

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

—Job 27:8

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. VIII. No. 32.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1926

PRICE 3 CENTS

Many Big Shops Settle in Phila.

President Sigman Addresses Strikers in Labor Institute—Wage Increases Granted Under New Agreement

As forecast last week, the strike in the Philadelphia cloak shops called out for the purpose of enforcing a new agreement in the local industry in place of the one which expired several months ago and has not been since renewed, shows signs of coming to an end within a short time. Three days after the walkout took place several of the bigger firms applied for settlement, and a number of them, including some jobbers, signed the new agreement with the Philadelphia Joint Board.

President Sigman Speaks to Strikers

President Morris Sigman reached Philadelphia from New York on Monday evening, August 2, in time to attend a meeting of the strike committee in the headquarters of the union. On the following morning at 11 o'clock President Sigman addressed a meeting of all strikers in the big hall of the Philadelphia Labor Institute, 8th and Locust Streets. He congratulated the Philadelphia cloakmakers on the splendid showing they have made in this strike and predicted its speedy and successful termination. Strikers Goo. Rubin and Joseph Damsky, local officers of the Joint Board also spoke.

Battle Suggests Parley in New York Cloak Strike

Chairman of Governor's Mediation Commission Proposes Negotiations Begin to Settle Strike Now—President Sigman States Union Always Ready for Peace on Terms of Permanent Removal of Abuses and Evils of Industry—Demonstrations, Mass Meetings and Mass Picketing Continue—Settlement Committee Makes Daily Progress—Jobbers Make Overtures to Submanufacturers' Association to Join Them in Fight Against Union.

Hillquit Hits at Designer Injunction Affidavits

Among the outstanding developments of the fifth week of the strike of the 40,000 cloakmakers in New York City, was the statement issued on Tuesday afternoon, August 3, by George Gordon Battle, chairman of the Special Mediation Commission, better known as the Governor's Commission, advising that negotiations for a settlement start now in the conflict between the workers and the employing groups in the New York industry. Mr. Battle's statement, in part, read as follows:

"I think it would be a very sensible thing for the various factors in the cloak and suit industry to start negotiations now before the season gets

further advanced and economic pressure makes it difficult to stay very point in the relations between the various factors in a calm and detailed way. The time is ripe to get to an understanding now. I hope, of course, that the factors may see fit to proceed to negotiations on the basis suggested by the mediators which studied the industry carefully for two years."

President Sigman's Comment

When this statement, which appeared in the trade press, was shown to President Sigman, he made the following comment:

"The Union is always ready to negotiate a settlement. The Jobbers' Association was the only group which defiantly ignored the demands of the (Continued on Page 2)

Clothing Workers of Europe Greet Cloak Strikers

Messages Received from Amsterdam and Moscow

President Sigman received in the course of this week two cables from Europe, one from the International Clothing Workers' Federation, with headquarters in Amsterdam, and another from the All-Russian Clothing Workers' Union, in Moscow, containing greetings to the New York cloakmakers now on strike. President Sigman read these messages at the meeting of the General Strike Committee last Tuesday, August 3, where they were vociferously acclaimed by the delegates. The cables read: "International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 3 West 16th Street, N. Y. "Executive Bureau of Federation follows with great interest big cloakmakers' strike. Greetings from European clothing workers to brave comrades in New York. Hope you will have great success. "International Bureau, "Van Der Neeg, Secretary."

The cable from Moscow:

"International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, "Acclaim heroic fight of American garment workers. USSR clothing workers send fraternal greetings. Wish all strikers success. "ABRAMOV."

General Strike Declared in New York Raincoat Shops

Large Number of Shops Already Settled—40 Hour Week Granted—International Begins Drive to Unionize Boston Raincoat Shops—Vice-President Hochman Assigned for Task—Local 20 to Aid Financially.

The strike in the raincoat trade of New York City, for the introduction of the 40-hour week, was called out this Monday morning and brought the industry to a stop. The headquarters of the strikers are at Odd Fellows Hall, 58 Forsyth Street.

The strike, as a whole, save for a firm or two, will not be of long duration. The raincoat trade is nearly all organized and the response to the strike call was unanimous. In point of fact, sixty per cent of the firms in the trade had made applications for settlement before the strike was called out, and most of the remaining firms are ready to settle with Union and to grant the 40-hour week and wage increases wherever asked. The new agreement will, however, not be signed before Wednesday, after which the workers will begin to return to their shops.

International to Unionize Raincoat Trade in Boston

It will be recalled that shortly after the last convention, President Sigman undertook to help the Boston raincoat workers, at one time affiliated with the I. L. G. W. U. as Local 7 and afterwards transferred to the Jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, to become re-affiliated with the International. After several meetings with all concerned groups, the Boston raincoat workers were readmitted into the I. L. G. W. U. as Local No. 24.

Last Monday, August 2, President Sigman conferred with Vice-president Gingold and Brother Abraham Weingart, manager and secretary respectively of Local 20, concerning the ad- (Continued on Page 3)

I.L.G.W.U. Asked to Help English Miners' Delegation in Quest of Relief Funds in U. S.

Chairman Arthur Pugh of Trades Union Congress Wires President Sigman for Aid—Ben Tillet Accompanies Miners.

The general strike of the British miners, in force now for over three months, has received the support of organized labor the world over. The strike involves eleven hundred thousand workers in England's greatest single industry, and affects directly nearly four million human beings. That the strikers have been able to keep up this great conflict without practically any desertions from their ranks attests to the wonderful spirit of working class solidarity prevailing among them.

The English coal strikers have obtained a considerable amount of financial support from trade unions in the United States, through a special women's committee which has its office at 799 Broadway, and of which Miss Evelyn Preston is treasurer. Now, the

After several attempts in the last two years to organize the cloakmakers in the Toledo, O., shops, efforts which met with firm opposition on the part of the employers and with but lukewarm support from the work-

ers, the outlook today for unionizing that city for the I. L. G. W. U. appears quite encouraging. Unless the unforeseen occurs, it may reasonably be expected that within a short time Toledo will reappear on the Union's map as a well organized city.

The Toledo cloakmakers have been stirring in the last few months, trying to find a way of escape from the unbearable conditions in which they find themselves in their shops, after their local had been smashed three years ago in the bitter fight against anti-union labor employers who were fortified by sweeping court injunctions. Recently with the aid of the Cleveland Joint Board and its officers, Vice-president Kreindler and Abraham Katovsky, the Toledo workers succeeded in (Continued on Page 3)

Cloak Strikers' Concerts This Week

Music and Song to Enliven Strike Meetings.

Today, Friday, August 6, at 1 P. M. promptly, concerts will be given at Webster Hall, 11th Street near Third Avenue and Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton Street. At these concerts will appear I. Proznikoff, and G. Matusewicz, famous concertina virtuoso, who need no introduction to our members. Mme. Jean Broks, of the Milan opera who will sing in Italian, German and Russian; Miss Rose Malawitz, soloist of

the Jewish National Women's circle and well known for her interpretation of Yiddish folksongs; Mr. Samoil Chulsky, a tenor whose singing thrilled our strikers last Monday, Ray Porter Miller, young coloratura soprano who was enthusiastically received by our members at Union House last week, and others. Brother H. Welner, a member of the International Church, will (Continued on Page 3)

Cloak Strikers Begin Sixth Week of Battle Against Employers

(Continued from Page 1)

workers and refused to confer with the Union before this strike was called.

"The Union is ready to consider most of the recommendations made by the Governor's Commission in the scope of the negotiations. We believe, nevertheless, that these recommendations do not offer a solution for all the evils of this industry and we, therefore, insist on our entire program of demands.

"A strike is not a frolic, and the cloak workers are in this strike not

SETTLEMENTS CONTINUE WITH RELIABLE FIRMS

Nearly 50 firms settled to this date with the Settlement Committee of the Union, at the Cadillac Hotel headquarters. The committee is proceeding with utmost caution, signing contracts only with firms fully approved by the organization committee of the general strike committee, of which Brother L. Kaplan is chairman.

Despite the 200 applications from manufacturers and jobbers filed with the Settlement Committee, David Lubinsky, its secretary, warned that only a limited number are likely to be concluded, because there is no evidence that the remainder can give adequate guarantees of living up to union conditions.

