

"My rights
ness if 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. 33.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1926

PRICE 3 CENTS

I.L.G.W.U. Greet Baker Convention

President Sigman Addresses Delegates—
—Promises Support in Fight for Union Label Bread

For the first time in twenty-one years, the Bakers' and Confectioners' International met last week in convention in New York City, at the Great Northern Hotel, 118 West 57th Street.

The Bakers' International organization is at present confronted with a grave problem of safeguarding its existence and insuring its growth against the anti-union activities of a number of great baking corporations banded together into a trust—the General Baking Corporation, the Ward Baker interests and the Confectional companies. These corporations have, in the last few years, fought the Bakers' Union tooth and nail in an effort to stem the spread of the Union Labor Bread movement.

The Wednesday morning, August 11, session of the convention was addressed, by invitation, among others, by President Morris Sigman. On the opening day the General Office of the I. L. G. W. U. sent the following message to the convention:

"Convention Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union, Great Northern Hotel, 118 West 57th Street, New York City.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, on behalf of its membership extends a hearty welcome to your delegates assembled in convention in New York City for the first time in many years. We keenly realize the huge task confronting you and the tremendous obstacles you have to overcome in your efforts to

(Continued on Page 2)

Industrial Council's "Appeal" Falls Flat

Cloakmakers Reply With Increased Mass Picketing to "Inside" Manufacturers' Call to Desert Strike—Buyers State No Cloaks Can Be Obtained in New York Market—Huge Mass Meetings During the Week—75 Firms Already Settled—Staten Island Pickets Freed—Los Angeles Workers Vote to Give Day's Work for New York Strikers.

Big "Independent" Firm Signs Agreement

The end of the sixth week of the strike of the New York cloakmakers finds their ranks as intact and their spirits as high and buoyant as on the first day of the walkout. Literally not a deserter is being reported to strike headquarters, not a single shop has bolted the army of the strikers, all the provocative attempts of the employers to spread cash propaganda among the workers notwithstanding.

Shop Chairmen Discuss Strike
The weekly shop chairmen's meeting last Thursday, August 5, at Webster Hall, was marked by unusual earnestness with which the shop heads listened to the reports of the strike leaders and later discussed the latest developments in the strike. The reports were rendered by Louis Hyman, chairman of the strike committee, and Jos. Boruchowitz, manager of Local 2.

In referring to the rumors prevailing in the cloak market that the Governor's Committee was ready to intervene in the fight between the employers and the workers in the cloak industry, President Sigman told the shop chairmen that the Union always has been ready to take part in

negotiations that would lead to a sound and lasting settlement. Bro. Sigman further pointed out that the jobbers were originally the factor in the industry which brought about the strike through their blind refusal to do away with any of the evils that disgrace the cloak trade. The Union is ready for peace but not for a half-baked or makeshift peace. When the jobbers are ready to see that the cloakmakers are ready to go on with this fight until victory is theirs, the obstacle to peace will have disappeared.

Industrial Council "Opens" Shops; Invites Strikers to "Come Back"
The last week was characterized by (Continued on Page 2)

A. F. of L. Issues Convention Call

To Be Held in Detroit, Mich., on October 4

The International Office received last week the official call of the American Federation of Labor to attend the next—46th—annual convention of the Federation, to be held in Greyhound Hall, Detroit, Mich., beginning Monday morning, October 4, 1926.

The headquarters of the Executive Council will be at the Tuller Hotel. In the call, the Executive Council reminds the affiliated international and national unions that an A. F. of L. convention presents a most excellent opportunity for study, research and the formulation of future policies. The officers and delegates in attendance at the convention can make a searching analysis of existing economic conditions and they can plan for the future in a comprehensive and broad-visioned way.

"Through the adoption of a progressive and constructive program the organized workers everywhere will be inspired to put forth efforts in the work of organization and the unorganized workers will be attracted to our banner through the hope of the help and protection which we have to offer to them."

Ladies' Tailors To Vote on \$20 Strike Tax

Agreement in Trade Expires on September 25

The Ladies' Tailors and Custom Dressmakers' local of New York, No. 28, will have a general member meeting next Tuesday, August 17, right after work hours, at Bryant Hall, 755 Sixth Avenue, to consider a special order of business consisting of the following subjects:

1. Financial report; 2. Aid to British miners; 3. A strike tax; 4. Organizing work—(a) organization committee, and (b) woman organizer; 5. Amending club bylaws.

The agreement in the trade controlled by Local 28 will expire on September 25. The ladies' tailors will demand a 48-hour week and a guar-

tee for better earnings and it is quite likely that they will have to fight pretty hard to obtain these new conditions.

To make sure of their achievement, the executive board of the local recommends to the membership to begin preparing by first, strengthening the ranks of their union, and, second, by providing the organization with adequate funds.

(Continued on Page 3)

Ellen Wilkinson to Speak at Unity House on August 21st

Will Speak at Civic Club Next Wednesday

Ellen Wilkinson, Labor member of the British Parliament, arrived in this country last week as a member of a committee of six sent to the United States by the British Miners' Federation and the Trades Union Congress, of Great Britain. She is chairman of the Women's Committee for the Relief of Miners' Families.

The ladies' garment workers will welcome Miss Wilkinson to this country next week at Unity House in Forest Park, Pa., where she will tell the story of the struggle of the million miners of her country. Miss Wilkinson is an excellent speaker and her talk will be an intellectual treat for the vacationists at Unity House.

Miss Wilkinson will speak at the Civic Club, 14 West 12th Street, New York City, on Wednesday, August 18, at 8:15 p. m. Norman Thomas will preside at the meeting, which is open to the public. This will be one of the few public talks Miss Wilkinson will give in New York.

Miss Wilkinson has personally inspected the mines in South Wales, Scotland, the Midlands, East Lancashire, and around Manchester and Bristol. She says the coal industry is one of the scandals of England and will completely collapse if the miners are starved into submission.

She will auction off at the Civic Club meeting authentic copies of leaf books by M. G. Wells, Bernard Shaw, A. A. Milne, Arnold Bennett, and other English authors, in order to raise funds for relief.

Strike Concerts Prove Big Attraction

Concerts Arranged for Next Week

Two concerts of the striking cloakmakers will be given on Monday, August 16, at 1 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum and at Arlington Hall. On Friday, August 20, concerts will be given at Hennington Hall and at the Great Central Palace.

The following prominent artists will be among those participating in the program: S. Chulsky, tenor, who last week inspired the strikers with his singing; Hyman Rensin, the talented violinist; Ludmilla Torretta, the celebrated soprano; James Phillips, the always interesting baritone; Gregory Matasewich, distinguished concertina virtuoso, and his accompanist, Mr. Samos; Miss M. Menkel, soprano, Abraham Berg, violinist, and Ida Green, soprano, all promising young artists; Marcus Pepper, pianist; M.

Leberstein and S. Friend, the well known members of the Hebrew Actors' Union who will sing Jewish folk songs and present short sketches; and H. Wiesner, who will sing "Dubushinka."

The four concerts of last week were all very successful. The artists were most enthusiastically received by the strikers who showed their appreciation of the excellent program presented. Although the halls were overfilled, the conduct of the strikers remembered that of a Carnegie Hall audience. The artists were full of praise for the response of the thousands of men and women who packed the halls.

The programs were presented by well known artists who volunteered (Continued on Page 2)

Boston Raincoat Makers Prepare For Big Strike

Walkout Will Affect 1,000 Workers and 30 Shops

The raincoat workers of Boston, recently rechartered as Local 24, have begun an intensive drive to organize and unionize the trade.

As reported in last week's "Justice," Vice-president Julius Hochman was assigned to carry out this task, immediately after the strike in the New York raincoat shops had ended. Several meetings have already been held during this week with the workers in the waterproof shops, who, it is reported, responded splendidly to the call of the union.

Last Friday, August 6, Local 24, under the signature of Vice-president Hochman, sent out a letter to all raincoat firms in Boston inviting them, collectively or individually, to negotiate agreements with the organization of the workers for the purpose (Continued on Page 3)

Cloak Strikers Ignore Bosses' Plea to Return to Factories

(Continued from Page 1)
another futile attempt on the part of the organization of the "inside" manufacturers, the Industrial Council, to wean "their" workers away from the strike and to become strike-breakers.

After their threat to "move production out of New York," widely heeded in the public press Friday, August 6, only to be withdrawn the following day, had failed fast, the leaders of the Industrial Council inserted large advertisements in some "friendly" Jewish newspapers calling upon the strikers to return to the shops and to trust to their good nature and kind hearts that in the future they would be treated with as much consideration and deference as in the past. They promised the returning workers the proper kind of "protection," heaping meanwhile abuse aplenty on the heads of the leaders of the strike and charging the latter with "ulterior motives" in having called the strike in the shops of the members of the Council.

