

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

—Job 29:6

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. 34.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1926

PRICE 3 CENTS

Raisin Evening At Unity House This Saturday

Fine Musical and Literary Program
Promised

On Saturday evening, August 20th, there will be an Abram Raisin evening at the Unity House in Forest Park, Pa. This evening will be similar to the one which was held in honor of David Pinski last Sunday. On this occasion a literary and musical program will be performed. There will be a chorus of young children, as well as a chorus of adults, who will sing Raisin's labor and folk songs under the direction of Mr. Persin.

Isadore Cashier, the beloved Jewish actor, will read some of Raisin's sketches. Mrs. Teitelbaum and Sonia Radin will sing his labor and folk songs. Mr. Samuel Cibulsky, the well known tenor who inspired the striking cloak makers with his beautiful and sympathetic voice when he sang for them in all languages, and most of all when he sang Raisin's song, "Maika Maashalom", is coming out especially to sing this song and others composed by Mr. Raisin. He will be accompanied by Mr. Marcus Perper, who will make a great contribution to the program through his excellent accompaniment.

Mr. Teitelbaum, the well known Jewish actor, will speak on Raisin, the author.

Settlements in Cloak Strike Increase Rapidly

Another Huge Picket Demonstration Last Monday—Police Continue Wholesale Arrests—Industrial Council Attempts to Influence Bankers to Curb Credit to Settled Firms—Jobbers Say "Cloakmakers Entitled to Decent Living" But Would Not Yield Any of Union's Demands—Production in Industry Negligible While Consumer Demand Grows Fast.

5,000 Workers Back in Shops by Next Monday

The end of the seventh week of the general cloak strike in New York marks a rapid advance in the number of settled firms, largely from the "independent" field, though the list of the shops which have accepted the terms of the Union contains some well-known jobbers and "inside" manufacturers belonging to the organized groups of employers in the industry.

At the time of writing, the settlement committee of the Union, with headquarters at the Cadillac Hotel, announces that about 135 firms have already signed the workers' agreement, nearly sixty of them having signed during the past week. The number of applicants for settlement has also markedly increased, and their applications are now undergoing strict

scrutiny by the organization committee of the strike.

Industrial Council Attempts to Raise Credit Bogey for Settled Firms

That this steady increase in the number of firms willing to accept the terms of the Union was not especially pleasing to the leaders of the Industrial Council, became evident late last week, when the leaders of this group, (Continued on Page 2)

Bonnaz Embroiderers Organize "Open" Shops

Ten Firms Signed Up in Two Weeks

Local 66, the Bonnaz embroidery workers' organization, has in the last month gone in earnest after the non-union shops in the trade, attempting to bring them under union control and compelling their owners to sign union agreements.

The unusually long "slack" period, coupled with the cloak strike, has stimulated the growth of non-union shops in the embroidery market, and even some of the union firms, taking advantage of the hard times, have attempted to cut wages and otherwise to violate union work terms.

The drive undertaken by the executive board of Local 66 to check this anti-union tendency in the shop has already brought good results. Ten shops, where the violations were most flagrant, were called out and after a (Continued on Page 2)

Mexican Labor's Aid Sought To Help Organize Mexican Dressmakers in Los Angeles

Vice-President Mollie Friedman Seeks Aid of Mexican Labor Officials to Unionize Dress Trade in Pacific Coast City.

There are several thousand women workers in the large and growing dress trade in Los Angeles, twelve hundred of whom are women of Mexican nationality, who are frightfully underpaid, work illegal hours, and are forced to endure humiliating treatment in the factories.

The Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of Los Angeles, Local 52, with which the organized portion of the

Los Angeles dressmakers is affiliated, has in the past five years made one attempt after another, with the aid of the General Office, to organize these workers. The local has found, however, that it could not overcome the language difficulty and the several other psychological obstacles in the way. Among these barriers were 1) the suspicion of the native American (Continued on Page 3)

Boston Raincoat Association Confers With Local 24

Strike in Trade Some Day Next Week—1000 Workers in 50 Shops To Be Affected.

At the eleventh hour, a strike in the raincoat shops of Boston, scheduled for the middle of this week, was delayed by the formation of an association of raincoat manufacturers, who notified the Boston raincoat workers' organization that they were ready to begin conferring with it on terms of an agreement.

The first meeting between the newly formed association and the Union took place on Monday, August 16, at the Hotel Avery, the Union being represented by Vice-president Julius Jochman and Samuel Forman, Julius Cohen, Ben Goodman, M. Slavinsky, officers of Local 24, while Messers. (Continued on Page 2)

Joint Board Starts Dress Drive

Trade Is Busy and Organizing Work on Large Scale Promises Fine Results.

The arrival of the fall season in the dress industry has served as a signal for the dressmakers' organization of New York, Local 22, and for the Dress Division of the Joint Board to launch an organization campaign in the trade.

This drive has been under consideration for some time past, and the call-out of the strike in the cloak industry, it appears, not only has not hindered activity in the dress trade but, on the contrary, served as a stimulus in the campaign. The active workers in the dressmakers' organization find that the cloak and suit pickets are frequently available for activity near the dress shops, which, as a rule, are located in the same district if not in the same buildings.

That the prospects for this drive are promising is indicated, first, by the fact that the season in the dress line is good, and, secondly, by the large number of non-union dress contractors joining the Association of Dress Manufacturers, Inc., the contractors' body in that trade which has a collective agreement with the Union. Principally, the object of the drive is to unionize the market in anticipation of the expiration of the agreements in the trade, in January, 1927.