During the week, the Industrial Council, in statements given out by its chairman, Mr. Henry H. Pinder, made several attempts to minimize the settlements being made by the Union, stating that only unimportant shops are being settled. Vice-president Louis Hyman, the chairman of the strike committee, met these at-

tempts by giving out a list of the settled firms which proved that the manufacturers who settled with the Union were all bona fide firms employing substantial numbers of workers. The Union, Brother Hyman said, was ready to settle with every reliable firm, big or small, considering applications in regular order, irrespective of the size of the applicant's shop, as long as it feels confident that they will abide by union conditions."

General Strike Committee Holds Two Meetings

The General Strike Committee held two meetings, on July 30 and on August 3. At these meetings, stock was taken by the main committee leading the strike of the various phases of the development of the conflict, and several matters of major importance concerning strike policy and tactics were decided upon.

At the July 30 meeting, at Manhattan Lyceum, the finishing touches were put on the text of the proposed agreement with the jobbers.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL HEAD SAYS STRIKE CALLED FOR "POLITICAL REASONS"

In line with the policy adopted by the representatives of the Industrial Council since the strike started, to misrepresent the purpose of the strike and to heap abuse upon its leaders, the chairman of the "industrial manufacturers' group, issued this week another broadside at the Union in a paid advertisement, which appeared in a section of the Jewish language press, charging the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union in precipitating the strike not for better wages or improved working conditions, but for the sake of conducting a "political or class struggle."

In reply to this charge, President Sigman made the following comment: "That this charge is totally unfounded need hardly be said. The cloakmakers demand limitation of submanufacturers, higher pay, responsibility of jobbers for work conditions in the shops of their submanufacturers, a 40-hour week and a guarantee of 36 weeks employment in the year. If Mr. Pinder can succeed in convincing any person of average intelligence that these are demands of a political nature and not for the improvement of working conditions, he will have achieved a stupendous feat.

That Mr. Pinder and his associates are clearly at a loss to locate an "issue," which would explain their absurdities in meeting fairly and squarely the demands of the cloakmakers is further evidenced by his charging the International Union with "communist propaganda." He supports this by pointing out that Messrs. Foster and Gitlow have addressed strike meetings of the cloakmakers,

Mr. Pinder knows quite well that strike meetings of cloakmakers in former years have also been addressed by speakers of various shades of political opinion and alignment—pure and simple trade unionists, Socialist, Democrat, Communist—but that the International as a body is not committed to any preferred set of political beliefs. We fear, that this resorting to disingenuous accusations by Mr. Pinder and his associates will only weaken their case before the fair-minded and fact-seeking public.

Mr. Pinder's "appeal" to President William Green of the American Federation of Labor to step into this strike and settle it, is of a kind with the rest of his statement. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has a legitimate part of the American Federation of Labor for the past 25 years, and adheres to its general program of economic activity. The American Federation of Labor is fully conversant with the underlying issues which brought the workers in the cloak industry out on strike. The International Union and the Cloakmakers Joint Board, under their autonomous rights within the Federation, are waging this strike for sanity and orderliness in the cloak trade of New York City along legitimate trade union lines.

It would be far more logical and realistic for Mr. Pinder and his associates to face facts and begin negotiating with the representatives of their workers on the basis of the full program of the Union's demands as submitted at the first conference with the Industrial Council."

out on Friday, July 30, with a statement in which they made an open bid for the support of the submanufacturers' association in the fight against the Union, in return for which they promised the submanufacturers the recognition of the principle of "minimum cost production."

When asked to comment on this statement, President Sigman said that the strikers can only see in this flotation of the jobbers by the submanufacturers further evidence that the strike hurts them very much and that

INJUNCTION AFFIDAVITS SHATTERED BY HILLQUIT'S ARGUMENT BEFORE JUDGE CRAIN

The injunction hearing against the designers' local and the International Union, postponed from last week by Justice Crain, in order to allow full opportunity to both sides to present their case, was resumed this Monday morning, August 2, in Justice Crain's chambers, 51 Chambers Street. Morris Hillquit and Morris Rothenberg appeared for the designers' local which is charged with intimidation.

An affidavit, introduced by counsel for the Designers' Mutual Aid Association in an attempt to have made permanent an injunction against the designers' union preventing picketing, was characterized as spurious by Morris Hillquit, counsel for the defendants. A photostatic copy of an anonymous letter sent by special delivery to Jacob Seinfeld, a member of the designers' association, threatening to give him "the works" if he didn't quit scabbing and purporting to come from the strike picket committee, was considered by Judge Crain as "an obviously disguised hand of a man of education, trying to write like an unlettered cloakmaker."

In his argument before Crain, Mr. Hillquit argued that the complaint "be dismissed on the ground that it is made in the name of a membership corporation, which could not possibly be an injured party. The complaint, he added, was the complaint of several individual members and was not binding on the entire membership. He warned that the court would create a precedent by issuing an injunction on behalf of a number of persons not at all affected by the alleged injuries.

the jobbers find themselves in a pinch. "If the jobbers would take the trouble to read a page or two of former cloak industry history, they would quickly realize that it would be far better for their own welfare and for the welfare of the industry, if, instead of employing blind obstinacy, they would meet the fair demands of their workers. In a spirit of industrial sanity and a sincere desire to mend the ill which are harassing so badly the cloak industry of our city," he added.

Judge Crain asked Hillquit to submit his authorities on this point calling it a fine point of law.

Hillquit, despite argument by Wm. Klein, counsel for the plaintiff, declared the union did not countenance violence, and maintained that all violence to date had been committed by hired gangsters of the employers. Hillquit charged Klein with seeking, indirectly, by trying to prevent all picketing, to deprive the workers of the right of lawful assembly and the use of persuasion. This was aimed at breaking the strike, the only way it can be done, Hillquit complained.

Judge Crain directed counsel to submit reply briefs within a week, taking the case under advisement until that time.

Mass Picketing and Arrests Continue

Last Monday morning, August 2, another large-scale picket demonstration, in which no less than 10,000 workers took part, was carried out in the cloak and suit district. The police, directed by Captain Carmody of the West 30th Street station, made 41 arrests charging the detained picketers with disorderly conduct and obstructing traffic. The strikers, however, were quickly released by Magistrate Brodsky, who was not impressed with the alleged dangers of peaceful picketing.

These arrests were later denounced by the leaders of the strike as strike-breaking work. Among those arrested, but later released, were Charles Zimmerman, Joseph Boruchowitz and Abe Zirlin, leading officers of the strike committee.

MASS MEETINGS TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

A series of mass meetings of striking cloakmakers were held on Tuesday and Wednesday beginning one o'clock in the afternoon.

The Tuesday meetings were held at Lenox Assembly Hall, Manhattan Lyceum, Hennington Hall, Clinton Hall, Arlington Hall, Great Central Palace, Jefferson Hall and Lafayette Casino. Among the speakers were Morris Sigman, President of the I. L. G. W. U., Louis Hyman, David Dahinsky and others.

The Wednesday meetings were held at Webster Hall, Bryant Hall, Stuyvesant Casino, La Guardia, Victoria Hall and the Brownsville Labor Lyceum. A special meeting for designers was held at the Grand Opera House, 23rd Street and 8th Avenue; a special meeting for cutters at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place. The Wednesday speakers included James Onal, Morris Sigman, Ben Gitlow and Louis Hyman.

Concerts will be given Friday at Webster and Clinton Halls. Those on the program will include Mlle. Sirocha, Lazar Fried, Henrietta Schultze, Samuel Goldenberg, Martin Wolfson and others.

No Shops Lost in Out-of-Town Zone

Despite frequent arrests out of town the strikers' out of town committee, through Jacob Halpern, Chairman, is

able to report that hardly does a non-union shop attempt to rear its head that it is promptly shut down. This week six shops were arrested in Morristown, N. J., and fined \$2 apiece but not until a shop had been closed down. Three strikers were arrested in Orange, N. J., but a shop there was closed. Another shop was shut down in New Brunswick. As a result of union activities here, four men were arrested and held for the grand jury, charges of assault were branded as absurd. A cloak shop was also closed in Summit.

It is generally admitted in the garment industry that the success of the union in preventing the operation of nonunion shops outside Greater New York will be the greatest determining factor in bringing the jobbers, who control 75 per cent of the industry, to terms.