Cloak Strikers Reply to Employers From Picket Lines

The reply to this invitation was given by the striking cloakmakers last Monday, August 9, on the morning when this advertisement appeared in the press, through the largest picket demonstration yet held since the strike went into effect on July 1st. It is estimated that at least 25,000 strikers filled the streets in the cloak district, marching in solid array along the sidewalks and "showing the world" how they felt toward the invitation of the bosses to turn scabs. Thousands of the strikers arrived in the district after midnight and remained until late in the morning, staging the first night demonstration of the walkout.

When the advertisement of the Industrial Council was shown to President Morris Sigman, who together with the other leaders of the strike joined the picket lines in the early hours of the morning, he declared that the Industrial Council is obviously totally ignorant of the spirit of our men and women who are wasting its efforts on such futile appeals.

"The Industrial Council," President Sigman declared, "is obviously misrepresenting facts when it charges the Union with blocking the road to constructive reforms. It must be kept in mind that it was the Union which invited the Industrial Council, before the strike was called, to confer with it on the workers' demands, and that it was the Council which refused to consider these demands, and brought about the deadlock and a strike. The Industrial Council refused at that conference even to consider the election of a joint sub-committee to go over these demands, but abruptly brought the conference to an end."

"Their invitation to our strikers to become strikebreakers, is a futile gesture. They have kept their shops open for over a month, for that matter, and by this time they ought to know that cloakmakers are not deserters and that they are in this strike to a finish. Neither will their promise of hired strong-arm 'protection' to workers returning to shops avail them much. It is a piece of business the Industrial Council should not be too eager to boast about."

"The Industrial Council knows that the Union is ready to take up with them the settlement of this strike on the basis of the workers' program of demands," Bro. Sigman added, "if instead of empty threats and futile cajolery they would turn directly to business-like methods and make a sincere effort to bring the controversy to an end."

Vice-president Louis Hyman the

chairman of the strike committee, in speaking of this attempt of the Industrial Council to induce the cloakmakers to desert the strike, asserted that the announcement made by the "inside" manufacturers that they would open their shops and run them on a non-union basis will not frighten nor fool any of the workers, and that none of them would go back to work before the strike is settled.

"It is about time," Bro. Hyman continued, "the members of the Industrial Council should realize they cannot operate their shops without our workers, and they should not be misled by a few who happen to head the Council into a long-drawn out fight which will mean bankruptcy and ruin. If they can afford to lose the season, our workers can do it more easily because they are accustomed to go without pay for months, even when there is no strike."

Biggest Meetings Held Tuesday and Wednesday

In line with increased activity on the picket lines in response to the provocative "appeals" of the employers, the mass meetings this week exceeded all former strike gatherings in size and enthusiasm.

The biggest meetings were held on Tuesday, August 10, at Manhattan Lyceum, Hengstenberg Hall, Lenox Assembly Rooms, and on Wednesday, August 11, at Walter Hall, Bryant Hall, Arlington Hall, Grand Opera House (designers' meeting) and Vienna Hall. Among the speakers who addressed the strikers in the various parts of the city were President Sigman, Valenti, Poynts, David Dubinsky, Fannia Cohn, Louis Hyman, Max Zuckerman, Elizabeth Flynn, Ben Gitlow, Ludwig Lore, Luigi Antonini, R. Gold, and others.

General Strike Committee Receives Reports

At the regular meeting of the General Strike Committee, held on Tuesday evening, August 10, the leaders of the strike in stressing the outstanding developments of the struggle during the past week, emphasized the renewed activity of the picket committee in some sections in Brooklyn, from where reports were received that scab work is being attempted there. Last Thursday, August 5, 50 strikers were arrested at New Brighton, Staten Island, and booked on charges which the Union was unable to sustain for twenty-four hours. When the arrested strikers were, however, brought before the local magistrate the next day, they were all set free, as no specific accusation could be made out against them.

Out-of-Town Committee Reports Effective Work

The out-of-town committee of the general strike, of which Vice-president Halperin is chairman, reported that the shop of Fishman & Kropkov, originally operating in New Rochelle and recently moved to Perth Amboy, had been closed down. A shop which the firm of Bonico & Janelli attempted to operate in Newark, N. J., was also shut down. Several strikers were arrested in West Hoboken and Union City for picketing activity.

The rumor spread in the garment district early this week that the firm of R. Sadowsky, one of the largest manufacturing and jobbing houses, is planning to open a big factory in a New Jersey town, has so far proved a "dud." The strikers will, however, keep a vigil watch over any attempt that might be made by his "philanthropic" firm to operate on a non-union basis out of town.

Among the shops which were stopped off this week in cities outside of New York, suspected of making strike work, Bro. Louis Hyman men-

tioned the following: A shop employing 50 workers in New Haven; the shop of Ginsburg, 12th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia; a shop employing 71 persons in Woodland Avenue, same city; a shop in Chapman Street, Phila.; another shop working for the jobbing firm of C. Fried, same city; a shop owned by A. Katz, member of Industrial Council in Bridgeport, Conn.; Queens Cloak Co. in Woodhaven; Hibbita Cloak Co. in Woodhaven, and two shops in New York City where night work was being attempted—at 94 Fifth Avenue and 8 Keat 22nd Street.

Settlements With Reliable Firms Continue

Over twenty settlements were concluded this week with independent employers who furnished enough security and other proof of good faith to the settlement committee with headquarters at Hotel Cadillac and who were approved by the organization committee. The number of settled shops passed 75 by Thursday morning of this week.

During the week, a number of pickets were arrested by the police, but all of them were later freed, some without fines, while others were compelled to pay a small fine.

Big Firm, Employing 300 Workers, Signs Agreement

Among the big shops which settled with the Union this week the most important one is the firm of Reisman, Rothman & Biberman, which employs nearly 300 workers. The firm

conceded all the demands of the Union and its workers went back to the shop this Wednesday afternoon.

The R. R. & B. firm is an "independent" concern, not belonging to any of the associations in the trade, but it is a big competitor to some of the strongest opponents of the Union in the market. The settlement with this firm will undoubtedly produce a big impression in the widest circles of the industry. President Sigman declared that he considers this settlement as a big point scored in favor of the Union in the pending struggle.

Los Angeles Workers Send \$500 and Promise Further Aid

The cloakmakers of the Far Western city of Los Angeles have shown an excellent example of solidarity and proof of keen concern with the strike of their fellow workers in New York City by sending a check of \$500 to the International Office for the cloak strikers and by stating further in their telegram that they have decided to work a full day for the strikers, the proceeds of which will be forwarded in the near future.

When President Sigman read the message from the Los Angeles cloakmakers at Tuesday night's meeting of the General Strike, the delegates broke out in a storm of applause.

Another message of cheer and encouragement warmly received by the General Strike Committee came from Bakers' International Union's convention in session at present in New York City.

Boston Raincoat Makers Prepare for Strike

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of establishing uniform work conditions in all shops. "The present conditions in the Boston waterproof garment industry," the letter reads, "are not only imposing unnecessary hardships upon the workers, but are creating unfair competition between shops, which, if permitted, will ultimately ruin the entire industry. We feel that

it is the primary duty of all parties concerned to establish uniform conditions and to work for the assurance of peaceful production."

The time for reply set in the letter is Wednesday, August 11. In the meantime, the local is making all preparations for a strike in the event the employers refuse to come to conferences and to reach an understanding without a fight.

Strike Concerts Prove Big Attraction

(Continued from Page 1)

their services, in this way expressing their sympathy for the striking cloakmakers. Mme. Jean Siroka, the well known opera singer who has appeared on the stages of many European capitals, including Milan and who sang for the first time in the United States at the annual concert at Carnegie Hall of the Jewish National Workers' Alliance chorus gave an enthusiastically received performance. She was accompanied at the piano by Mr. Pronsky. The other artists included: Miss Rose Malawist, soloist for the National Workers' Alliance; Samuel Chibulsky, well known tenor; I. Piroznikoff and G. Matusewicz, famous

concertina virtuosi; Irving Koreman, pianist; and composer, Marcus Perper, pianist, and Lazar Rosenstein and Henrietta Schnitzer, members of the Hebrew Actors' Union. Brother H. Wiener, a member of our International Union, and of the Jewish National Workers' Alliance chorus, enthused the strikers with his leading of the singing of "Duhshahk" in which the entire audience joined.

The audience expressed their hearty appreciation of the performances to the artists. These concerts are being arranged by the entertainment committee of the General Strike Committee and by the Educational Department of the International.

International Greet Bakers' Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

enforce union work standards and the principle of collective bargaining in a trustified industry, and as members of one great family of organized labor we wish you unqualified success. Our workers, who always have sup-

ported your organization by steadfastly demanding your label, will continue to contribute their best towards the attainment of the goal for which you are striving.