This committee, under whose supervision the drive is being carried on is made up of the managers of the four locals which have members working. In the dress trade, Nos. 22, 26, 25 and 10, namely, Julius Portnoy, S. Goratsky, Luigi Antonini, and David Dubinsky.

A Statement by President Morris Sigman

"The beginning of the eighteenth week of the cloak and suit strike finds the real production season at the door without any deliveries of garments being made. Meanwhile, the unusually heavy arrival of buyers in the local market indicates that the pressure of the consumer demand has materially increased.

"In the last few days the settlement committee of the Union has signed agreements with 65 manufacturers, almost as many as have signed in the preceding six weeks of the strike. The jobbers, who may have hoped that with the signing of these 'independent' firm they would obtain a chance to make up their orders in the settled shops, are now beginning to find out that they have hoped in vain. The strictest possible control is being exercised in the settled shops to see that no work goes out to any firm still fighting the Union.

"How the strikers feel about the prolongation of the fight can be best illustrated by this fact: Ordinarily, in our general strikes, payment of strike benefits is started regularly in the fifth week of the strike. In the present strike, no benefit payments have as yet begun, despite the fact that it is nearly two months old. The cloakmakers are ready for a long siege and they are willing to save their ammunition.

"In the cloak industry there are, roughly speaking, two producing groups, one that depends on the early stages of the season for most of its production, and another that makes up the bulk of its work during the middle and last part of the season. The strikers and the Union are quite aware that until now the 'inside' and the 'independent' manufacturers have felt the effect of the strike most heavily. A considerable part of these have already made peace with their workers. With the approach of the height of the season the jobbers, who until now have assumed the attitude of nonchalance, will feel the brunt of the conflict and will begin to display a keener interest to settle the strike."

Five Thousand Cloakmakers in Settled Shops by Next Monday

(Continued from Page 1)

alarmed at the announcement that several large cloak firms signed the agreement, sent out a letter to a number of bank officials and commission houses interested in credits in the cloak industry to confer with them about the new agreement of the union and about the "impossible" obligations it would impose upon such firms as would accept it.

The meeting took place last Friday afternoon, August 13th, at the offices of the Eastern Millinery Association. The account of what transpired at the meeting was not made public, though

it may be easily surmised that the credit men, upon perusing the terms of the Union's agreement, were not particularly impressed by the fears of the leaders of the Industrial Council. That the cloak market, as a whole, is not inclined to share in the apprehensions of the Council is evidenced by the fact that, since this announced move by the Council to initiate a sort of indirect credit boycott against such firms as settle with the Union, the number of both applicants for settlement and of those settling with the workers' organization has increased materially.

International Union jointly with the Entertainment Committee of the strikers.

This Week's Meetings

The meetings this week were held as usual on Tuesday and Wednesday in the following halls: Manhattan Lyceum, Hennington Hall, Great Central Palace, Jefferson Hall, Lenox Assembly Rooms, Lafayette Casino and Ar-

lington Hall. Among the speakers who addressed the strikers were President Sigmund, Secretary Coughlin of the Central Trades, M. J. Budish, Luigi Antonelli, Max Feinstein, Jos. Brody, William Karlin, Philip Zausner, Jos. Beruchowitz, A. Zirlin, Louis Hyman, Harry Greenberg, Fannia M. Cohen, A. Resnik, G. Valenti, M. Epstein, and B. Desit.

JOBBER'S "GENEROUS" AT OTHER FELLOW'S EXPENSE

In an interview early this week, Mr. Maxwell Copeland, a leading member of the Merchant Ladies' Garment Association, the cloak jobbers, in speaking of the prospects of a settlement with the striking cloakmakers, admitted that the workers were "entitled to a decent living from their labor" so that the contractors were also entitled to a livelihood, but simultaneously declared that the jobbers would not accede to limitation of contractors and to a 36 weeks' guarantee, adding that the Union and its leaders always have failed to understand and would not "understand the true position of the jobbers in the industry."

When informed of this statement, President Morris Sigman replied that

"this was not the first time the jobbers had paid lip service to the idea that the workers were entitled to make a better living from their toil. The jobbers have, more than once, admitted the plight of the cloakmakers resulting from the existing chaos in the industry, yet whenever an attempt has been made to remove this chaos and to introduce responsibility and order in the shops, the jobbers always would be found on the opposing side. I should like to remind them, for instance, that only recently they declined even to discuss with the Union the program of reforms submitted by it. These sweet words and pious expressions have no meaning, indeed, unless backed by some tangible action," he added.

ANOTHER BARRAGE OF SCAB PROPAGANDA

In line with its repeated declarations in former advertisements inserted in some Jewish language newspapers, that the workers employed by its members are contented with their work conditions, the Industrial Council issued last week another attack on the leaders of the strike imputing their good faith towards the strikers and declaring again that the leadership of the strike is compelling the cloakmakers employed in the "inside" shops to "stay out on strike against their own will and interest." To these shopworn allegations, the leaders of the Council added a challenge to the leaders of the strike to "allow the workers to decide by a fair and impartial vote whether or not they approve of the strike against the 'inside' manufacturers."