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JOBBERS START OVERTURES TO LINE UP SUBMANUFACTURERS AGAINST STRIKERS

For the first time since the strike in the cloak industry was called out on July 1, the jobbers, speaking thru one of their influential leaders, came

Raincoat Strike Nearly Settled

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 of unionizing the Boston raincoat territory and the calling of a strike of these workers in that city. Local 26 at once transferred a substantial amount of money for this purpose to Boston, and President Sigman assigned Vice-president Julius Hochman, international representative in the Boston district, to undertake this work.

Brother Hochman left for Boston the same day and, from reports which already have reached this office, started in earnest to tackle the situation. Meetings with the raincoat makers will soon be held in Boston, and letters notifying them of the Union's intentions and demands will be forwarded to the Boston raincoat employers.

Police Prevents Raincoat Workers' Meeting in Stoughton, Mass.

A meeting of 150 raincoat workers employed in several shops in Stoughton, Mass., scheduled to take place last Friday night, July 30, was stopped arbitrarily by the local police after they closed without warrant the assembly hall and dispersed the work-

ers. The meeting was called by the raincoat workers' local of Boston and was to be held under the auspices of the Boston Joint Board.

Vice-president Hochman at once got in touch with a local attorney and engaged him to protect the rights of the workers against the encroachment of the local raincoat bosses and the police. Another meeting of raincoat makers will soon be held in Stoughton and steps will be taken that this meeting is not interfered by the local police.

Shop Stopped in Long Branch, Staten Island and Connecticut Towns

As we go to press, we received the information from Secretary Wenglar of Local 26 that several raincoat shops were stopped off by the striking raincoat workers in Staten Island, in some near-by Connecticut cities, including a large non-union factory in Long Branch, N. J. The raincoat workers of New York are receiving the cooperation of the Eastern Department of the I. L. G. W. U. and its manager Vice-president Halperin in their out-of-town work.

Toledo Cloakmakers Making Headway

(Continued from Page 1)
 forming a large enough union group to organize a local. The International Office gave them back their old charter, No. 67.

Old Local Comes to Life
 The new local has grown remarkably fast for the short time it has been in existence. Nearly all the operators, among them some of the oldest and best known workers in the local trade, belong to it, and efforts are being made to enroll into it the cutters, finishers and the helpers. During the last few weeks several meetings of the local were held, at which the question of work conditions in the shops were taken up for discussion, as the workers are beginning to feel that they are numerically strong enough to start negotiations with the employers.

President Sigman Goes to Toledo
 In response to an urgent invitation sent by the local workers and by Vice-president Kreindler of Cleveland, President Sigman left last Friday, July 30, New York City for Toledo to attend meetings arranged by Local 67 for the discussion of their immediate problems. President Sigman spent two days in Toledo, from July 31 to August 2, and took part in two executive board meetings and spoke at a general meeting of all the members on Saturday night, July 1. He brought back the report that the Toledo cloakmakers are very enthusiastic for their rewon organization and that their active workers, among whom are cloakmakers who have been with the Union for the past twenty years, are made up of fine fighting material. Besides President Sigman,

Vice-president Kreindler and Brothers Katovsky and Louis Flend, now of Cleveland and formerly an active officer of the old Toledo local, spoke at the meetings.

Big Shop Recognizes Union Conditions
 At the meeting of the executive board of Local 67 on Sunday morning, August 1, a committee was appointed to meet the heads of the firm of Cohen, Frielander & Martin, the largest cloak shop in Toledo, and to discuss with them revision of wage schedules, work hours and the Union's representation in the shop. Vice-president Kreindler promised to stay over in Toledo and to accompany the committee.

The committee met the C. F. & M. firm on Monday afternoon and found the firm willing to listen to the reasonable requests presented to it. After a conference which lasted three hours, Vice-president Kreindler wired President Sigman that the firm granted the following demands: A joint price committee to consider all wage claims and to adjust them to the satisfaction of all parties; recognition of shop and department chairmen and of a shop committee; forty-four hours of work instead of the much longer work-week prevailing now. The resettlement of prices is to take place at once, this Saturday and Sunday.

Encouraged by this initial success, the Toledo cloakmakers will now proceed with their organizing activity until every cloak worker in town is a member of the Union and regular union standards are introduced in all shops and agreements are eventually signed with all firms.

Cloak Strikers' Concerts This Week

(Continued from Page 1)

lead the audience in "Dubioushka". These concerts will be an artistic treat. We appreciate the importance of music to strikers. An army must be cheerful and fight happily if it is to succeed. Concerts will begin in Webster Hall, and Clinton Hall at 1 P. M. sharp. We ask the strikers to be on time.

The Speakers and Entertainment

Committee together with our Educational Department arranged concerts in various halls this week for the striking cloakmakers. Concerts were given on Monday, August 1 in Bryant Hall and Manhattan Lyceum. The Bryant Hall concert was exceptionally fine, and of high artistic standard. The members enjoyed it immensely.

Due to unfortunate circumstances some of the artists scheduled for Manhattan Lyceum did not appear, as they did not come on time. They were out of town, and the train arrived too late for the concert. The committee hopes to compensate the strikers who meet in Manhattan Lyceum by arranging for them another concert with the same artists who will make every effort not to disappoint them again.

The artists who appeared last Monday were Ludmila Toretzka, soprano, Abraham Ben, violinist, Martin Wolfson, tenor, Marcus Perper, pianist, Samuel Chibulaky, tenor, Hyman Rensin, violinist. They were very generous giving encore after encore to the appreciative audience. Hyman Rensin, Musical Director of Pioneer Youth Camp, came to New York especially to participate in this concert. He received a special ovation when the audience was told that he is the son of Brother Rensin, a member of Local No. 2.



MME. JEAN STRAKA WILL SING FOR STRIKERS TODAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6
 Mme. Jean Straka has consented to participate in the concerts for the strikers which are being arranged by the Speakers and Entertainment Committee, together with our Educational Department, for today, Friday, August 6 at 1 P. M. sharp.

Mme. Straka appeared in opera in Milan, Italy, and in many European capitals. She made her first appearance in America at Carnegie Hall as soloist with the Chorus of the Jewish National Workmen's Circle. Mme. Straka is coming specially from her vacation to sing for our strikers.

Waldman & Lieberman LAWYERS

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British Labor Appeals for Miners' Aid

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 of collecting funds for the striking miners on a large scale. Accompanying this commission are Ben Tillett, labor leader and member of Parliament, who was appointed by the British Trades Union Congress, and Ellen Wilkinson, Labor member of Parliament, representing the Women's Committee for the Relief of the Strikers Families of England.

The delegation of the British miners, now on its way to the United States, while in this country will receive cordial cooperation from the heads of the American Federation of Labor. Last Monday, President Morris Sigman of the International Union received a cablegram signed by Arthur

Pugh, chairman of the British Trades Union Congress and Walter Citrine, secretary, calling upon the I.L.G.W.U. to give the delegation all possible aid during its sojourn in the United States. The cable reads as follows: "International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union,

3 West 16th St., N. Y.
 "British Trades Union Congress appointed Ben Tillett to accompany miners delegation to America to collect funds. We trust you will render them all possible assistance. Communications should be addressed to Ben Tillett in care of President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.
 "ARTHUR PUGH, Chairman.
 "WALTER CITRINE, Acting Sec'y."

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JUSTICE

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MORRIS SIGMAN, President A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer
 MAX D. DANISH, Editor

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EDITORIALS

THE SECOND MONTH OF THE CLOAK STRIKE

The beginning of the second month of the great cloak strike New York finds the contending sides apparently in the same position as on the day the strike went into effect, July 1st. The jobbers' group, the Merchant Ladies' Garment Association, still persists in refusing to assume responsibility for work conditions in the shops of its submanufacturers. The association of the "insiders", the Industrial Council, is just as unwilling to confer with the Union on the full program of demands submitted to them. The strikers, of course, are determined not to yield an inch of ground until their terms are met.

So much for surface indications. A closer analysis of the strike situation, as it develops from day to day and from week to week, would, however, disclose that the general walkout of the New York cloakmakers has made remarkable progress. The strike is beginning to hurt the employers—manufacturers and jobbers alike—and they are showing plentiful signs of it. As we predicted in these columns only a few days after the cloakmakers quit their shops at the call of the Union, the gentlemen who so nonchalantly and with an air of contemptuous bravado turned a cold shoulder towards the fair and just demands of their workers before the strike and soon after it broke out, are beginning to talk, and some of them loudly enough to give the unmistakable impression of despair if not defeat.