MORRIS SIGMAN,
ABRAHAM BAROFF,

Ladies' Tailors Prepare for New Contract

(Continued from Page 1)

quate funds. A woman organizer will be engaged and put in the field, and the executive board, together with the shop chairmen and some of the active workers, have worked out a plan both for the successful carrying out of the organization plans and for the renew-

al of the agreement. The executive board will also recommend to the next meeting the adoption of a \$20 strike tax to cover expenses.

It is expected that the entire membership of the local, without exception, will turn up at next Tuesday's meeting.

Workers Operate Radio Station

Will Be Used to Educate Public

Organized labor's first radio station—WCLF—operated and owned by the Chicago Federation of Labor, has been opened on Municipal Pier. The station, studio and reception room is the last work in construction.

The station was opened with addresses by Victor Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Both speakers gave credit to Edward Nockels, secretary of the local Federation of Labor, whose untiring energy made this broadcasting station possible.

"The definite purpose of WCLF," said Mr. Olander, "is to familiarize the public with the aims of the labor movement and now its efforts and influence have made life worth while for millions."

"What has been the influence of the trade unions upon the American people? They have substituted the truth for many of the lies in the yellow press. They have gradually shown a percentage of the people, at least, that organized labor does not stand for the things its opponents want to convey, that they may mislead the public into the belief labor is not an asset, but rather a liability in society."

President Fitzpatrick said the labor movement is the one institution that deals directly with the life of man and the home and giving men and women larger opportunities," he said.

Trade unionists declare they are now equipped to combat a hostile press that would warn public opinion whenever labor urges remedial legislation or improved social conditions.

New York Raincoat Makers Back at Work

The strike of the New York raincoat makers came to a complete end last week, with the return of all the strikers to the shops.

Silver's shop on Staten Island is the only shop that is still being picketed by the committee of Local 20. This shop has been a non-union place for some years past, and back in 1921 the raincoat makers had had to face there a stiff fight, supplemented by an injunction obtained by the firm. When the strike was called out two weeks ago, Silver sought to prevent picketing in front of his place by invoking the old injunction and caused the arrest of a picket. The local, however, succeeded in freeing the

worker, and in addition established his right to peaceful picketing, after the judge before whom the case was tried on Friday, August 6, had ruled that the injunction had no bearing on this case.

During the strike, a committee of Local 20 visited Philadelphia, New Haven and a few New Jersey towns to investigate whether strike work was being made in these cities for New York. It found conditions in satisfactory shape, with the exception of a shop in Long Branch where work was being made for a non-union jobber. Work was stopped there, but arrangements are now under way to connect this shop with union jobbers in New York and to keep it going.

Next Monday Last Day for Dress Unemployment Refunds

Notices were mailed to all members of the Dressmakers' Unions to file applications for their Unemployment Insurance refund. Those who have not yet registered or received these applications, should immediately

go to their locals for this purpose. Registration cards are at all locales, and a clerk will assist you in filling out the necessary information.

Do this immediately, as Monday, August 16th, is the last day for making application for refund.

Rabbis Plead for Five-Day Work-Week

The following statement received last week at the General Office of the I. L. G. W. U., and was also printed in the public press:

"To the Employers and employees of the Cloak Industry.

Dear Sirs:

"Without taking sides in the issue now between the employers and employees in the present difficulty, we, the undersigned representatives of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the U. S. and Canada, the Rabbinical Assembly of America, the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, and the United Synagogue of America, do

hereby solemnly and earnestly pray that you will both endeavor to make whatever sacrifices may become necessary for the achievement of the Five Day Work Week in your industry.

We are convinced that only by the adoption of the Five Day Work Week can the observance of the Sabbath be practiced, and we regard it as the most sacred and sublime duty of every Jew to help establish the working on the Holy Sabbath.

RABBI I. ROSENBERG,
RABBI L. SELTZER,
RABBI H. GOLDSTEIN,
ALBERT WALD.

Unity Management Issues Announcement

The management of Unity House, Forest Park, Pa., wishes to announce

The Story of Scheherazade

Rimsky-Korsakov's stupendous ballet, "Scheherazade," will be one of the main features of the Symphony Concert of the Passaic strikers' children which takes place in the evening of August 28 at the Coney Island Stadium. It will be imposingly rendered and produced by Alexis Kossloff of the Metropolitan Opera Co. and his skilled ballet of 50, by courtesy of David S. Samuels and Georges Kramer.

Mr. Kossloff has been hard at work preparing this pantomime, and he has engaged experienced players.

David Mendoza, by arrangement with Major Edward Bowen, will conduct an orchestra of 100 at the open air stadium, and there will be a singing chorus of 250 voices.

to all its friends and guests who plan to extend their vacation through the Labor Day week-end, that children will not be accommodated for that period.

This decision has become necessary because the Unity House is filled to capacity and registration is becoming heavier each day. The family cottages are especially crowded, and requests for admission of children are coming in beyond ability to meet the demand.

The management is moved to make this restriction solely because it desires to maintain the necessary standards of comfort for all its guests.

In view of the successful season at Unity House, members and friends are advised to register immediately, if accommodations are desired. The procedure will be—first come, first served.

The registration office at 3 West 16th Street is open every day until 6:30 p. m. on Saturday until 1 o'clock.

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Mass. Labor Committee Calls Convention

Labor organizations throughout the State of Massachusetts have been invited to a campaign convention to be held on Sunday, August 22 at 11 a. m. at Well Memorial Hall, 987 Washington Street, Boston. The call to the convention is sent out by the Massachusetts Labor Campaign Committee, "consisting of men and women with a record of many years of achievement in the American Federation of Labor" and is signed by the Call Committee consisting of Thomas J. Conroy, Secretary of the Worcester Central Labor Union; G. H. Crispin, Secretary of the Somerville Central Labor Union; Herman Koster, Secretary of the Cambridge Central Labor Union; Sylvester J. McBride, former President of Typographical Union No. 13; John McLaren of the Stone Masons & Setters Union No. 9; B. J. Seamen of the Elevator Constructors Union No. 4, and Mary Gordon Thompson, President of the Women's Trade Union League.

The invitation calls attention to recent acts of those in public office against the aims and principles of the American labor movement "notably the use of injunctions in labor disputes, the violation of the right of

free speech and freedom of assembly, the passage of laws interfering with labor's right to organize and to strike for better conditions, the attempt to repeal legislation regarding women and children in industry and the shifting of the burden of taxation from the wealth to the shoulders of the workmen." Labor is called upon "to take up the political struggle in its own behalf."

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Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIER LOVELY, General President

CHARLES L. RAYNE, General Secretary-Treasurer

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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Office: 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 3148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President

A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

MAX D. DANISH, Editor

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

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EDITORIALS

THEY ARE "MOVING FROM NEW YORK" ONCE AGAIN

We have expected the story right along, from the first week of the cloak strike. Frankly, we have been wondering what detained it so long. We have become so accustomed to its announcement in each and every strike our Union has had to wage against the organized cloak employers of New York that its failure to put in an appearance during the earlier stages of the present strike was beginning to give us the impression that our employers were not running true to form.

By the end of last week, the story finally "broke." The Industrial Council of the "inside" group of manufacturers, with appropriate pomp and circumstance, issued a statement to the press that, at a meeting the previous day, they had decided to "quit the city." The manufacturers, so the statement ran, would "take production out of New York because of intolerable labor conditions." As a matter of fact, the spokesman for the Council insisted that they were not joking at all, not at all. Twenty-five of their member firms, he said, had already "left for good," and the rest are about to move, as soon as they find proper locations. Of course, they would not disclose the whereabouts of these new cloak manufacturing centers for fear that "it might bring down union organizers upon the transplanted factories" and thus spoil their neatly laid out plans. But that would, naturally, be expecting too much from the Industrial Council, much as they should have liked to please the reporters.

It is not, of course, difficult to see through the purpose of this announcement: On the one hand, it was aimed as a sledge-hammer moral blow at the strike and its leadership. The more optimistic among the leaders of the Council, have, no doubt, visualized that the publication of this paper decision would have the effect of a bombshell thrown in the assembly halls of the strikers. They have pictured scenes of consternation among the workers at the moment it became known that their bosses had decided to "move out of town;" they have visioned long lines of despairing strikers parading before the offices of the Union and imploring the leaders to bring the strike to a speedy end, at any terms the manufacturers might offer, as long as they can be induced to keep the factories and the industry in New York. In short, they had a foretaste of a complete breakdown of the strikers' morale, withered and wilted by the spectre of a long caravan of cloak shops conjured up by this momentous announcement leaving New York forever.