Brother Louis Hyman, the chairman of the general strike committee, answered the challenge by offering to conduct such a referendum if the Industrial Council would pledge itself to accede to the Union's demands upon the workers voting in favor of continuing the strike. Concerning the charge of the Council that the Union was settling with small shops only, chairman Hyman said that the leaders of the

"inside" group were "continuing their tactics of thinking out shops that are not representative and holding them up as a typical of settled shops, failing to state the number of the workers employed in these shops correctly."

"There is nothing done to keep our workers out on strike against their will," Brother Hyman continued, "our workers have voted more than once at mass meetings and in a referendum, each time, by almost a unanimous vote favoring a strike, if the Union's terms could not be obtained by other means."

Demonstrations and Arrests

Last Monday saw another great demonstration in the cloak district with an estimated turnout of 20,000 workers taking part in the mass picketing. The police again proved that they have the cause of the employers close at heart by arresting nearly 60 pickets for "obstructing traffic." In general, the arrests of pickets last week was much heavier than in any preceding week of the strike, though practically all of the detainees were released after the magistrates and most of them only upon the payment of small fines.

LAST MONDAY'S CONCERTS GREAT SUCCESS

The two concerts which were given last Monday at Manhattan Lyceum and Arlington Hall were a great success. The spirit which prevailed among the strikers was fine and the concerts were enjoyed by twice as many people as are usually accommodated in the halls, but in spite of it there was exceptional order and quiet.

Mr. Matusevitch, who performed on the concertina, was excellent. He convinced the thousands of cloakmakers who listened to his playing in both halls, that a real artist can express himself beautifully on any instrument.

Mr. Samuel Chinsky called forth enthusiasm from the audience with his fine and sympathetic voice. The audience enjoyed all the songs he sang in Italian, Russian and English, but was especially enthused with his Yiddish folk and labor songs.

Miss Turetzka, who sang Russian and Italian folk songs, was heartily applauded and had to render many encores. Miss Ida Green, another soprano, was warmly received by the strikers in Manhattan Lyceum because of her beautiful voice, but there was also another sentiment behind her reception—the fact that she is the daughter of a striker, a cloak presser, member of Local 35.

Mr. Marcus Perper, Mr. Samoon, and Mr. Elstein contributed a great deal to the program by their expert accompaniment of the artists. Brother H. Weiner, a striker and a member of Local 38 and of the Jewish National Workers Alliance Chorus, was enthusiastically applauded for singing "Dubnitchka," in which the audience joined.

The concerts are being arranged by the Educational Department of the

Mexican Labor's Aid Sought to Organize Mexican Dressmakers in Los Angeles

(Continued from Page 1)

women workers of the Mexican women because of the feeling that the latter are a competitive factor; 2) the inability to speak English by the Mexican women forcing them to be more or less submissive, and 3) the constant threats of the employers that any woman joining a trade union would be instantly denationalized or deported.

To overcome these obstacles, Vice-president Mollie Friedman, who is spending this summer in Los Angeles, is now making an effort to secure the aid of the organized Labor movement in Mexico, and, indirectly, of the representatives of the Mexican Labor government in Los Angeles, to organize these women workers whose work conditions not only result in misery for themselves but affect adversely the work standards of other workers in the trade.

During a visit, two weeks ago, of General Aaron Sizer, Minister of Exterior Relations of Mexico, in Los An-

geles, Miss Friedman called on him with the request that one of two Mexican organizers, experienced in organizing women workers and speaking the English language, be assigned to aid in the organization of these Mexican workers in Los Angeles. A similar request was later forwarded, after a period meeting, to Alfonso Pasquerra, Mexican Consul in Los Angeles, coupled with the suggestion that he use influence with the Mexican press in Los Angeles to give the campaign among the Mexican women workers wide publicity, and the calling of a conference of delegates from the various Mexican fraternal organizations in that city to form a permanent committee to help Local 52 in its organizing activity.

Miss Friedman writes that she is very optimistic concerning the outcome and hopes that the action of the Mexican Labor officers will contribute materially towards the solution of the problem of organizing the Mexican women workers in Los Angeles.

Bonnaz Embroiderers, Local 66, Organizing "Open" Shops

(Continued from Page 1)

short fight were forced to settle with the local, giving the workers a substantial wage increase and depositing security for faithful performance of the contract. Among the settled firms are a few of the biggest non-union shops who have fought the Union for

the past six years, such as the W. & G. Embroidery Co., the Frances Embroidery Co., and others.

The fight against the remaining non-union shops will be carried on by Local 66 with undiminished vigor, despite the poor season, until this menace is totally removed from the industry.

New Boston Raincoat Association Confers on Agreement With Local 24

(Continued from Page 1)

Lichtenstein, Wagon, Cohen, Lefkovich and Duworetzky acted for the employers.

The Union's committee presented the following list of demands to the association: A 42-hour week, divided into five days, sanitary conditions in the shops, and a minimum wage scale. The scale is set as follows: Operators—male—\$44; operators—female—\$35; cementers—\$46; cutters—\$44; pressers—\$41; tailors—\$44; finishers—\$25. The Boston raincoat trade has, in the last two seasons, fully recovered from the slump which affected it in 1925. The workers have now come back into the industry to meet the big demand for raincoats. This, in turn, revived interest in the Union, which is now culminated in the strike movement. There are about 1,000 persons

employed in 50 shops. From 50 to 60 per cent of the workers are girls.