For the first four weeks, as developments move in a strike of such dimensions, this is a substantial achievement. The cloakmakers have succeeded in forcing their employers to come out in the open; they have succeeded in making them yell for help, and that is a healthy sign, as far as the strikers are concerned.

These lusty "appeals" for aid—by the jobbers and the "inside" manufacturers—have taken two different forms. The Industrial Council has, from the first week of the strike, embarked on an advertisement campaign in the section of the Jewish press that is sympathetic to the employers' cause, in which they exhorted the workers employed in their shops to repudiate their leaders and to force them to settle with the Industrial Council on the bosses' own terms. In these advertisements, supplemented by series of letters sent to the homes of the strikers, the leaders of the Union are roundly denounced, the shops of the "inside" manufacturers are portrayed as miniature paradises, and their owners as near angels, whose chief concern and worry is the welfare of their workers.

It is utterly impossible for us to conceive that the Industrial Council is so light-mindedly advised to believe that they can make any headway among our strikers by this sort of propaganda. If they have learned anything at all through all these years of contact with their workers and with the Union, they should know that such an attempt to talk to the strikers over the head of their organization and to deride or besmirch their leaders can have but one effect, namely, to convince our members even deeper that their cause is just, that their leadership is honest and fearless, that the strike is having the right effect on the employers, and that they are fighting a winning, victorious battle.

The jobbers, on the other hand, after a silence of four weeks, are now launching a verbal offensive in the trade press in a different direction. The jobbers, it appears, have been deeply peeved by the attitude of the submanufacturers in this strike, who have so far maintained an attitude of sensible neutrality in having realized the wisdom of forbidding their members to engage in strikebreaking attempts. The jobbers, it would seem, have counted a great deal on the submanufacturers to help them break this strike. Obviously, they must have relied upon the contractors, their pliant and subservient tools for many years past, to help them carry out their scheme of organizing a widespread net of scab shops throughout the Greater City that would meet a great portion of their needs during this walkout.

The neutral attitude of the submanufacturers, however, has spoiled their well-laid plans. And now, after they have failed to obtain any material results in other markets, as all reports from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and even Cincinnati confirm, the jobbers are resorting to different tactics. They are abandoning their high-handed methods and cajolery and are now "appealing" to the submanufacturers to join them in the fight against the Union and the cloak workers. Now, that they see that the strike cannot be regarded just as a pleasant vacation gift, they are attempting to

secure the submanufacturers' association into an alliance against the Union by forecasting that in case the Union's program wins, their association would go out of existence.

This siren song of the jobbers, which is so clearly a cry of despair, we believe, comes at too late an hour to deceive the submanufacturers, whose memory is probably long enough to recall the reckless disregard with which they have been treated in the past by the jobbers individually and collectively. As far as the strikers are concerned, in this sudden outburst of fraternal feeling of the jobbers toward the submanufacturers, they can read only a plain indication that the jobbers are beginning to feel the pinch of the strike pretty badly.

The strikers know equally well that the threat of the jobbers and of the "inside" manufacturers that they would rather lose this season than concede the terms of the Union, is utter piffle. They have heard this talk during the early weeks of the conflicts of 1916, 1919, 1921 and 1924, only to have later reached a settlement wholly satisfactory at that time to the strikers.

The cloakmakers are confident that they will win this strike and introduce sanity and orderliness in their chaotic and wasteful industry. It may take many more weeks before the jobbers and manufacturers are brought to see the soundness of the Union's terms; the strikers are prepared for it. The two hundred and fifty million dollars' worth of cloaks manufactured each fall in the New York market cannot be manufactured in any other market. Newspaper propaganda, advertisements and tons of "love letters" sent by the manufacturers to the strikers cannot blind the vision of our workers or divert them a hair's breadth from their fighting course. The cloakmakers will not return to the shops until their industrial program is fully achieved and decent work standards are permanently and securely established in every factory where cloaks are made in New York City.

THE CLOAK STOPPAGE IN PHILADELPHIA

The stoppage of the Philadelphia cloakmakers which occurred last Thursday, involving about two thousand workers and sixty-shops, is not expected to be a prolonged strike. It was undertaken principally as a move to get the manufacturers, contractors and jobbers in the local cloak market to renew the agreements with the Philadelphia Joint Board, which expired last February.

The demands of the Philadelphia Joint Board as embodied in the contract stress a greater measure of responsibility of jobbers for wages and work conditions in the shops of their contractors, and emphasize particularly penalties and securities that must be deposited by the jobbers and which may be forfeited in the event of agreement violations. There is a clause in the contract that enables the Union to ask for new security when the old is forfeited and to order the workers to stop production until such security is forthcoming. The new agreement also contains a guarantee that all gains and changes that might be introduced with regard to wages, hours of labor and work control in the New York market, are to be established in the Philadelphia shops after peace is concluded in the New York cloak industry, a practice which has been adhered to in the history of the I. L. G. W. U. with regard to all other cloak centers after every general strike in New York since 1916.

There is, however, one clause in the Philadelphia agreement which deserves special attention inasmuch as it affects a matter of great importance not only in that market but concerns the workers in nearly all centers where cloaks are manufactured. It relates to the raising of wages of all individual workers, especially the above-the-minimum workers, to the level of 1919, the year when week-work was first introduced in the cloak industry all over the country.

It is common knowledge that the wages of such workers in the last few years, in Philadelphia as everywhere else, owing to pressure of industrial conditions, on one hand, and to the migration of the workers from shop to shop and the arbitrary action of the employers, on the other hand, have been materially reduced. This has not only hurt the individual workers directly but has created sharp competition between shop and shop in the same line of work, making it possible for some firms to have their garments made up cheaper than in other shops, thus upsetting conditions and raising chaos and uncertainty in the trade.

According to the new arrangement, all above-the-minimum workers are to have their wages raised up to the standard they were receiving at the time wage scales were first fixed in Philadelphia as a result of the inauguration of the week-work system. To avoid "bargaining" when a worker is seeking to obtain a job, a provision is made that all workers are to have their wage rates affixed on their working cards, to act as a safeguard against any further attempts by some grasping employers to bring wage scales down in cases of individual workers.

We are confident that this attempt to equalize or, better, to standardize wages in the Philadelphia market will prove a success. It will be watched closely by cloakmakers in the other, larger, markets, who have also suffered in the past six or seven years from the same tendency to have their wages reduced when forced to change jobs from time to time. One of the evils of the jobber-submanufacturer system in the cloak trade has been this constant shifting of masses of workers from job to job owing to the mushroom, unstable quality of the "firms" where they are compelled to seek employment and a livelihood. It is, therefore, only reasonable to demand that when a worker is forced to change his job, that he is to get on his new job the same amount of money, whether he is a minimum scale or an above-the-minimum scale worker, that he received at his former place of employment.

This should become the ironclad law in the cloak industry.

Basic Industries in America

XIV. Clothing Industry

The clothing industry is, even more than most so-called "industries," really a number of separate trades and industries with varying characteristics. It is a group of industries which have certain family relationships.

The largest main divisions are those of men's clothing and women's garments. Men's clothing in turn has several branches, such as suits, trousers, overcoats and topcoats, boys' overcoats and reefers, boys' suits and trousers, overalls. There are numerous grades and ways of doing business in each of these branches. Women's garments include even more sharply distinguished branches, such as suits, skirts and cloaks, shirt-waists, blouses and dresses, undergarments and petticoats. The unions in the clothing and garment industries often extend their organization work to cover other trades not strictly a part of the industry, such as men's shirts and collars, and corsets.

According to the United States Census, the men's clothing industry—exclusive of contract shops—had in 1923 about 7,744 establishments in the United States, with an average of 154,000 wage-earners, who were paid during the year \$184,684,469. The cost of the materials used was \$579,820,240, the value of the products turned out was \$1,105,116,203. The difference between the two—which includes the amount spent in wages, salaries, profits, rent, interest, insurance, taxes, etc.—in other words, the amount divided chiefly among those directly dependent on the industry, was \$526,095,963. Wages took about 35 per cent of this sum. Contract shops numbered 1,863, had 42,610 wage-earners, paid them \$60,667,489, expended \$5,783,632 for materials and fuel, received \$73,589,528 for their work, and therefore had \$67,814,846 to divide among those in the trade, of which the wage-earners received 72 per cent.