On the other hand, they must have reckoned, that this announced decision by leaders of a great industry to shake the dust of New York off their feet on account of "intolerable labor conditions" would create an outburst of sympathy for them among the wide circles of the public in the metropolis. New York would not want to lose one of its biggest industries, no matter how eager the community as a whole might be to see industrial justice and a square deal meted out to the cloak strikers. This threat of abandoning the New York market in quest of a home where they could operate with "less interference by the workers' organizations," they calculated, would at once swing the public to their side and pave the way for their victory.

Then, of a sudden, less than twenty-four hours after the drums of the Industrial Council announcing their flimsy decision to quit the New York market had ceased to beat, came the anti-climax. In sobered, measured terms a second announcement was made that no vote had been taken on the proposal to move the cloak and suit manufacturing industry out of New York and that no such recommendation had ever been entertained. Apparently, scared themselves by the effect of their belated statement of one day ago, the leaders of the Industrial Council, not wishing to remain for any length of time the laughing stock in the cloak market, quickly withdrew their threat. True, they might do a little scab work on the "outside," they promised their members and the press, but New York will still remain their home, the center of their activity.

And, as if to prove that one stupid turn deserves another, hardly before the ink had dried up on their first announcement, the wise leaders of the Industrial Council rushed into their favorite section of the Jewish language press with another fervent "appeal" to their workers to come back to the shops this Monday and break the strike. Forgotten all the plans of "moving production" from New York, forgotten the beautiful new shops in the small towns of Connecticut, Pennsylvania and New Jersey which were to supplant the factories in the Garment Center district—the inside manufacturers were ready to forgive and, principally, to forget everything if only their workers would come back and help them crush the strike. In their new appeal they, in addition, promised

the workers "protection" against their fellow strikers, in other words, condoned of hired strong-arm men, if only they would be willing to abandon their Union and their cause and join hands with their bosses!

We do not have to inquire for the reason that compelled the spokesmen of the "inside" manufacturers to beat such a hasty retreat from their announced position to "quit New York." A few hours after the proposed "out-of-town" march of the "inside" manufacturers became known, President Sigman issued a statement in which he riddled the Council's declaration full of holes so much so that the latter's manager was compelled to admit the following morning in a report in the New York Times that the Union's contention was practically correct and that no matter where his employers might move to, the International would have jurisdiction over labor conditions in their shops.

Here is a part of President Sigman's reply to the threat of the "inside" manufacturers:

"Anyone who knows something about the cloak industry can tell offhand that this talk about 'moving the industry' to small Connecticut and New Jersey towns is sheer nonsense. It is particularly impossible in the case of the so-called 'inside' manufacturers who depend on highly skilled labor and whose product includes the best amount 'style' and quality output in the market. These employers surely do not expect to convince anybody that they could produce garments which require experience acquired by dozens of years of work, by inexperienced 'hands' recruited in small towns.

"Another matter which those manufacturers who are broadminded that they are running away from New York ought to know, is that the International Union is not a New York City organization only. In that district alone, to which these employers threaten to move their shops—Connecticut, Northern New Jersey and Hudson River Valley—our organization has 25 local unions composed of workers living in those towns. We can assure these manufacturers that, even after they quit New York, they would still have to operate their shops in these cities under Union conditions of work affording an American standard of living.

"New York manufacturers a quarter of a billion dollars worth of woollen cloaks each fall season. This work can be made and distributed only in this market and nowhere else. It is about time that instead of putting up straw bogey-men to scare the strikers, the 'inside' manufacturers had got down to business and negotiated a lasting peace with their workmen.

Small wonder that after this sharp and crisp reply by President Sigman had reached their ears, the leaders of the Industrial Council decided that it was all a mistake, and that, except for a little scab work done here and there on the "outside," they would still prefer to remain in the New York market.

What concerns the second move of the ultra-clever leaders of the Industrial Council—their invitation to the strikers to desert the strike—this move, we are certain, will be answered by the workers directly, clearly and convincingly enough to impress upon them the futility of wasting their efforts and money in paid advertisement in "friendly" newspapers.

The striking cloakmakers will give their reply to their kind-hearted and disinterested employers from the redoubled picket lines. They will hurl back at them with fervor and indignation the bitter insult contained in this "invitation"—to become traitors to their fellow men and to turn strikebreakers.

The cloakmakers will continue to watch the antics and somersaults of the leaders of "inside" manufacturers, impressed just as little by their threats as by their velvety "appeals" to become deserters. The striking cloakmakers have a straight, open course ahead of them; it is the course of loyalty, steadfast fighting—and victory.

MAKING HEADWAY

And while the fight is raging in New York, casting a glamor in every city and market where our workers are engaged in struggling for a living, the organization work of the International Union is going on uninterrupted.

In Philadelphia, where the stoppage of the cloakmakers is coming to an end with a satisfactory agreement—for the time being—concluded with the employers, the dressmakers are about to renew their drive to complete the unionization of their industry through a large-scale campaign. The campaign is laid out along the lines approved by the last I. L. G. W. U. convention to be set in motion among trades with a large percentage of English speaking, new-type worker in the garment trades. It promises to be an earnest, wide-rung campaign of real educational and constructive value.

The raincoat makers of New York are bringing to a successful close a short and decisive fight to introduce a forty-hour week in their shops. Through their strike the raincoat makers of New York have also been able to win over to their fold several new shops, in the city proper and in adjoining towns, which until now stoutly resisted union conditions and union control of work standards. The International Union is now also undertaking to bring the Boston raincoat industry, next in importance to New York, into line and to unionize the local trade completely.

Activity on a large scale is also reported from Montreal and Toronto, where cloakmakers' organizations, harassed, baffled and resisted for years from gaining a firm foothold, are mobilizing their forces for another organizing drive.

And last, but not least, is Toledo, where since 1922 the cloakmakers have been compelled to endure the misery and degradation of the "open shop," after their local union had been wiped out by a brutal court injunction issued in the course of a strike in the several local cloak shops, a new page is being turned. The Toledo workers have re-formed their ranks; they are again a part of the I. L. G. W. U., and they are beginning to make headway in their first attempts to obtain recognition by their employers.

Thus, steadily, irresistibly the work of the Union goes on. Its task is never done, its job is never ended; its efforts are never wasted, and its sacrifices are never in vain.

The New Competition

Mr. O. H. Cheney is a recent member of the "National Business" has written at once a careful and a lively description of the new developments in the art and science of competition. We are all aware of the growth in mergers, trusts, monopolies, but Mr. Cheney presents the other side of the picture, which is probably even more important; it certainly comprises a far greater proportion of total economic effort and diminishes a section which we know very little about.

Competition, old style, took place between the same horizontal sections in the industrial flow from natural resource to consumer. One name competed with coal mine, railroad with railroad, textile mill with textile mill, hardware jobber with hardware jobber, retail grocer with retail grocer. It was a rough-and-tumble, but we always knew whom you were fighting. It was that, short-changer Jones in the next block. If you were a retailer, the war of wholesale manufacturers, transportation lines, were none of your affair.

Today, according to Mr. Cheney, all this rehashing, horizontal competition, still goes on, of course, but it is complicated with all manner of vertical currents and cross currents. You no longer know clearly who your competitors are. The woods are full of strange, terrible and unnamed monsters, ready to spring at you from heaven knows where. Chain stores, buying groups, home-to-home campaigns, mail order campaigns, business selling, trade associations driven "resident buyers," "endless chain" operators, boomers, promoters for this and that, are spending considerable sums of money, making consumers look for new projects, carried on the crest of a national advertising campaign; even shifting population, as the Florida boom, wax and wane.

The steady excess of profits over wages, relatively, during the past generation, and particularly since the war, has brought about a great excess of industrial plant capacity. There are more factories, more railroads, more coal mines, more stores, than can possibly be kept busy on the back of purchasing power. We haven't the wares to buy back a half of what our industrial equipment stands ready to produce. The amazing growth in the technical arts has provided the means for producing goods on the principle of mass production very much faster than purchasing power, as liberated under the going financial mechanism, can absorb them. The owners of this surplus equipment naturally hate to see it standing idle; eating its head off in overhead charges. And each owner thinks that, regardless of how much of it is in the whole mass may be (of course most of these have not the faintest conception of national economies), he at least can generate pep enough to beat the game, and keep his machines busy. And he becomes a high pressure go-getter forthwith. They all become go-getters, and there results what Mr. Cheney calls "distributive pressure"—the frenzied convulsions of business men to find markets for their products and keep their cashed-up production costs down. It is this pressure which has burst through the old horizontal competition in a hundred places, and turned the whole show upside down and inside out. Mr. Cheney divides the new competition into five main classes:

1. Intra-industrial competition

This means vertical competition within a given industry—say textiles. Manufacturers not only compete with each other, but compete with wholesalers by selling direct to the retailer;

they compete with retailers by selling direct to the consumer. Retailers compete with wholesalers by forming buying clubs; wholesalers compete with retailers by starting chain stores. Chain stores and wholesalers compete with manufacturers by organizing their own manufacturing plants. Manufacturers, in this haze of uncertainty, try to assure their sources of raw materials by buying up mines, lumber districts, shipping lines—and thus, like Ford, start laying the basis for a "vertical trust."