The current conferences with the employers' association have now made the date of the calling of the strike in the trade uncertain. It is expected, however, that the Union will not drag this matter out too long. Action will be taken pretty soon, unless an adjustment is reached.

A mass meeting of all Boston raincoat workers has been, in the meantime, called for Thursday evening, August 19, at the Cloakmakers' Hall, 19-21 Essex Street.

READ THE EDUCATIONAL PAGE OF JUSTICE WHICH APPEARS WEEKLY

This will keep you in touch with the activities of our Educational Department which are free to you and your family.

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 The school is open all year around.

GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY!

The Office of the International, 3 West 14th street, is open every Monday and Thursday until 7 o'clock to enable members of the Union to purchase.

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

American Federation of Labor To Admit Passaic Strikers

A formal agreement was reached in Passaic last week for the formation of a union of the 16,000 striking textile workers of Passaic and vicinity under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor. The decision was reached at a conference of a committee of the United Textile Workers of America at its headquarters, 2 Astor Place, and representatives of the textile strikers.

The only condition imposed upon the textile strikers was that Albert Weisbord and his associates should sever his connection with the strike. This was agreed to, Weisbord having expressed his willingness to withdraw at any time the interests of the strikers could be served by such withdrawal.

A Popular Decision

These textile strikers have carried on one of the most heroic and determined struggles in the history of the American labor movement, and the decision of the A. F. of L. to grant them a charter will be hailed with enthusiasm by the rank and file of the main body of the American labor movement. From the very beginning of the strike, the textile strikers have all along indicated their willingness to affiliate with the Federation. It is a matter of record that on their own initiative, in the early days of the struggle and again as late as one month ago, they addressed themselves to the President of the A. F. of L. to that effect.

The A. F. of L. Statement

The decision to admit the strikers was announced in the following statement by Thomas F. McMahon, Chairman of the Emergency Committee of the United Textile Workers, the A. F. of L. union in the textile industry:

"The Citizens' Committee that was elected by the striking mill workers of Passaic, N. J., namely, W. Jett

Lauck, Chairman; Henry T. Hunt and Miss Helen Todd, met with the officers in New York today, for the purpose of receiving the decision of the United Textile Workers of America as to whether they were willing to receive these workers as an affiliated union.

"President McMahon told the committee in behalf of the Executive Council that the Passaic workers would be so received and welcomed and that they could become members of the United Textile Workers of America by observing its constitution and by-laws; and that none but bona fide mill workers will be accepted into membership.

"It is specifically provided that if the workers desire to affiliate with the United Textile Workers of America, there is one condition required of them, and that is the elimination of Albert Weisbord and his associates from any connection with the local union of Passaic workers if the individual votes of the workers are sufficient to show desire of membership in our international union.

"The striking workers who have secured work elsewhere and are now paying dues to the organization in Passaic must continue to pay dues, as well as an initiation fee of \$1, with the understanding that this money is turned over to the Relief Committee of the striking mill workers. Those not working and still on strike are not required to pay either initiation fee or dues at this time, but will be held morally responsible when they return to work to meet this obligation."

It was asserted that little if any effort would be made to negotiate with the mill owners until the formation of the Passaic union was completed. Organization would be expedited, it was said, as soon as the agreement was ratified by the strikers. Ratification is expected before the end of the present week.

Two Concerts for Striking Cloakmakers This Friday Afternoon

Concerts of Last Week Great Success

Two concerts for the striking cloak makers will be given on Friday, August 20th at 1 P. M. in Hennington Hall, 216 East 2nd Street and in Great Central Palace, 90 Clinton Street.

Among the artists who will participate in the program will be Miss Ida Green and Miss Megkel, sopranos; Ben Berginsky and Abraham Berg, talented young violinists; Samuel C. Blinsky, tenor, who was well received

by the cloak makers at previous concerts; Rebecca Brookmyer, Marcus Perper and Mr. Cardelle, who will perform on the piano; Mr. H. Weiner will sing "Dubinskis" and two prominent actors, members of the Hebrew Actors Union, will sing Yiddish folk songs and will recite humorous sketches.

All strikers who wish to attend these concerts are requested to come on time, as this will make it easier for the committee to carry through the program.

Capitol Orchestra at Coney Island Stadium

What promises to be the most magnificent spectacle and a wonderful musical evening will take place on Saturday evening, August 28th, at the giant Coney Island Stadium. The special features will include a specially planned symphony program prepared by Mr. David Mendoza, conductor of the N. Y. Capitol Orchestra. He has chosen 100 players from the leading symphony and philharmonic orchestras of greater New York to play with him. Mr. Alexis Korssakoff has decided to offer his well known number, Scherzade, by Rimsky-Korsakoff. He did this to attract his multitude of follow-

ers who know him best by this work. Mr. Jacob Schaeffer will lead his prominently known chorus of 250 voices in a number of selections.

The concert also promises to be one of the greatest demonstrations of solidarity on the part of the workers in greater New York. The stadium which seats 35,000 people from all indications will be packed. The local unions are responding and will be there in blocks. The Furriers' Union of New York City with their Passaic Relief Committee are cooperating 100 per cent in this drive to raise funds to buy milk for the strikers' children.

Reserve the evening of August 28th for the children of Passaic. General admission, \$1; reserved seats, \$2.