Women's clothing establishments in 1923, exclusive of contract shops, numbered 5,456, had an average of 112,132 wage-earners, paid them \$150,885,907, spent \$804,200,729 for materials, sold their product for \$1,361,272,646, and had \$558,971,917 to divide among those dependent on the industry, of which labor got 27 per cent. There were 1,590 contract shops with 21,063 wage-earners, who received \$25,656,152. These shops paid \$5,232,663 for materials and fuel, received \$45,411,189 for their work—and had to divide among those dependent on the industry \$40,178,526, of which labor was paid about 60 per cent.

Certain important general characteristics of the industry may be seen in these figures. The first is that the average plant is small in comparison with many other industries. This is more true of the women's industry than the men's. In the men's industry, the average is slightly less than seventy-five wage-earners per factory, omitting the contract shops while in the women's the average is between twenty and twenty-five. Another characteristic is that a large part of the work, particularly in the women's industry, is done by contractors who do not deal directly with the retail trade and have very little investment. Competition in the clothing industry is extraordinarily keen—there is nothing approaching a monopoly.

The smallness of many of the establishments, the prevalence of contract work, the ease with which employers can start up and go out of business again, make the industry one of rapid change and confusion. This is increased by two other factors—the seasonal character of the employment, and the rapid shifting of styles and

fashions—so that not only individual employers, but even whole branches of the industry may be subjected to great and unpredictable changes of fortune.

On the whole, the men's industry is more stable than the women's. It contains a fair number of large and growing establishments selling advertised goods, and handling the whole process from cloth to finished product. The women's industry contains some such "inside shops," but a large part of its trade is in the hands of jobbers, who do little or no manufacturing themselves, and have their work done by submanufacturers and contractors.

These things make it hard for anyone to control the industry and have often in the past led to sweatshop conditions. Labor's difficulties have also been increased by the fact that there is little monopoly of skill in the industry; it can and does draw largely on untrained workers such as women from the home, and for many years it had an almost inexhaustible surplus of labor supply in immigration. The task of organized labor in the clothing industry has, however, been facilitated in certain other ways, chief of which is, perhaps, that on account of the absence of large and controlling corporations, the financial resources of most of the employers and their power to resist the demands of labor are considerably less than in, say, the steel or textile industries.

During the past ten years the labor

organizations in the clothing industries have probably made more progress than any other branch of the labor movement in the United States. The membership of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the chief union in the men's industry, started in 1914 and increased from 28,000 in 1915 to 134,000 in 1923. The International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, with a membership of less than 2,000 in 1909, grew from 66,800 in 1911 to 51,200 in 1922. During 1920, the former union attained a membership of 177,000; the latter of 105,400. Hours and wages have also been markedly improved. In the men's clothing industry, for instance, hours have been reduced from fifty-four and sixty in 1911 to forty-four in 1925, while weekly earnings have, for many occupations, been trebled. In their efforts to control the industry for the general good, these unions have been pioneers not only in their own methods of organization and administration, but in such innovations as the impartial chairman, scientifically operated employment exchange, unemployment insurance, health and sanitary control, education, banking and housing.

The men's clothing industry is centralized principally in New York, Chicago, Rochester, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, St. Louis and a few Canadian cities. The women's industry exists in these cities and also in Cleveland.

Labor The World Over

A BIG INDUSTRIAL FIGHT IN NORWAY

IN Norway 50,000 workers have been locked-out since the end of April. Its importance to the Norwegian movement can be appreciated from the fact that it represents more than 30 per cent of the total membership of the unions affiliated to the National Trade Union Centre. It is moreover probable that the number will shortly be increased to 50,000.

The cause of the dispute is the demand of the employers for reductions in piece rates of from 30 per cent to 40 per cent, and an average reduction of 28 per cent in the wages of other workers. The demand was made on the occasion of the recent expiration of wage agreements, and is based on the appreciation of the Norwegian court of law and the fall in the cost of living figures. Not content with wage reductions, the employers also put forward a demand for holidays to be cut down from 8 to 4 days and from 12 to 8 days respectively.

In view of the excellent spirit in their own ranks, and the existence of agreements for mutual support between the Norwegian and the other Scandinavian organizations the locked out unions are in good financial position, and there is every hope that they will be able to bring to a successful conclusion the fight forced upon them by the employers.

GROWTH OF SWEDISH TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

DURING 1925 the Swedish Trade Union Centre has made most gratifying progress. The membership of the affiliated unions has grown by 24,280 or 6.7 per cent, from 350,337 to 364,617. The largest union is the metal workers with 70,998 members, and next in size come the factory workers union with 43,572, the railway workers' union with 33,254 and the paper workers' union with 26,125 members.

As the trade union headquarters in Stockholm had long been too small for the needs of the organization, the National Centre has now purchased a palatial building situated near the old headquarters, and has had it reconstructed to make it suitable for its new purpose.

DANISH NATIONAL TRADE UNION CENTRE MEETS

THE 165 delegates on the General Council of the Danish Trade Union Centre came together for their annual meeting in Copenhagen on May 10-11. The report on activities for 1925 shows that at the end of December there were affiliated to the National Centre 50 unions with 2,144 branches and a total membership of 239,704. This represents an increase of 2,681 members during the course of the year. As the largest affiliated union, the Danish Factory Workers with 85,000 members, has announced its intention of disaffiliating on November 1st of this year, a resolution was passed deploring the decision and urging the union in question to reconsider it. At the same time unions at present unattached to the National Centre were urged to become affiliated.

The General Council decided to make a grant of 50,000 kroner weekly for the assistance of the British strikers. Finally a resolution was passed expressing its support of the trade union movement with the policy of the labor government.

THE AUSTRIAN TRADE UNIONS IN 1925

THE Austrian National Trade Union Centre has just published its report for 1925, from which it may be learned, among other things, that during the year in question the trade union struggle has entered on a new phase. Up to 1924 the whole union struggle has entered on a new phase. Up to 1924 the whole industrial and trade union side of the life of the

Woman, Labor M.P. Arrives to Help British Miners

The second woman member of the British Parliament to arrive is here today in the person of Ellen Wilkinson, Laborite. In contrast to her predecessor, Lady Astor, who has come for a vacation in the fashionable society colonies of Maine and Rhode Island, Miss Wilkinson will, after a conference with President Green of the American Federation of Labor, make a bedside for the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

"This is no joyride or pleasure trip we are on," said Miss Wilkinson on her arrival. "As the American say, believe me, we would be a fine crowd if we did not come to make this trip as economical as possible in view of the fact that the Miners' Federation of Great Britain is paying our expenses."

"I hope the Americans will not get the idea that we have come here to unburden ourselves of the miners' troubles. Nothing of the sort. We will not discuss the merits of the miners' case at all. Please make this clear. But we will plead for help for the miners' wives and children, especially the most serious of our contacts with President Green we will be guided by his advice."

Miss Wilkinson's quarters on the Berengaria were in strange contrast with those of Lady Astor, who, accompanied by maids, had an upper deck suite on one of the finest liners, and when she sailed there were banks of flowers which filled half of one of her cabins. Miss Wilkinson had an inside stateroom which she shared with several other women down between the decks. As for flowers, she had let it be known that at present they are purely a luxury and that if any of her friends had a desire to send bouquets they were to forget the flowers and send the money to swell the fund for aiding the miners' families.

Miss Wilkinson is accompanied by Ben Tillett and A. Purcell, who, with her, comprise the miners' ad delegation of the Trade Union Congress, and by Robert, treasurer of the Durham miners, Harris, treasurer of the South Wales miners, Jones, secretary of the Yorkshire miners, and McKenna, secretary of the Scottish miners' federation.

Austrian people was dominated by the cost of living figures. Collective agreements were drawn up for whole groups of industries together, but with the stabilization of the currency this method has been abandoned.