2. Inter-commodity competition

You are sick of paying rent and want to make yourself sicker by building a house. Shall it be of wood, stone, brick, cement, tile or what? No sooner is your desire for a house voiced abroad, than down come the brick men, the lumber men, the tile men, the cement men, each supported by heavily advertising trade associations, and each claiming that only a fool, and a low fool to boot, would build with any other material than his material. Your roof develops into a bloody struggle between the embattled Cedar Shingle, Runkled Copper, Art Asphalium, Titled Tile, and Tar Associations—good fellows all, and each with a million dollar publicity fund to make us shingle-conscious or copper-conscious or tile-conscious. This is the competition between alternative commodities—between brick and lumber; between rice and wheat, between cotton and wool, between electric trucks and gasoline trucks. It operates to undo old horizontal competition in a trade association which competes as a unit with the trade associations formed around the alternative commodity. Instead of a couple of lumber dealers pissing each other in the eye as they did in the good old days, they now clap each other on the shoulder, and get up the Old Hickory Association with which to pester the brick men in the eye.

3. Inter-industrial competition

This is the most recent of the new forces, and in the opinion of Mr. Cheney, the most important. It is also the least understood. It is the competition of one industry with all other industries for as much as it can get of the national income. As purchasing power is limited, it follows that each industry must grab all the purchasing power it can, before the supply runs out. This is not lumber against brick; but lumber against the whole industrial field. Make 'em lumber-conscious, shoe-conscious, hat-conscious, silk-hat-conscious, half-conscious, coupe-conscious, radio-conscious, vacuum cleaner-conscious, fumed oak-conscious, autographed edition-conscious, anything-conscious—before the consumer's pay check becomes unrecusable. If you cannot sell on this year's wages, take a chance, and a mortgage, on next year's wages—and so; five billion dollars' worth of installment contracts.

4. Inter-community competition

This is the net effect of local booster campaigns. "Chamville—Where Kooty Komfort Klines," California, with millions in publicity, tips the map of North America to the west and thousands of new folk come sliding in. Suddenly Florida lets out a terrible shriek, and the map tips south, and what California says about Florida is barred from the mails of a Christian republic. This competition between geographical localities shifts consumers by the millions—a prosperous business suddenly finds itself high and dry, while a little one-horse fruit-and-lime a chance to grow a few thousand per cent in a few months' time.

5. International economic competition

If you cannot sell it at home, can't you dispose of it abroad? With a dozen nations equipped with too much plant to meet home purchasing power, this question leads to lively times, and to the backstairs of diplomacy. When a certain stage of business is reached, men prepare to make the world safe for democracy—or whatever other slogan comes handy. This

sport of competition we have known about for some time, but Mr. Cheney emphasizes its growing—and often tragic—importance.

Thus as we watch mergers and consolidations, let us bear in mind, as well, this new competition, which no merger can ever overtake; which can wipe five dollars for every dollar the merger can save. Only a new economic line up—in which purchasing power keeps up with production, in which wages expand as fast as the technical arts—can abate the folly and the waste of the new competition. This observation, needless to say, is our own, not Mr. Cheney's—Facts for Workers.

British Capital's World Tribute

By G. McKAY

AMERICA, bloated with wealth, draining war-stricken Europe! This roughly was the picture drawn by Winston Churchill, British Chancellor.

But how about the enormous tribute levied by British capital upon the world outside the tight little island? A matter of 350 million pounds (\$1,100,000,000) last year derived from British investments overseas; that is the estimate of the British Board of Trade. Some statisticians put the sum at 300 million pounds, or a billion and a half dollars.

The British Government pays the U. S. Government nearly 20,000,000 pounds a year. But British capitalists probably receive more than that amount from the American people in the way of returns on invested capital.

Great Britain is still a big creditor nation. The United States is a debtor nation, despite big sums owed the government, and likely to be a debtor nation for some time, according to T. F. Woodlock, former editor of the Wall Street Journal, and now of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Piling up of gold in American bank vaults has given the impression the United States was draining the world of wealth. But, according to Harman's bank, the greater part of such gold is owned abroad, having been sent to the United States during the currency crisis in Europe. According to Harman's Weekly, European investments in American securities since the war have been on an enormous scale.

In 1925 the British government paid out to foreign countries 25 million pounds in excess of the returns it received from its own loans abroad. In 1924 this figure was 28 millions; and in 1925 only 15 millions. This, according to a British Board of Trade statement.

Since the war Britain has been importing goods greatly in excess of her visible exports. If, as a nation she is not a big creditor of the world, she could never have restored her currency to par with unfavorable balances of trade of 195 million pounds in 1923; 324 millions in 1924, and 285 millions in 1925.

The British Board of Trade balance sheet of Britain's foreign trade shows how this is possible. For 1924 Britain imported 1114 billion pounds worth of food and merchandise, and billion to the value of 48,798,000 pounds' sterling. Exports of merchandise were valued at 941 millions, and of bullion and specie 62 millions.

The excess of imports over exports was 224,000,000 pounds. But, British capitalism had a net income of 220,000,000 pounds from overseas investment. British shipping had net earnings of 130 millions for services rendered for others. British ports received 10 millions from disbursements made there—in by foreign shipping. British brokers, bankers, etc., received 40 millions in commissions on foreign transactions. And British business interests received

for other services to foreigners 15 millions. These incomes from foreign countries totaled 415 million pounds.

So the foreign trade balance sheets might be set forth as follows:

	Pounds
Excess of imports over exports of merchandise and gold	324,000,000
Gov't payments abroad on balance	28,000,000
	352,000,000
Invisible exports on balance	415,000,000

Giving an income from foreign transactions available for overseas investment of 62,000,000 pounds.

That British investments overseas have been increasing since the war is indicated by the B. of T. estimate that the income from such investments increased from 206 millions in 1920 to 226 millions in 1924 and to 250 millions in 1925.

Teaching the Young Cooperation

The eight weeks' course of the Cooperative Training School for Managers, Directors and Bookkeepers of cooperative stores, conducted by the Cooperative Central (Wholesale) Exchange, at Superior, Wisconsin, is now drawing into the last couple of weeks. Thirty-seven students are enrolled—27 men and 10 women. The ages of these students, and their schooling, range from 16 years to 65 years. Upon graduation many of them will go directly into the cooperative stores in the district.

The subjects being taught are Bookkeeping, Business English, Spelling, Commercial Arithmetic, Principles of the Labor Movement and Cooperation, History of Cooperation, Theory of Cooperation, Founding and Governing of Cooperative Societies, Handling of Cooperative Merchandise, etc. The students take trips to centers of cooperative interest and have special lectures from leaders in the world of cooperative or of private business. They organize and operate their own cooperative restaurant during the course.

This Cooperative Training School has now been conducted annually since 1917, and the majority of the stores in the territory are already manned by the graduates of previous years. As a result, there are almost no cooperative failures; and the loyal support accorded the Wholesale and the central educational movement by these men is ten times as great as the support given by former managers and leaders who received their early training in private business.

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.



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

(Continued)

Although the Educational Department was able by means of the Unity Centers and the Workers' Unity to reach the more active and serious-minded members, it soon realized that it should do something for the great mass of the International's membership which for one reason or another could not, or did not, come to classes. Accordingly in 1923-1924 it developed an Extension Division. This branch of the Department's activities, which bids fair to overshadow some of the earlier enterprises, has expressed itself in various forms. In the first place, for those members who do not know enough English to profit by the classes in the Unity Centers and the Workers' University, courses and lectures have been arranged in Yiddish, Russian, Italian and Polish. Local unions are encouraged to arrange for speakers to address their members at business meetings. To this end lists of topics for lectures are prepared and forwarded to the Executive Boards and the Educational Committees of the local unions. The Department also conducts forums on various problems; these give the officers of the Union and other prominent speakers opportunity to speak directly to thousands of members. Special courses for the benefit of the business agents of the local unions are increasing. Entertainments and concerts are provided for the members in times of strikes and other disturbances. Excursions, hikes, and outings are planned, get-togethers arranged and lectures provided for groups who are encouraged to visit the museums. In a word, the Department through its Extension work is not only rendering a most valuable service to the Union, but is carrying on one of the most interesting experiments in mass-education in America.

