of the strike situation as it stands at the present time.

As secretary to the Settlement Committee, Dubinsky stated that among other reasons why settlements are not proceeding as fast as the workers would like is that the employers appearing for settlement represent a type of shop that requires more than ordinary care in investigation. Among the incidents he related was one when he was informed that a "manufacturer" was impatiently waiting. Upon Dubinsky's admitting this "manufacturer" he recognized him at once as a member of Local 10. It is this very condition against which the union must guard.

The only manufacturers with whom the union will now settle are those who are in a position to guarantee the proper responsibility for the enforcement of the agreement. The increases which the union is demanding according to the new terms are also something which make settlements lag. Not only must these be raised to the present level but special wages must be secured for workers employed on special machines.

In the conclusion of his address to the cutters Dubinsky exhorted the men to keep the ranks united, reminding them that not only are they striking for themselves as workers, but they are striking for their families which number many thousands. The writer brought to the striking cloak cutters a message of cheer from the dress cutters and told them that they are also fighting their fight, for within a few months they will be faced with a similar problem.

Norman Thomas, striking at the root of the situation, said that the paramount task of the strikers is to bring order out of the chaos created in the industry by the dismembering caused by the jobbing-contracting system. He said that on paper the wages which the garment workers receive seem to be rather high. However, what nullifies these high wages is the fact that the average length of employment is but twenty-six weeks.

Only the limitation of contractors, the guarantee of thirty-six weeks' work and a forty-hour week will make the working conditions of the cloakmakers seem reasonable. Nagler also emphasized these points and said that a mere increase in wages will not solve the problem facing the cloakmakers.

Dress Cutters Discuss Trade Questions

Since the calling of the cloak strike regular membership meetings have been dispensed with as the cloak cutters hold their weekly meetings during the day. However, Manager Dubinsky at the last meeting of the Executive Board recommended that a meeting of the dress cutters be held as there were a number of problems that arose in view of the advent of the busy season.

This meeting took place last Monday, July 26th, in Arlington Hall. In spite of the small attendance, the discussion that followed the manager's report was lively and interesting. It concerned itself with questions of organization work, unemployment insurance, control of the shops and working cards.

The existence of some large open shops with quite a staff in the cutting departments and the need for organization work was a subject which was discussed at considerable length. Dubinsky reported the plans of the Joint Board and also spoke of the need of such work by the dress cutters. During the discussion a number of plans were suggested. However, the office had outlined a plan and announced its being put into effect. For obvious reasons details of the plans discussed cannot be given here.

On the subject of unemployment insurance, Dubinsky said that since the dress local unions had approved of the recommendation of the Joint Board to temporarily stop the collections of unemployment insurance, the office of the fund had worked out a plan by means of which it purports to pay out the money already collected.

DRESS CUTTERS CHANGE WORKING CARDS

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.

Dress Cutters, Unemployment Insurance Notice

In accordance with the decision of the union, the Unemployment Insurance Office is making arrangements to pay-out the moneys collected towards this fund. Applications have been mailed each dress cutter on which he is required to show where he worked and how long. All those men who failed to receive the applications are hereby notified to report to the office for the purpose of filling them out.

To Cutters Who Can Sing

Any cutter who has singing 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.

READ THE EDUCATIONAL PAGE OF JUSTICE which appears weekly. This will keep you in touch with the activities of our Educational Department which are free to you and your family.

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