The struggle of the trade unions to get on a sectional form now that wage-agreements are made applicable to one branch of an industry only instead of applying to the whole of one or more industries and varying automatically with the movements of the cost of living index. As a result, 1925 has produced an extraordinary crop of wage movements. It is a striking tribute to the strength of the trade unions that very few of the many conflicts have been unsuccessful, not one wage movement completely failed, and not a single strike collapsed.

Nevertheless it was not to be expected that the unions could escape the effects of the severe economic depression and the terrible unemployment. In 1919, the first post-war year, they had 373,351 members. They reached their highest point in 1922 when the membership had grown to 850,394, after which a decline set in to 678,376 in 1924 and 642,384 in 1925. These figures do not, however, include unemployed members who have lost their contributions saved and have remained loyal to their union.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



Extracts from a Review

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

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

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

(Continued from last week)

They have, furthermore, never lost sight of the fact that our social order is not something which is constantly being reshaped and transformed. Moreover, he has seen that in this process of change and readjustment—in the attempt which enlightened peoples the world over were making to evolve a better social order—organized labor, if properly prepared morally and intellectually, was destined to play an increasingly important part. In other words, she has seen clearly that labor must be trained if it is to grasp the opportunity awaiting it and do its full share in helping to create a world order in which society will be organized on a more cooperative basis, where love and fellowship will replace selfishness and hate, where economic and social justice will prevail, and where the welfare of all mankind rather than that of the few will be the aim of all human activity. In this connection it is important to note that she realized that the mere accumulation of facts was not enough and that Workers' Education, if it were really to fulfill its purpose, should develop on the part of the worker a social conscience and a sense of responsibility to the labor movement.

Finally, we have from the very first insisted that Workers' Education should not be confined to the classroom, that it should be administered on a democratic basis, and that it should be financed by the workers themselves, either through their local or international unions. They have taken this three-fold stand largely because they believe that the educational work should reach as many as possible and that every worker should feel some sense of responsibility for its conduct and support.

Although the curriculum is well weighted with the social sciences they are by no means the only subjects given. The founders of the University wisely recognized the fact that the worker is, like every other human being, interested in the finer things of

life and is endowed with the irresistible human desire for play, joy and happiness. Accordingly they included, among other things, courses in literature, psychology and public speaking. The instructors who are almost without exception specialists in their fields prepare outlines of each lesson which are mimeographed and a copy given to each student. These contain not only the more essential facts, but questions designed to stimulate the students to further thought. In 1923-1924 the Educational Department began publication of these outlines in booklet form in order that they might be more widely distributed and thus be made available for the use of other labor organizations. Text books on all subjects may be purchased by members of the Union through the Educational Department at wholesale prices. The work at the University usually begins in November and continues through March. Owing to irregular employment, the great demand on the workers' leisure, and the time necessarily spent in traveling, most of the classes are held on Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings. Class attendance is, on the whole, very regular. When the work first began the women students far outnumbered the men, but today the registration is fairly evenly divided between men and women of all ages. The class work is, for the most part, conducted on a discussion basis, care being exercised to select teachers who understand the psychology of the worker and who are skilled in classroom discussion. The size of the classes varies. In the social sciences, where practically every one participates in the discussion, the numbers run from twenty to fifty; the classes in literature and psychology, where the lecture method is more frequently employed, sometimes number more than one hundred and fifty. Members of other unions are welcomed to the classes. One who has not attended a Workers' University class can little appreciate the terms of intellect, the enthusiasm for knowledge and understanding and the spirit of loyalty and gratitude manifested by these workers-students. From their ranks the International may well look for the leaders of a future day.

(To be continued)

Lectures at Unity House

The Educational Department which is arranging weekly lectures at Unity House during the summer has engaged Bernard J. Stern for Thursday, August 12th.

His subject will be "Inertia in Civilization." What are the factors in society which oppose the introduction of new ideas? How can we account for the survival of institutions and theories in science, government, economics, education and custom which have outlived their usefulness? The answer often given is "It's human nature." What is the "human nature" that resists change? The economic and social fac-

tors which determine how "human nature" acts against change, as shown by a study of many instances of conservatism, will be discussed.

The lectures arranged by our Educational Department so far have been most successful. Both instructors and audience have enjoyed them.

Last week, there were two lecturers at Unity House—Spencer Miller, Jr., Secretary of the Workers Education Bureau, who spoke on "The History of Civilization and Why Workers Should Study It"—and Mr. V. F. Calverton, editor of the Modern Quarterly, who spoke on "The Social Interpretation of Literature." The lectures were very successful and were received with a fine response on the part of our members at Unity. Questions and discussion followed the lectures.

Next week Thursday, August 12, Bernard J. Stern will discuss "Inertia in Civilization."

Little Lessons In Economics

By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN
Instructor in Economics, Brookwood

II. What Stands in the Way?

Security and plenty will not come of themselves. They will not come out unless we surmount certain obstacles, the first of which is the low productivity of the worlds industrial system. Radical speakers used to make us believe that "enough is produced if only it were properly distributed," but now we know that such is not the case. Even in the United States, the annual product is so low that even if it were rationed out with absolute impartiality it would be barely enough to give the whole population a decent living. There must be more production.

A realization of this fact (which is far more impressive for all the rest of the world than it is for the United States) makes us ready to raise the question why production is so scanty, why there is not enough to go around. This question cannot be answered save by a complete study of economics; but we may perhaps venture at this point the suggestion that perhaps the biggest reason is that mankind has never taken stock of the resources of the world and undertaken to administer them scientifically with a view to universal security and plenty. Everything runs at loose ends, without any comprehensive plan or purpose for the good of the whole. Even the labor movement has hardly begun, to think of the problem as a whole.

What stands in the way, then, of Security, Plenty, Freedom and Power for the workers (which should mean for everybody)? The first obstacle is lack of knowledge of resources and

possibilities. Till this shortcoming is got out of the way, there can be little progress toward the satisfaction of the workers' pressing desires.

"THE NEWER SPIRIT"

Mr. V. F. Calverton is the author of a volume called "The Newer Spirit". This book received a very enthusiastic reception from many critics and is considered one of the best books of its kind.

It deals with the following:
Shorwood Anderson.—A Study in Sociological Criticism.

The Impermanency of Esthetic Values.

Proletarian Art.
Fragments from a Critique of American Criticism.

The Wisdom of Three Critics: Woodberry, Spingarn, Sherman.

The Vaudeville Critic—H. L. Menken

Morals and Determinism.

The Great Illusion.

The Rise of Objective Psychology.

Art, Science and the Quantitative Conception.

Reflections on the Trend of Modern Psychology as Exemplified by Four Psychologists.

The price of this book is \$2.50, but through our Educational Department our members can obtain it at a much reduced rate.

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.

ORGANIZATION AND EDUCATION GIVES YOU POWER

ORGANIZATION gives you the POWER to make the WORLD A BETTER place to LIVE in. You HAVE YOUR UNION.

KNOWLEDGE will help you to use that POWER intelligently and effectively. YOU NEED KNOWLEDGE.

The union is growing more complex. YOU must grow in KNOWLEDGE if YOU want YOUR VOICE to count in its affairs.

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Local 89 Punishes Officer for Slander

Salvatore Amico, Found Guilty of Insulting Organization, Severely Reprimanded.

The Executive Board of Local No. 89, at its meeting of June 8th, took note of a sentence inserted in the appeal regarding the last general election of this local signed by Salvatore Amico and Calogero Stracusa in which they said: "We consider that this election is similar to the elections conducted under the present regime in Italy." The Executive Board ordered the Grievance Committee to institute a disciplinary proceeding against them.

Salvatore Amico, an officer of this local, though regularly summoned before the Grievance Board, failed to appear at either the meeting of said Committee of July 1st or at the meeting of July 14th, 1936. In a letter sent to the local he stated his reason for not appearing before said Committee, claiming its incompetency, stating that he is an officer of the Joint Board and consequently would only answer charges brought before the Grievance Committee of the Joint Board.

The Grievance Board of this local did not consider the communication sufficient to exonerate him from appearing in person before this Committee (this action is in itself a contempt) for the following specific reasons:

1. Salvatore Amico was elected Business Agent of Local 89 in the quota assigned to the Joint Board.

2. He received and receives the salary directly from this local.

3. He is not a District Manager, nor General Manager nor General Secretary-Treasurer of the Joint Board in which capacity he would be serving two or more locals at the same time as is prescribed in Section 8, of Article 11 of the Constitution of the International.