That the Educational Department has not exhausted all the possibilities of this phase of its work is evident from the fact that during the present year it has launched a project to carry its work to the wives of the Union's members. Plans are also on foot for

carrying the Workers' Education movement to workers' children. Those who advocate this step declare that at present the children of the trade unionist come under the influences alien to the labor movement and, therefore, are likely when grown to devote their time and energy to money-making and self-advancement rather than in helping to achieve the ideals of trade unionism. To counterbalance these influences they propose to give the children a better notion of what trade unionism really is and what it stands for. One of the most significant experiments in this direction is the Pioneer Youth of America movement organized in 1924. In this connection mention should also be made of the fact that the International, at the suggestion of the Educational Department, participated in the formation of a Workers' Art Scholarship Committee which selects talented and deserving workers, or their children, and enables them to pursue studies abroad.

Closely related to the educational agencies just described are the Unity Homes where, especially during the summer months, education is combined with social and recreational activities. During 1919-1920 two Unity Homes were maintained by New York locals. At present the International owns Forest Park Unity Village, a 750 acre estate near Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. This beautiful estate with its 70 acre lake, its woodlands and hills, its large central house and its many cottages, all equipped with modern conveniences, forms an ideal spot for the worker in need of "a change" at reasonable cost. For those who enjoy play and physical activity there are splendid facilities for hiking, boating, swimming, tennis, baseball, and bowling. Here, far removed from ugly, uninspiring and unsanitary tenements and from the noise of whirling machines and crowded streets, the worker has a chance to enjoy some of the better things of life. Lectures and discussions, arranged by the Educational Department, are held on the lawns with the audience comfortably seated on the thick grass under overhanging trees. Another Unity House, the Villa Anita Garibaldi at Midland Beach, Staten Island, is owned and conducted by the New York Italian Dress and Waist Makers' Union, Local 85.

(To be continued)

Little Lessons In Economics

By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN
Instructor in Economics, Brookwood

III. Is Nature to Blame?

Some people think that the world-wide shortage of the means of life is due to a shortage of natural resources. If the planet is not big enough or not richly enough stocked with resources, then we are up against it for sure. But what is the case?

The world could certainly not support an unlimited population, and it is true that the population has increased with great rapidity during the past hundred and fifty years. There is no real reason to suppose, however, that we are up against an actual shortage of essential resources. There are still (as in Siberia and in Brazil) vast areas of virgin soil for tillage. There are still wide regions (as in the Arctic and in the mountainous areas of this continent) where pasturage can be found for enormous herds of cattle and other meat-yield-

ing animals. There are still huge untouched deposits of mineral wealth—iron, aluminum, coal, and other things. Great potential power resources are still running unharmed to the sea. The resources of the world are very far indeed from being taxed. The possibilities of expansion are still large, almost boundless.

In one respect, moreover, man is showing a common-sense adjustment to this problem. Wherever industrial civilization spreads, the population begins to lower its rate of increase. Marriage is postponed and the number of children in a family is limited. It can be taken for granted that wherever modern industrialism penetrates, this tendency will come into play; in short, that mankind will not multiply without regard to the size and resources of the world. We are thrown back, thus, on other questions preliminary to an understanding of the economic problem as it affects the needs of the workers.

PINKY DAY CELEBRATION IN UNITY

Elaborate arrangements are being made to celebrate the opening of the David Pinky theatre at our Unity House in Forest Park next week-end. This is being done in recognition of David Pinky, the renowned dramatist.

For this occasion a fine concert and dance is arranged for Saturday evening, August 14, and on Sunday morning, August 15.

David Pinky will read from his own writings on the lawn under the pine trees overlooking the beautiful lake. This will be followed by a lecture by Ch. Nieger on the "Appreciation of David Pinky, the Dramatist."

Our members appreciate Pinky not only as a Yiddish dramatist but also as one who has devoted so much of his talent to the cause of Labor.

PROBLEMS OF SURVIVAL FACE WORKERS' EDUCATION

"Workers' Education is the twentieth century expression of the world-old struggle of the inferior economic orders for knowledge and power. It has a past of great antiquity and dignity. In the contemporary world of education and labor it is a movement of significance and promise. But no greater mistake can be made than to overestimate the stability of the small enterprises which constitute its present phase, or to ignore the need for clear and continuous thinking.

Problems of survival confront it on every side. Critics, friendly and hostile, ask searching questions. In such a movement needed now? If

needed, what must it do to succeed? If successful, what will it mean to society? The future of the movement and of the working class rests in a large measure upon the willingness of labor to face these questions thoughtfully and to answer them with candor. — Workers' Education in England and the United States by Margaret M. Hodgen.

EDUCATIONAL BULLETIN SOON READY

All arrangements are being made for our educational season which will start early in the Fall. The 32 page bulletin announcing our activities will soon be ready for distribution. We would suggest that you get this bulletin if you are interested in our educational work. Read the description of the courses carefully and make a note of the number of the course you wish to take.

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

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.

Dr. Bowman's Lectures at Unity House

Professor Leroy Bowman will give three lectures to be followed by discussions at our Unity House on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, August 17, 18, and 19 which we are certain will be of great interest to our members. Professor Bowman will discuss the following topics:

1. The Human Mind, What It Is and How It Works

The lecture will deal with the normal operations of the mind, the conscious thinking of the individual as well as the mental processes that go on without our awareness. These are illogical and irrational elements in thinking, the first essential in the control of which consist of appreciation of sub-cortical and egocentric tendencies. The relation of the individual to other individuals and to groups is the chief factor both in

individual success and group achievement. It involves mental processes susceptible of understanding and control.

2. Leadership

The "biting edge" of progressive group action is leadership. In his words and acts the individuals of an organization are represented or misrepresented. In his methods the members find and do not find expression. The greatest difficulty in democratic organization is to find competent leadership and to control it in the interest of the mass. Are leaders born, or can we develop leadership by application of lessons of experience. Are leaders brainy men, or rather are they ordinary creatures who have "caught the knack" in a given group of people? Leadership involves risks and personal costs; it can be repaid splendidly. Is there

much chance to train leadership in the regimented, dead level society of today?

3. The Newer Psychological Basis of Education

Institutions crystallize into hard and fast methods of procedure and traditional forms of organization. Education especially in public schools is in a state of crystallization today, a hardened system of ingredients of knowledge and vision of a previous age. Scientific and practical knowledge of the ways the individual learns have been developed rapidly in recent years. These ways will be described. The application will be made to adult training. Self development is the key to the future of today, rather than the acquisition of knowledge. How to become truly educated rather than superficially cultured will be one theme.

The educational program of the Unity House is arranged by the Educational Department.

The Mexican Drama

By NORMAN THOMAS

For sheer drama, the Mexican struggle between state and church is of extraordinary interest. Nevertheless, every lover of human beings, every wisher of Mexico, must desire a speedy end to a conflict which is fraught with tragedy to many simple souls and contains elements of danger to social progress in Mexico.

Of the merits of the conflict, it is hard for Americans to speak at long range. It seems fairly well established that the hierarchy has been greedy and reactionary, and often guilty of disobedience to the political authorities bordering on rebellion. Historically, the church in Mexico must answer for many sins both of omission and commission. It was clearly necessary as far back as 1857, to take away the lands which the church was acquiring by its spiritual and temporal powers to the enormous hurt of the people. For some of the present trouble, the church, Pres. Calles makes a good case, not only constitutionally but from the standpoint of justice. Others of the restrictions, however, go to extremes which believers in civil liberties must hold dangerous. This is notably true of the provision that religious organizations and journals must not even discuss political matters.

On the other hand, by the way of retaliation, the church has gone to great extremes. It has resorted to the state's prohibition of church schools by excommunicating the faithful, not to send their children to secular schools. So that the children will pay in illiteracy part of the cost of this conflict. If today no public services of worship are conducted in the churches that is not because they are forbidden by the state but because the church has tried to strike at the government by denying to its own adherents the public administration of those rites which according to Catholic doctrine are necessary to salvation. Not even the mitigation of this suspension of public masses aided by the bishops for the benefit of the devout can alter the fact that according to its own theology the church is making the way of salvation more difficult to millions of simple folk, in order to provoke some sort of action against the existing government.

Concerning this troubled state of affairs, there are bound to be many opinions in the United States. There ought to be only one opinion, however, on our own duty to abstain from interference in Mexican quarrels. The church trusts in spiritual power. Let the church win by spiritual methods. Nothing has happened in Mexico which justifies our withdrawing recognition of the Mexican government, much less any more overt type of intervention. Some American Catholics are urging the government to lift the embargo on the shipment of arms to Mexico. Perhaps that embargo ought to have been lifted long ere this. But to lift it now would be a direct encouragement to rebellion in which the United States ought not to be guilty.