COOPERATORS IN THE UNITED STATES DO NOT LOVE MUSSOLINI

The wholesale destruction of co-operators in Italy by the Fascists, the wanton destruction of their property, the murder or exile of many of the outstanding leaders, and the effort to bring all the surviving co-operators under the direction of agents of the present Italian Government, has aroused the co-operators of all the world to united protest. During the early winter the International Co-operative Alliance and the central Unions and Leagues of a score of countries met vigorous protest to Mussolini himself. Since then, the local co-operative societies of farmers and industrial workers throughout the United States have added their protests to those of their cousins the world around.

A REMINDER TO UNITY HOUSE VACATIONISTS

Members and friends who wish to take a vacation for a few days or a few weeks at our beautiful summer home in Forest Park—Unity House—MUST REGISTER NOW at 1 L. G. W. U. headquarters, 3 West 16th Street. Those going without having registered in advance will not be accommodated.

Unity House is filled to capacity. Not a room is unoccupied. Only as guests leave can others be admitted. Labor Day vacationists MUST REGISTER NOW at 3 W. 16th St. Office is open till 6:30 P. M. On Saturday till 1 P. M.

Where Strike Sub-Committees Meet

HALES	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	CHAIRMAN
Newington Hall	214 Second St.	Drydock 3024	Goldberg
Lafayette Avenue	3 Avenue D.	Drydock 7623	Levinson
Manhattan Gymnasium	45 E. 4th St.	Orchard 9319	Silkwat, Ore. 4005
Haystack Lodge	149 Second Ave.	Orchard 1405	Wolow
Weisler Hall	139 E. 11th St.	Hydrovane 1862	Bruckstein
Union Hall	131 E. 11th St.	Drydock 9545	Shally
Lenox Assembly	258 E. 2nd St.	Drydock 9545	Lapkin
Jefferson Hall	90 Columbia St.	Drydock 2251	Schlesinger
Gr. Central Palace	85 Clinton St.	Wisconsin 8025	Freeman, Wm. 1679
Bryant Hall	125 6th Ave.	Drydock 3068	Picket Committee
Arlington Hall	39 St. Marks Pl.	Drydock 6535	Gorvitzky
Odd Fellows Hall	98 Forsyth St.	Drydock 0922	Shkranz
Brooklyn Hall	210 E. 5th St.	MAZE 2039	Organization Com.
Vienna Hall	108 Montrose Ave., Bk.	MAZE 2039	Chickarska
Lenox Gymnasium	75 E. 11th St.	University 4598	Katz
Labor Union Hall	219 Nickman St., Bk.	Bohannon 1400	Barnes
Speakers Committee	16 W. 21st St.	Chelsea 1410	Wasserman
Law Committee	139 E. 25th St.	Madison Sq. 7080	J. Fish-Spencerfield
Settlement Committee	139 E. 25th St.	Madison Sq. 7080	Chandler
International Office	2 W. 16th St.	Madison Sq. 7080	Chandler
Local No. 1	130 E. 25th St.	Chelsea 2145	
Local No. 2	129 E. 25th St.	Madison Sq. 7080	
Local No. 3	130 E. 25th St.	Madison Sq. 1477	
Local No. 4	67 Lexington Ave.	Madison Sq. 7087	
Local No. 10	131 E. 14th St.	Ashland 2985	
Local No. 21	101 Montgomery St.	Waverly 4207	
Local No. 22	231 E. 14th St.	Ashland 3125	
Local No. 23	228 Second Ave.	Chickering 1195	
Local No. 24	1181 Broadway	Ashland 2421	
Local No. 25	213 E. 14th St.	Ashland 3217	

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

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EDITORIALS

A NEW BOYCOTT

It can hardly be said that in their former conflicts with the Union, the New York cloak manufacturers have ever shown a disposition to be restrained by any code of fight ethics. Nor can it be asserted that in the past have they displayed any delicate scruples in their choice of anti-union strike methods—from the hiring of strong-arm fellows to "protect" their shops, or in simpler words—to beat up and harass the pickets, down to intimidation of individual strikers and press campaigns of abuse and vilification of the strike leaders.

We must, nevertheless, admit that, even the old unenviable record of the cloak employers' strike-time tactics, has been left far behind by their wild antics in the current cloak strike. Certainly, they have not neglected any of the uglier forms of their old strategy, as may be testified by the wholesale arrests of pickets, obviously inspired and engineered by them, but to these they have added other and newer attempts at intimidation, of the strikers themselves as well as of other groups or individuals in the industry who fail to share in their policy of blind opposition to the workers' demands and who would concede the just and equitable program of reforms proposed by the Union as a means of reestablishing the cloak industry on a sound and rational basis.

We have in mind, especially, the move initiated by the Industrial Council late last week to influence credit and banking interests in New York City to cut off or limit business credit to such cloak manufacturers who sign the new agreement with the Union.

Our readers, no doubt, vividly recall how, from the very beginning of the strike, this group of "inside" manufacturers, led by a few "die-hard"ers, has kept up a continued barrage of "schrecklichkeit" against the strikers and their leaders. Day after day, this group, having appointed itself an agency extraordinary for the elevating purpose of spreading distrust and demoralization among the strikers, has attempted to split the ranks of the cloak-makers. At the outset, their chief selling point was the assertion that this is a "dictated" strike or a strike for "political reasons." This canard lasted about two weeks, after which the Industrial Council, speaking, we assume, for the entire cloak industry, declared in terms of finality that thanks to the strike, the whole cloak market would be shifted out of town, to peaceful and idyllic, from the point of view of a non-union manufacturer, villages and townships.