4. According to Article 39 of the Constitution of our local he is a member of our Executive Board.

5. At the last Convention of our International, it was decided in favor of the autonomy of the locals regarding the appointment or election of the officers to be assigned to the respective Joint Boards. Consequently the Constitution is considered amended in this respect.

The Grievance Committee therefore proceeded in the examination of the case according to Sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Article 11 of our Constitution.

Considering the decision of the Appeal Committee of the International dated May 27th, 1936, the Grievance Committee, after a due and thorough consideration of the complaint, unanimously decided that the phrase was not only insulting but totally groundless. This local has a liberal tradition, and its leaders have never at any time and since its beginning spared themselves in contributing to the success of their ability towards the success of the Anti-Fascist movement. As to the electoral methods of this local, it is well known that they are the most liberal any Labor Organization would sanction: in freedom of propaganda, in the right of control during elections and in the tallying of the votes. Of this right and freedom the opponents have made use and abuse during the last general elections. Such a liberty is only a myth under a Fascist regime. It is a grave insult and an act of supreme levity to accuse one's own organization of using Fascist electoral methods, since this Committee believes that the accusation of Fascism is one of the gravest insults that can be cast today at a Labor organization.

Though being of the firm belief that in every organization severe disciplinary measures are necessary against members who slander same, this Grievance Board was nevertheless lenient, being inspired by the liberal

traditions of our local, which at all times have been the guide for the actions of the past and the present administrations of our local. A similar offense would have merited the expulsion or suspension had it been judged by inquiring committees of political and economical organizations whether reactionary (such as the Fascist) or revolutionary (such as the Communist).

The Grievance Committee, therefore, decided to punish the offense of Salvatore Amico, augmented by his position as officer of this local and by his defiant action with a severe reprimand to be inflicted upon him at the general meeting of our local and to be published in the official organ of our International Union.

Such a punishment in the opinion of the Committee will be sufficient; to install in Salvatore Amico a higher and a more respectful opinion of his organization.

The Grievance Committee,

A. GRAZIANO, Chairman
L. GALASSO
J. EGITTO
A. RUGGIERO
M. APUIZZO, Secretary

The above judgment was ratified by the unanimous decision of the Executive Board in its meeting of July 20th. The Executive Board considering the insubordination of officer Salvatore Amico in refusing to appear before the legally appointed Committee of this local, decided that he voluntarily put himself out of services and took his action as a de facto resignation of his office, and his services are no longer required from July 24th.

LUIGI ANTONINI,
Gen. Sec'y of Local 89.

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ИТДЕЛ

НА ПУТИ К ПОБЕДЕ.

В прошлом номере "Джестс" было указано о том, что происходит среди бастующих польских и польско-русских рабочих в Нью-Йорке. Мы указывали на героизм наших рабочих, составляющих комитеты инициативы, обещавшиеся на предстоящих выборах нанести удар за ударом своим врагам и идти к победе.

Все, о чем мы говорили, не было преувеличено, а говорилось о существующих фактах, — все это сбывается.

Тот, кто хотя немного знаком с историей рабочего движения и более серьезно относится ко всякого рода событиям, тому не трудно сделать вывод, что должно произойти и малейший результат должен быть после столкновения двух борющихся сторон.

Но объясняя забастовку мы указывали, что не было никаких намерений дворов с помощью мирным путем, что забастовка неизбежна. Почему мы так говорим? А потому, что мы видим причину; с одной стороны несправедливое обращение рабочих, а с другой — зверский аппетит наших хозяев, все это вело к борьбе. Хозяева решили уничтожить организованность труда и драть с рабочих что угодно с своих мастеров, как со скотины, а рабочие с своей стороны решили прозвать за собой право на человеческую жизнь и указать хозяевам, что коммунары не животные, а люди — равные гражданам.

В настоящее время, наблюдая за ходом забастовки, за тем, что происходит в провинции, так же как и в самом Нью-Йорке, как растет коммунары духом, мы говорим, что победа доста-

жна быть на стороне организованных рабочих.

Некоторые, не будучи хорошо знакомы с характером производства текстильной одежды (хаути-индустрии) могут полагать, что вопрос: "Почему мы так упорно в победе рабочих и не объясняем им, заранее предсказывая победу рабочим?"

Нам необходимо за ходом забастовки в Нью-Йорке и в провинции в связи с этим вопросом указать, что мы не объясняем разницы, не объясним и теперь: прайвасеб, что армия, с каждым днем слабее и деструктивнее, уничтожается, тогда как наша армия с каждым днем крепнет и солидарность среди рабочих растет.

В провинции забастовка должна иметь достаточно много и раньше 10-14 недель в говорить не хотим с киноном о возможности диктатора, а в настоящее время, в течение всего дня труд, прайвасеб, хозяева, видя сплоченность рабочих в деморализации в своей среде, — свобод в провинции не могут найти, о них только говорят, а на самом деле и те бегут в Нью-Йорк и вступают в union, хозяева видят все это заговорили с законом побежденных и пошли на переговоры с киноном и стали поднимать диктор на тех условиях, которые выработаны рабочими. 200 фабриканти и даже крупные, включая дикторов (оптоном), прислали заявление, когда подписать договор с киноном.

Киноном строго следит, чтобы не быть обманутым и заключает договор только с теми, которые могут быть ответственны за договор, считают его не законом бунта, как было в провинции, а быть ответственными за все те условия рабочих в мастерских, которые они подписывают.

Из 200 фабрикантов, подписавших заявление, лишь подписали договор с более чем 40 фабрикантами.

Мы говорим о победе не потому, что 200 хозяев намерены подписать договор и 40 уже подписали, а что хозяева чувствуют свою слабость и снимают обязательства, что бросили вызов рабочим и рабочие, признав ошибку, отменили такой организационный барьер и честным отношением руководители забастовки что они этого не ожидали, что впервые провозгласили в истории коммунары забастовки (сплоченность вместо споров и принципов вместо самонадеянности).

Тот, кто настаивал только на победе рабочих, а не на скорей подписать договор с киноном. Об этом свидетельствуют масса фактов: хозяева, отрицание мастеров в провинции, лично "снимают" в Нью-Йорке и представляем киноном с просьбой подписать договор, обещают только выполнять условия киноном и за вопрос, что они намерены сделать со своими рабочими (своими), они признают, что рабочие они являются только тех, которые разорвет киноном. Если хозяева сами признают себя побежденными, то что им нам остается сказать? Мы, как и раньше, говорим с уверенностью: солидарность и сплоченность рабочих принесет победу рабочим.

Чем сильнее и теснее будут сплочены наши ряды, тем скорее забастовка сокрушит полую победу для рабочих.

Каукиерские фабриканти, хотя и жаждут к набравшему капитала, но не сумасшедшие люди и не дождут до того, о чем будут намерены рабочие. Каждый из коммунары фабрикантов по своей инстинктивной старается не сдаться до последнего дня, но как только обратится к нему о-малом, он не потерпит и дня и подпишет договор с киноном.

Рабочие это знают, и движут борьбу до конца. Рабочие требуют честности прав, они на пути к победе, а в борьбе обретут они право слова.

Секретарь А. М. Саймон.

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, 1936.

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. 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

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

Despite efforts on the part of the Industrial Council of the manufacturers' association to minimize the settlements made by the union with the inside manufacturers, the Settlement Committee was able to announce several additional agreements, bringing the total settlements to date up to over forty-seven.

Ranks of Strikers Grows

While at first glance it may seem that this number of settlements for the fifth week of the strike is small, nevertheless, when the demands of the union are considered and when it is remembered that these shops have been settled in accordance with them, that is, limitation of contractors, guarantee of thirty-six week employment and a forty-hour week, the number of settlements seems to be appreciable.

In this struggle the workers do not consider an increase in wages or the reduction of hours a victory. They are out on strike at the present time for more than this. They are out to reform the industry. They feel that in so shifting an industry as the making of cloaks the conditions to be wrested from the employers must carry with them some means of insuring the value of a reduction in hours and increase in wages.

As Manager Dubinsky pointed out to the masses of strikers before whom he spoke, only the guarantee of thirty-six weeks' work and the limitation of contractors can make the forty-hour week a real gain. Were the union to settle, the workers insist, only on a reduction in hours or an increase in wages without these other conditions, the trade would not be lifted from out of its rut to any degree.