Fortunately, as we write, there seems to be little prospect of armed rebellion and some prospect of negotiations that may bring about peace.

We hope for a peace that will deliver Mexico from the power of clericalism and yet protect religious liberty. Social progress in Mexico will not notably be helped by a bitter and protracted

religious struggle. The Mexican government will do well to remember that it is bad tactics to give the church martyrs even in a struggle in which much justice is on the side of the state.

Tammany Hall and Labor

The subject of these remarks, ladies and gentlemen, is Tammany Hall. In the interest of Al Smith's campaign for the presidency, efforts are being redoubled to sell not only Smith himself but Tammany Hall to the entire country as the chief hope of progressive political action. At times even liberal papers like the New Republic and the Nation seem to join in the chorus. Thus they acclaim Gov. Smith's stand on state development of water power without pointing out how comparatively unimportant is state development if distribution remains in the hands of private companies. As for organized labor in New York its officials are hand in glove with Tammany Hall. What does labor get out of it?

Not immunity from police brutality. This has been proved not merely by experiences of the Furriers and Cloak Makers on strike but more especially by the outrageous beating given by the police to striking subway workers at a time when they were doing nothing worse than holding a meeting. Indeed, both Gov. Smith and Mayor Walker by their handling of the subway strike showed just how little abstract justice to workers or consumers moves them. Everybody admitted that the striking subway workers had a good case for demanding more wages and shorter hours. Everybody admitted the danger and inconvenience to the city of the employment of green strike breakers to run the trains. Now, the city of New York is a partner of the Interborough Transit Company which operates a large part of its subway system. The subway is regulated by the Transit Commission, a state board appointed by Gov. Smith and controlled today by Tammany Hall. The Transit Commission proposed arbitration. When the strike was almost lost, Mayor Walker said some pleasant words about mediation, but during the whole affair, the Governor, the Mayor and Tammany Hall took care to bring none of that pressure which is at their disposal to bear upon the autocratic officials of I. E. R. T. who refused all arbitration and all negotiation. Whether or not Tammany Hall, as the strikers charged, is en-

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

ЗАБASTOVKA В ПОЛНОМ РАЗГАРЕ.

Забастовка клочковатая в Нью-Йорке начинает принимать более серьезный характер, нежели четыре не-

дели. Перед рабочими, как и перед хозяевами стоит вопрос о исходе борьбы, и те предприниматели, чтобы как скорее привести кустарство к нормальному состоянию. Этот вопрос возник не по желанию бастующих рабочих как не по воле, а сама жизнь поставила его перед ними. Сезон приближается, публика вскоре начнет спрашивать у продавцов одежды моды моды осеннего и зимнего платья. Рынок женской одежды открывает свои двери и хозяева должны поспешить со своими заказами.

В прошлом номере я указывал на то, что хозяева должны будут заготовить много тканей, когда к ним обратятся с требованиями о вымогании заказов, и те рабочие должны стоять на страже, так как это время будет самым важным для исхода забастовки. Некоторые фабриканты, в виду спешки о немедленном вымогании более спешной работы для нью-йоркской публики (сентябрь) сами не знают, что делать: потеснить бы их еще немного обходится с подписанием договора с комитетом, но боится потерять заказы, должны предпринять меры к тому, чтобы не потерять предприятия и вымолить хотя часть спешных заказов.

Результат этой же борьбы, о чем мы и говорили в прошлом раз. После 30 фабрикантов, которые наотрез отказались иметь что либо общего с клочковатыми, должны были поступить так же, как и раньше 40, которые раньше пожелали договориться с комитетом. В течение нескольких дней пришло много из этих клочковатых противников организованного труда подписали договор с комитетом.

Некоторые из фабрикантов начали пробовать другой метод для вымогания спешной работы: они стали пробовать по ночам работать, так как днем комитет не работал, но этот метод не дает покоя. На эту сторону Генеральный Забастовочный Комитет обратил серьезное внимание и решил немедленно предпринять меры, чтобы остановить работу по ночам. Результаты получились успешные. Во вторник, в одной мастерской, в которой работало много нелегальных закройщиков и другие рабочие пожелав забастовочный комитет в полном составе. И в этот день была закрыта и в мастер-

скую не могли войти, все же смогли, когда посетители через окна и увидели такую большую ярость, перестали допускать и приостановили работу.

В среду они больше не явились на работу, заявили комитету, что не только не работали, но и в ту ночь болели, то они больше не придут работать в качестве слесарей.

Рабочие комитет понимают, что в настоящее время необходимо предпринять более серьезные меры и все должны принять участие в инвентаризации мастерских как днем, так и ночью. Все активные члены не должны стоять в стороне, а принять такое участие, чтобы забастовка окончилась с полной победой для рабочих. На забастовку нью-йоркских клочковатых обращено внимание всех рабочих других городов, так как Нью-Йорк всегда является центром рабочего движения и победя нью-йоркских рабочих много больше движение и влияние для всего рабочего движения в Америке.

Клочковатые в Лос-Анжелесе решительно поддерживают бастующих нью-йоркских клочковатых и прислали телеграмму, в которой заявили, что они требуют одинакового заработка для бастующих клочковатых в Нью-Йорке. Мы благодарим их за помощь и сами с усиленной энергией будем продолжать борьбу до полной победы.

ОБРАЩЕНИЕ К ЧЛЕНАМ.

Настоящая забастовка носит исторический характер и требует более чем когда либо равного напряжения и энергии от каждого члена. Все активные члены Русско-Польского Отдела должны обратить серьезное внимание на эту забастовку, должны остаться в стороне всякого разглашения и отхода, но обращения внимания на то, что жарко для требуют от каждого из нас. Не вступайте на любые чужие предложения и не работайте везде, где требуется, без всякого отхода, на общей работе. Многие из членов, пока еще не принимали активного участия в этой забастовке в комитет и они должны сознать, что их долг придет на помощь своим товарищам и поддерживать всякого члена, решившего возможность усталости немного отдохнуть.

Желаю также обратить внимание членов, обращающихся на собрания и жалобам в контору секретаря Р.-П. Отдела на то, что не было и нет возможности находиться в конторе по праздникам, так как все платные (не во время забастовки) лица должны быть заняты работой в течение забастовки, и на 10-ю секретаря Р.-П. Отдела является также тяжелая задача, а именно: установить всюду, где имеется потребность и необходимость, а потому многие из членов не могли возможности получить то, что для них нужно было бы. Для более успешной работы и удовлетворения потребности членов я решил определить известные члены, в которых члены смогут обращаться за справками, или же с жалобами в контору секретаря своего Отдела.

На следующий неделе контора будет открыта с 10 часов утра и до 12 часов дня. В указание члена секретаря Р.-П. Отдела находится в конторе и члены смогут получить всякие сведения о забастовке, получить необходимую помощь и заявить о своих жалобах.

Секретаря А. И. Сауле.

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Six Organizations Lead in Stock Purchase of Union Labor Life Insurance Company

With the Photo Engravers leading by a margin too wide for comfort, six international unions are fighting for honors as purchasers of the largest amount of Union Labor Life Insurance Company's stock.

The Photo Engravers lead the list, both in total number of shares taken and in number of local unions taking shares. Matthew Wolf, President of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, is president of the Photo Engravers.

The Plumbers hold second place with much tenacity, both in total of shares taken and in number of local unions participating. But the Railway Carmen, headed by Martin Ryan, have been pushed from third place in point of total shares taken by the Musicians headed by Joseph Weber. The Carmen cling tight to third place in number of local unions buying stock.

In the second group of three organ-

izations fighting for the lead are the Carmen, with a place in both divisions. The Stereotypers and the Street Railway men, headed by Wm. D. Mahon. Either of these organizations may easily enough step out of the second division into the first as one of the six leading organizations, any one of them may take first place away from the Photo Engravers at any time.

There is great interest in the Union Labor Life Insurance Company headquarters here over the manner in which the organizations are seeking the honor of holding first place when the company begins writing insurance business.

Emphasis is being laid by President Wolf on the necessity for Central body committees to advance the interests of the Company and he urges those committees be immediately appointed wherever they are not now in existence and at work in behalf of labor's great insurance enterprises.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM S. SHENKER

To what extent the workers in the cloak and suit industry have succeeded in trying up the cloak and suit shops in their effort to win the demands of the Union, which, among others, include limitation of contractors, guarantee of thirty-six weeks' work and a forty-hour week, is evidenced by the fact that one of the "cloak" associations, the Industrial Council, is making frantic appeals to workers with rosy promises for permanent employment.

Strikers Determined To Win

In one breath the Industrial Council, through a statement, says that it "has decided to have nothing to do with the Union," and in another, appeals to the very workers who comprise the Union by saying that "the Industrial Council assures its job to every cloakmaker who now returns to work."