This picture of a cloak industry transplanted overnight to rustic environments far away from the reach of the "union agitator," however, vanished quickly, only to be succeeded in a few days by a frantic call from the Industrial Council's camp addressed to their workers to come back to the shops and to turn their backs on the Union and their fellow strikers. But this cry, shouted to the strikers from the columns of paid-for advertisements, apparently met with the response of the proverbial voice in the wilderness. The shops of the members of the Industrial Council remained as empty as on the day the strike went into effect, while the strikers' stone-wall remained as unshakable as ever.

This fiasco, while it may have sobered up the strategists of the Industrial Council on the subject of "inviting" their workers back to the shops, has, nevertheless, left them just as determined to carry on their strike-breaking mission further. This time, however, they diverted their attention toward another camp, toward members of their own class, cloak employers and jobbers who happen not to see eye to eye with them and who have signed the new contract embodying the demands of the strikers with the Union. It may be stated here in this connection that in the last three weeks of this strike, the settlement committee, acting in close co-operation with the organization committee, has signed agreements with about one hundred and thirty manufacturers and jobbers. It must be admitted that, when compared with the progress of individual settlements in former strikes, this figure is not very large, but it emphasizes all the more the care given and the exhaustive investigation made of each and every application for settlement by these committees prior to favorable action.

This steady, and growing, number of settling shops, among whom there are several of the best known firms in the trade, has, from the outset, been a thorn in the side of the propagandists of the Industrial Council. In their anti-strike advertisements they have constantly harped, with special bitterness on these settlements, laboring hard to create the impression that the Union was particularly anxious to settle with the small shops and producing "figures" to show that some of these shops were below the minimum required by the Union's old agreement. These "figures," however, would be quickly contradicted by authentic information from settlement headquarters, which proved beyond cavil to the strikers

that the authors of the "love letters" addressed to them in the early stages of the strike were as unreliable in their comment of shop settlements as they had been with regard to all the other phases of the conflict.

To check this trend for settlement with the Union among the "independent" element in the industry, and among their own group eventually, the leaders of the Industrial Council forwarded a few days ago a summons to 100 officials of banks and commission houses interested in cloak industry credits to meet with them concerning the Union's new agreement and to discuss the soundness and advisability of extending business credits to firms which recognize the Union and sign its new contract. This invitation also mentioned an "interview" by some anonymous bankers and credit men referred to as saying that "anyone signing the contract is most foolhardy." The Union's demands of limitation of contractors, of a 36-week guarantee and of a 40-hour week, were particularly branded as impossible of acceptance, spelling bankruptcy and ruin to all who might undertake to live up to them.

This new anti-strike propaganda, this time intended to intimidate such manufacturers and jobbers as have grown weary of listening to the rabid anti-union advice freely dispensed by the Industrial Council, from making peace with the workers, will, we are quite convinced, have as little effect on the normal development of the strike as have their other stunts and vapors. It is impossible, indeed, to conceive that any group of responsible credit men would seriously entertain such a destructive proposal as cutting off credits from or boycotting manufacturers who sign agreements with the Union at the behest of another competing group.

These credit men and bankers probably know far better than the overheated gentlemen from the Industrial Council group that, aside from being grossly unethical from a business viewpoint, such a move is thoroughly unsound in an industrial and economic sense. They can easily inform themselves, for instance, that for many years past we have had in the cloak industry scores of manufacturers who would guarantee their workers not only 36 weeks of work but 40 and more, and yet their standing in the trade and the credit world never has been impaired on that account. In Cleveland the entire cloak market is operating on a guarantee of 40 weeks of employment annually, and that market is prosperous and progressing.

The cloak strikers have by this time learned to appreciate the worth and value of the threats and "scares" emanating regularly from the camp of the Industrial Council. They know, too, that, the nearer it gets to the real reason in the cloak trade, the more venomous and bitter will their propaganda become. Our strikers, like every other constructive factor in the industry, want peace and a rational adjustment of the ills that torment and unbalance it. But they would not be intimidated into a sham peace by terror, fake boycott or abuse. Our strikers can see no peace, no understanding and no permanent stability in the cloak industry, except as brought about through the adoption of the entire program of industrial reform advanced by their organization.

THE CRY OF THE TWO MILLION CHILDREN

Elsewhere in this issue, will be found an appeal-statement by Ben Tillet, veteran English Labor leader and member of Parliament, who is heading a commission of British labor representatives in the United States seeking to raise a relief fund for the British striking miners.

We can hardly add a word to the simple, heart-warming story told by Ben Tillet of the fathomless suffering of the miners of Great Britain, of the misery of their daily lives, the want and destitution of their little children, two million of them, and their invincible courage and limitless resistance to the wolfish rapacity of the mine barons against well-nigh overwhelming odds.

Ben Tillet, and his fellow delegates, have come to the United States, and are now touring the country visiting every industrial center to collect as large a fund as possible for the relief of the mine strikers' children. As they put it—"We make this appeal that the children, who are not responsible for this terrible war of destruction may not suffer further."

We know that this is a difficult time for our members to extend aid to their fellow workers. The cloakmakers of New York, who always may be relied upon to respond generously to such a cause, are themselves in the grip of a bitter industrial struggle with their employers, and could, therefore, not be expected to give as much as they would under ordinary circumstances. The workers in the other trades are also just now emerging from protracted periods of idleness.