Mass picketing continues weekly. If the employers have any doubt, as they seem to want to make it appear through leaders which the Industrial Council is distributing, that the workers do not know the cause of the strike and are not wholeheartedly behind the union, these doubts readily vanish at a glance at the enormous picket lines.

Communist Sheet Continues Subversive Propaganda

Nothing, not even a life-and-death battle in which the workers are engaged, can deter the communist sheet, "The Freiheit", from its pernicious and subversive propaganda. During the first few weeks of the strike this sheet was practically without food. It tried very hard to play its old tricks of creating discord within the ranks of the strikers. Its first attempt a few days before the calling of the strike, but it proved ineffective.

This sheet subsequently made several other attempts to create dissension, expecting to win by attacking the efforts of Local 10 and those who are not of its clique. It would create the sensational material that would attract the attention of the strikers. Fortunately, however, the cloakmakers were more interested in the strike and in the serious efforts of the union to elevate conditions and make it possible for them to earn a living in the industry upon which they are dependent for a livelihood than in the policies of the communist sheet and its insinuations and attempts at slander.

According to a report contained in the issues of this publication on Friday, July 30th, several cutters were caught scabbing. This incident was grasped as another opportunity to make insinuations against the local. It is the custom in normal times to live in times of strikes for the Joint Board and the various committees to notify the local of any infraction of the rules by any of its members, after

which the local at the opportune moment tries these men before the Executive Board.

Local Not Notified

In this special notice, up to the time of writing, the local had not been notified officially nor were any of the officers even unofficially informed of the actual facts with regard to the persons alleged to have been caught scabbing. "The first and so far only source from which the local gleaned this information," Manager Dubinsky said, "was from the Jewish communist organ, the 'Freiheit'."

"In its usual vituperative manner, the administration was dragged in as well as my name, in connection with the item concerning the scabbing incident. If the communist paper gets such information in advance and it is not found necessary to notify the local of such an occurrence, it is to be presumed, therefore, that the incident serves, rather a political purpose."

"Otherwise, it would follow the regular procedure: If anyone and no matter who, was found scabbing or committing any other sort of an offense, the office would be notified to that effect. In this particular case it should have been notified to the within the ranks of the local, scabs are operating under the guise of active union members. Hence, not only the officers but the members at large should know it. The organization is entitled to know the actual facts of such an occurrence. It is not the private property of any newspaper, but the serious business of the organization."

"However, although the local has not been notified and does not know the actual facts of the occurrence, nor who the mysterious people whom the newspapers mention to be the followers of the administration who have been caught scabbing are, nevertheless, if and when the case will be submitted to the organization, severe disciplinary penalties will be meted out to the extent of expulsion even, if necessary."

"Our local has a record of being strict in disciplining its members for committing any sort of violations, may they operate under the mask of communist socialists, or pure and simple trade unionists. We have expelled men prominent in the organization for acts against the interests of our local."

"We have punished members belonging to corporations, at least one of whom occupies a position of prominence within the ranks of the so-called 'lefts'. We will spare no one who acts contrary to the rules and interests of the union, especially one who scabs."

"And a scab is a scab, no matter under what 'ism' he is cloaked. This is a lesson that our friends ought to know or should learn to know, that the union is above politics and anyone who acts against it is an enemy of the union and should feel the sting of the law."

Executive Board Tenders Chairman Send-Off

A farewell send-off dinner was tendered to Brother Maurice W. Jacobs, chairman of the Executive Board, on Thursday evening, July 29th, in a Coney Island restaurant, on the occasion of his departure for Europe for a visit to his aged mother in Poland. There were present the entire executive board and officers of the local.

The dinner was characterized by Manager Dubinsky during the course of his address as being a novelty in that as a rule banquets by the various local unions in the past have been solely tendered to paid officials, while in the present instance the dinner

was tendered to one who may practically be classed as a rank-and-filer, since he is employed in a shop and his duties as an officer confine his activities to meetings.

Samuel Perlmutter was another surprise of the evening because of the excellent manner in which he acted as toastmaster. In introducing the various speakers, among whom were Brother Joseph Flash, Secretary-Treasurer of the Joint Board, a number of executive board members, as well as the president, Brother Nagler and Shapiro, brothers Isidore Nagler and the writer, Brother Perlmutter displayed a rare sense of humor by his apt characterization of the peculiarities of each speaker. The principal speakers of the evening were Dubinsky and the guest of honor, Brother Jacobs.

To him, Dubinsky said, it came as a surprise, though pleasant, when he was told informally that members of the board purposed to take up the question of a send-off dinner. However, he was gratified over the fact that such were the intentions of the Executive Board. The members of the board are subject to the same economic privations as regular members, being subject to unemployment. And when a dinner is tendered to this type of officer it shows a real feeling of brotherly spirit.

Jacobs, who was granted by the Executive Board a leave of absence for about eight weeks to make the trip, said during the course of his farewell remarks that while the executive board members are making a sacrifice in that being dependent upon the shop for a living they were subjecting themselves to discrimination by the employers, nevertheless, in the long run the sacrifice is worthwhile and the union is appreciative of the services they render.

Raincoat Workers Win Forty Hours

Following the concession by the raincoat manufacturers to the demand by the raincoat makers' union for the forty-hour week, the bulk of the workers engaged in the making of raincoats, after an organization without on Monday morning, August 2nd, at 10 o'clock, returned to work the latter part of the week under the forty-hour week. No other demands were made by the union besides the shortening of the working week. The stoppage took place for organization purposes.

Three locals are involved in this organization drive in the raincoat making industry. These are Locals 10, 26, the operators' and cementers' union and Local 25, the pressers. Manager Dubinsky has made arrangements to secure a complete checkup of all the cutters and that a cutter is placed in every shop before it is finally permitted to return to work. By Monday morning, August 9th, a majority of the shop will be at work and a controller, a member of Local 10, will be sent out on an investigation of the settled shops to make the check-up more thorough.

International President Praises Work of Cutters

It was a cheering crowd of cutters massed in the large meeting-room of Arlington Hall at their weekly strike mass meeting on Wednesday, August 4th, that greeted International President Morris Sigman, when he appeared on the platform to speak to the men on the issues of the strike. The meeting was presided over by Isidore Nagler. In addition to Sigman, Manager Dubinsky, James Onal, editor of the Socialist weekly, "The New Leader", Samuel Perlmutter and Ben Gittlow were present.

The International president paid highest tribute to the wonderful spirit which the cutters are displaying. He said that in spite of their many grievances they are standing solid behind the union and congratulating them for their unity.

During the course of his address to

the men, Dubinsky said the employers, especially the jobbers, have begun to feel the pinch of the strike. Whatever little stock they had on hand has by now diminished and it is at this time of the year that they feel the need of production. The manufacturers seek in every possible way to deny the importance of the settlements thus far effected, but, the manager of Local 10 said, the shops that have been settled are important and have been settled on the basis of the union's demands.

In his introductory remarks Nagler reported that those of the men placed by the local in the various halls are rendering effective service and considerably aid in giving the proper attention to the striking cutters. The splendid gathering of the meeting, he said, was evidence of the very fine work the cutters are rendering in the strike. Onal, who was introduced as the first speaker, spoke at length on working class organization and said that he had little fear but that the strike would be won and that he would be with the strikers at the celebration of their victory.

Gittlow, who was also warmly received, opened his address to the cutters by recalling their remarkable history of the first organization of cutters. He said that they were the first to organize a union which was long before any such thing existed as a cloakmakers' or an international union. He spoke at length on the purpose for which the cloakmakers have been called out on strike, saying that the thirty-six weeks' guaranteed must be wrested from the employers, for only in that manner will the workers be assured of a decent living. His concluding remarks concerned themselves with the sweeping aside of all differences for the purpose of uniting the forces of the union for a victorious conclusion of the strike.

STRIKE INFORMATION

CUTTERS WILL HOLD REGULAR MASS MEETINGS EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 2 P. M. IN ARLINGTON HALL. The next meeting will take place Wednesday, August 11th.

Apply for all information to Local 10's vice-chairmen who are stationed in your respective strike halls. Manager Dubinsky will be found in the office of Local 10 every morning between 9 and 10 for any information.

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, 1936. 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 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.