The answer of the cloakmakers to this appeal was another picket demonstration last Monday. Even the continued arrest of pickets could not deter the strikers from their determination to win. Considerable inroads were also made by the union into the ranks of the employers when, six weeks last week reached over sixty-five.

In a statement which Manager Dubinsky issued in the Jewish "Forward" of last week he expressed confidence in the successful outcome of the strike. What troubles the manufacturers in the main is that they cannot get their work out. The ranks of the cutters are solid and "the fact that the employers can offer will mean them from loyalty to the organization."

British Labor Leader Addresses Cutters

A dramatic scene was unexpectedly enacted at the weekly mass meeting of the striking cloak and suit cutters this Wednesday afternoon, August 11, in Arlington Hall, when Brother Ben Tillett, representing the British Trades Union Congress, and touring this country in behalf of the striking miners of Great Britain, in speaking to the cutters, pleaded for financial support and stressed this need for the two million children of the miners.

In his forty-five years of activity in the labor movement, and in England particularly, Tillett said, he was never confronted with so difficult a task as the one which now faces him, but the millions of women and children of England who are dependent upon the miners for sustenance find Europe, because of its own distresses, closed to them for aid and must therefore turn to the American workers for help. Tillett said that the cloakmakers have their own problems and that, aware of their being out on strike, but the English miners can turn to no one except their fellow-workers of other nations. He congratulated them on their splendid showing and said that when workers stand as a body against the employing class they may be confident of success.

Isidor Nagler, who presided over the meeting, assured Ben Tillett of the support of the cutters' organization and said that the International Union had already extended financial aid. These remarks were roundly applauded by the men assembled. Others who spoke were Brother Joseph Jones, representing the Yorkshire miners, who is touring this country with Tillett, August Claessens, Socialist writer, and lecturer, Manager David Dubinsky and Louis Hyman, Chairman of the General Strike Committee.

Brother Hyman reviewed the activities of the strike and its present status, during the course of which he said that the strike is first assuming serious proportions, now as the season normally begins about this time of the year and the cloak manufacturers are frantically seeking ways of manufacturing cloaks. However, he said, the ranks of the strikers are solid and the workers are not succumbing to the entreaties of the employers. Claessens spoke at length on the Union's demands and said that what the strikers are out for is the stabilization of the industry as expressed in the demands for limitation of contractors, guaranteed period of employment and the forty-hour week.

Dubinsky, speaking of the number of shops settled, said that the Industrial Council is attempting to belittle the settlements thus far made in that they charge that the Union has settled only small shops. Thus far, he said, three thousand workers have returned to work and these, spread out, give an average of thirty-five workers to a shop. The Settlement Committee is now considering the applications of eight Brooklyn shops which are under investigation and which are likely to be settled. This will mean the returning of an additional fifteen hundred workers to work. Both Dubinsky and Nagler lauded the cutters for their splendid showing in the strike. A number of Brooklyn shops had attempted to open last week but were finally unable to do so owing to their inability to secure cutters. Dubinsky said that he heard of one jobber who offered as much as \$300 per week to cutters to work nights.

Out-of-Town Department Active

The Out-of-Town Department of the International is doing considerable work with respect to detecting open shops to which New York City cloak manufacturers are anxious to send work to be made up and forcing the factories to be shut down when such a shop is discovered.

The work of the out-of-town committee has been very successful in Staten Island, Long Island City, Corona, Newark and in a small town in Sullivan County. Fifty pickets arrested last week in Staten Island for disorderly conduct were dismissed in the Magistrate's Court.

The shop in Newark in which was found a quantity of cloaks is a clothing shop and is controlled by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. This work was being made up for a jobber on Seventh avenue. Thanks to the efforts of Brother Max Rubin of the New York Joint Board of the clothing workers, who is in charge of the out-of-town department of the International, succeeded in stopping the work.

During Brother Rubin's investigation of the Newark shop he found cloaks being made up. He promptly ordered work on the cloaks stopped and notified the writer. This information was at once conveyed to the out-of-town department with the result that the Newark shop has stopped work on cloaks. Brother Rubin proved to watch this shop closely as well as other shops and has offered his service to the cloakmakers' union to the end of aiding in smothering scab shops out of town.

Dress Drive Begun

Following a few weeks of preparation, a drive against the open shops in the dress trade was launched last Tuesday, August 10th. A committee of about thirty cutters attended in

meeting on Monday night, August 9th, of active workers in the dress trade, where the finishing touches were made in the form of final instructions to the workers who will be engaged in this drive.

The dress cutters are very much interested in this drive in that there is quite a number of large open shops in which working conditions are far below those obtaining in union shops. Very often union workers are compelled to take jobs in these. However, the union workers realize that this state of affairs cannot be permitted to last and therefore immediately upon their arriving immediately in such open shops they report to the Union and offer their services with a view to organizing their shops.

During the past three weeks committees of cutters have been active in an effort to become acquainted with cutters working in open shops. Reports of their findings were taken up at the last meeting of the committee turned over to the Joint Board. The committees will continue their activity through the Joint Board now that the drive has begun.

Dress Shops Being Controlled

During the past three or four weeks, during which time the busy season in the dress trade began, the office has placed controllers for the purpose of investigating shops to determine whether proper union conditions prevail. Numerous complaints have already been filed with the Joint Board to regard to a number of violations which the controllers unearthed. Within about ten days' time one controller found seven violations.

Four cutters were found in as many shops to be working on Saturdays. Two men were found to be working with the bosses, that is, their employers assisted them in cutting. In the case of the seventh man the controller managed to get hold of a cancelled check which proved that the cutter is a member of the firm. His name was endorsed as an officer of the corporation.

In addition to the controlling which will continue for a while, shops meetings are held daily where the standing of the members is looked into and the question of the conditions of the shop are gone over for the purpose of seeing to it that the men are familiar with the rules.

It seems that the dress cutters have not yet fully grasped the question of when an employer may lay off a cutter. Cases are found daily showing men to accept not only work by the day but also by the hour. The office may be compelled to summons these men to the Executive Board if after they are instructed they still persist in violating this rule.

As a result of the cloak strike, during the course of which a number of dress shops formerly signed up with the cloak department of the Joint Board have now been signed up with the dress department, a few of the shops signed up gave the cutters an increase of five dollars.

Two of these shops are Barber & Kagel and Kagel & Drexler, the cutters of which are now receiving sixty dollars per week. About the same time the cutters of Hyman W. Glasburg, operating under an agreement with the dress department of the Joint Board, demanded and secured an increase of five dollars, also bringing their wages up to sixty dollars a week. These men told their employer that their seasons are very short and their average at the fifty-five dollars weekly wage is too small to afford them a living.

Miscellaneous Trades Active

During the past two weeks considerable activity was experienced in the Miscellaneous Division of Local 10. Three tailors' dress and coat

shops were unionized. These three shops employed, altogether, about ten cutters. In spite of the fact that some of these men were receiving the minimum scale at the time that the agreement was about to be signed the Union insisted and secured increases for them ranging from two to five dollars.

The unionizing of these shops is in accordance with the plans of the Union decided upon some time ago. The Union felt that there were a number of open shops that should be organized and that should be effected for the purpose of organizing as many of these as possible. There are strikes also going on in some underwear shops. A strike was also recently called in a taphouse house.

Brother Philip Hanel has been considerably taken up with this work in addition to which he is also controlling shops. A meeting of the cutters of this division will take place on Monday, August 16th. During the course of his controlling Hanel is receiving reports from the members and at the same time is urging them to change their working cards.

Bulk of Raincoat Shops Settled

Thus far, the organization drive in the raincoat trade has resulted in the securing of the forty-hour week for the raincoat cutters. Most of the union shops have signed up on this basis. The shops that are now out on strike are mostly members of the Raincoat makers are taking advantage of this drive in order to unionize as many of the shops as possible.

The office has completed the control of the settled shops and has seen to it that every one of the men employed is in good standing. There are a number of shops that are ready to settle but Local 20 is holding back settlement for the reason that a cutter is not employed.

The drive against oneshopness by the raincoat makers is carrying the work out of town as far as Boston. This city can boast of a considerable raincoat industry for which reason the International has re-organized a local in this trade. Local 20 is working together with the Boston workers for the purpose of thoroughly organizing and controlling the raincoat trade.

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 13th.

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, 1932. Any dress cutter who fails to change his card or to secure one upon getting employment will be subject to discipline.

MISCELLANEOUS CUTTERS!

A regular meeting of the Miscellaneous Cutters will take place on Monday, August 16th, at 7:30 p. m. in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place. The members of this division are also required to change their working cards. These cards are to be changed twice a year. The new cards for the present season have been in effect since July. Every Miscellaneous cutter must see to it that he is in possession of the July working card.