But the cause of the English mine strikers, for whom Ben Tillet so eloquently pleads, is too great, too much of world-wide significance for the working class, to be waived aside by any excuse no matter how weighty or meritorious. The cry for help from the millions of English mine children and their mothers must be answered in this part of the world by members of organized Labor. The coal barons, and their faithful ally—the Tory Government—are doing all in their power to crush the miners' union and thereby administer a staggering blow to the British Labor movement. They have found out that they could not drive the miners back to the pits directly,—so they are now gambling on breaking their spirit through starving out their children.

Let us, on this side of the ocean, help defeat this brutal scheme. Let us lift up the fighting arm of the English colliery workers. Let us help feed the two million children of the striking British miners.

Ben Tillet and Ellen Wilkinson Appeal to I.L.G.W. Members for English Coal Strikers

Ben Tillet, one of the oldest and best known English Labor leaders, is in the United States, together with five other representatives of British Labor, including Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M. P., and chairman of the Women's Committee for the Relief of the Miner's Children, to collect funds for the families of the striking miners of Great Britain. Brother Tillet and Miss Wilkinson and their associates are receiving full cooperation from the American Federation of Labor and their mission is meeting with lively response from the national and international unions affiliated with the Federation.

Last Friday, Ben Tillet and Miss Wilkinson visited the International Building and discussed the British mine strike and ways and means for raising a big relief fund for the strikers with President Sigman and several other leaders of the I. L. G. W. U. Before leaving, Brother Tillet and Miss Wilkinson dictated the following statements for our members, which is printed here with the full endorsement of President Sigman and Secretary Baroff, as an appeal, supplementary to the one already sent out by the General Office, for money for the children of the embattled English miners:

BY BEN TILLET

"The position of the miners of Great Britain is full of tragedy, as it is full of significance to the workers of the world. No period in the history of trade unionism in Great Britain has witnessed such a combined attack upon the workers, their wages, and their home life. Behind the capitalist press and the capitalist parliament, as such it is now—the parliamentary majority of the capitalist party is one-third of the members of the House of Commons—the mine-owners and capitalists generally are working with the foulest purpose in view and with every un-British method.

There are a million of miners locked out. There are two million children under fourteen years of age suffering the worst rigors of starvation. There are 750,000 women with family and mothers' responsibilities sharing the destitution enforced by the rapacity and inhumanity of our British capitalists. Even then we would have taught the capitalists to stand still, but all of our trade union funds have been depleted in fighting wage reductions from the old period following the war. Reductions in wages amounting to two million pounds per day has been enforced. We have sunk all our provident funds, our founding funds, our superannuation funds, and have mortgaged and sold our property in the effort of resisting the slave-driving tactics of the employers. In the general strike we spent £100,000. We are faced with such a serious aspect of unemployment, that outside of the million miners locked out, there are two million certified unemployed. Those suffering under-unemployment and short time workers and the unemployed amount to another three million. This a total of unemployed out of a population of 44,000,000.

The miner's employment has only averaged \$10 a week, and in scores of thousands of cases the poor house charity had to be used to help the miners, who having already worked a week in the mines find themselves unable to provide their families with food. The miners produce for the hewer only returns 60 cents per ton (2,240 lbs.), while the hewers product of coal is sold for 45 to 75 cents per 122 pounds. Both the customer and the hewers are thus robbed by the exceeding profiteering of the employers' pifflance.

The miner is asked, on a pittance of \$10 per week wages, and when half-time is worked, of \$5—is asked to accept a reduction of 15 per cent, and to forfeit every little trade union privilege the miners battled over for the past 50 years. They have now stood against the franchisers and the mine-owners, the bankers, the capitalists and the capitalist parliament for 15 weeks with a solidarity built up by mass agony and suffering that unemployment can bring. Their position is desperate, but their courage is desperate too, the women bearing up stoically and splendidly in their sacrifices.

It is a deed of human courage that stands in spite of the tortures the most malevolent mine-owners have devised and executed.

We make this appeal that the children, who are not responsible for this terrible war of destitution, shall not be made to suffer further. Any sums subscribed or collected should be sent through the A. F. of L., to Frank Morrison, who is undertaking the duties of a treasurer. We shall feel now that a nation speaking our own tongue, in the most international of all races in the world, understands the reality of this struggle, and what it means not merely to our own workers, but even to the workers of the United States. We have been received with great kindness, for which we are deeply grateful, and being sensible of your sympathy, we pray that you give quickly, that you show at least that it is the workers who help the workers."

By ELLEN WILKINSON

"The British Labor Movement will never forget the help and comradeship which they have received from their American brethren in this struggle. We are specially grateful to the I. L. G. W. U. who have given to us out of their need, when so many of their own members are on strike. It is action like these which make us realize that whatever our race or creed, everywhere the Labor movement is fighting the same fight, to improve the standard of living of the workers, and to prevent their exploitation in the intricate of profit.

I find it difficult to convince some of our friends that the standard of life of the miners is as low as it has now become. The average wage of the miners, on Government figures, a figure which takes in under-managers and officials—as well as workers, is about 11 dollars a week. Many miners have not worked full time for many months and so their wage is much lower.

Just think what this means to the wife and family. The miner doing heavy work must be fed first, the growing children next, and last of all the mother, who asks, in many districts was showing signs of privation before the strike started. In some districts, such as Durham and South Wales, men had to appeal to the poor law even when they were working.

Fifteen weeks of a lock-out has exhausted every kind of resource. All the union funds are gone. Every cabbage which reaches me from home tells me of more local authorities who are stopping relief of every kind. In the valleys of Scotland, in the pleasant English Midland country, in the Gloucester villages hunger and want are the unbidden guests of every miner's home. The women's committee are giving special attention to the little ones. We shudder to think of what would have happened to the babies just coming into the world if it had not been for the help that the

Women's Committee have been able to give.

Through the kindness of other workers we have been able to give some of the children a holiday in homes away from the coal fields and so ease the burden of the mother for a little time. I remember one little boy the youngest of seven, who had never had new clothes but always bigger ones cut down for him. He came in rags which was all his mother could give him. The Fund fitted him out in a jersey and knickers, and new boots. But, oh, the trouble we had to persuade him to take them off at night! When his new hostess went up to see him after he had got into bed, she found him fast asleep hugging the new boots.

Where the education authorities have refused to feed the school children, the miners have started food kitchens. In the midlands I found one town where an ex-army cook among the locked out men had fitted up an army field kitchen. The women's funds were providing the coal and several hundred children were fed daily. When I went out to visit it, I found

scores of children already gathered in the rain although it was more than an hour before the soup could be served. I suggested they should wait at home out of the wet, but one youngster looked up in my face and said, "Oh, miss, don't send us away. We do love the smell."

Unless more money is forthcoming these kitchens will have to be closed. The British workers have done all they can but unemployment has done time owing to the works closing down have made it impossible for them to do more. That is why we have had to make our world appeal. The pride of the miners was such that they would not appeal abroad until they were forced by want. From the splendid welcome we have had from all sections of the movement here, I know the miners will not have appealed in vain. The need is urgent. The union has given. Can I make this appeal to the readers of this message. Will you send a dollar today. Send it either to Mr. Morrison A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C., or to the Women's Fund at Room 504, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. Before you send "your own dollar, just see if there are not one or two friends of yours who could put a few cents together to make it two dollars.

Dear friends of America, I just KNOW you will help all you can."

Who Ought To Pay the Debts?

By NORMAN THOMAS

All this furious discussion of the debts owed to the United States by the European governments gets us nowhere because it rests on false assumptions. It is not true that nations are like men grown large and that the relationship between them is as simple as between men. To understand the debt problem, one must understand what happened. The United States went to war to underwrite the enormous loan it made by American bankers to the Allied governments. The bankers, munition makers and propagandists who put us into the war probably fooled themselves by the moral ideals which the nation later professed. Nevertheless, if our bankers had been able to loan to Germany as they had loaned to the Allies money to buy American-made munitions, we should never have gone to war.

The United States as a nation won nothing out of the war. It did not make the world safe for democracy or even increase its own security. Our bankers and business men won a great deal out of the war.

The European nations undoubtedly owe us money, but they were not to blame for it in their hour of need. But the impoverished people of those nations not unnaturally took at their face value our somewhat hysterical war-time protestations of having a common cause and a common purpose. It is unreasonable to expect them to keep on paying these war debts thru two generations. It is at least equally unreasonable to expect the American workers and farmers to pay these debts. Why not collect them from the financial class which did win something out of the war—our bankers and investors? Unfortunately, we cannot be sure of hitting just the right ones, but high income and inheritance taxes would reach the war millionaires generally and especially the holders of foreign bonds who are not doing any forgiving of debts on their own account but who on the contrary want to lend more money at high interest to Europe. Wouldn't it be a fine arrangement to be generous to Europe on condition that Europe settles once for all the whole tangled problem of debts and reparations and then charge

up the costs to the only class which made anything out of the war? But instead of that, we give a further present to these fortunate investors by reducing income and inheritance taxes. It's a crazy world.

Just when we are feeling sorry for the French tax payers and remembering our debt to Lafayette and all that sort of thing, we read something about French imperialism in Syria and the destruction of a third of Damascus and our blood begins to boil. Why should we make it even indirectly and usually a little easier for France to practice her abominable misgovernment in Syria, a misgovernment which disgraces the whole mandate system of the League of Nations, by forgiving her war debts? It is quite true that many other American and French interests besides the costly French imperialism in Syria must enter into any fair consideration of the debt problem. Nevertheless, real statesmanship in handling the debts might, we suspect, find a way to suggest to the French government that its case would be better in American eyes if it would at once bring about a decent and honorable peace in Syria.

It is to the everlasting credit of the French Socialists that they will make no compromise with Poincaré. For Poincaré, as we now know, was one of the individuals—so far as any individuals were responsible—most responsible for the World War; he was even more responsible for the occupation of the Ruhr and his government intimidated the reckless and dishonest policy of unbalanced budgets and wholesale inflation which led to the fiscal crisis out of which he is now asked to save his country. Better far a socialist government and a capital levy than the kind of salvation Poincaré will seek to bring.

GET THE 32 PAGE BULLETIN

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



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)

Our story of the Union's educational activities would be incomplete if we failed to make mention of its libraries and its publications. The labor libraries were developed in response to demands of the students for books dealing with the subjects studied. In some instance the books are purchased by the student, but more often they are obtained from the libraries. Many of the local unions have equipped their headquarters with libraries. In this matter the Educational Department has been especially helpful by suggesting lists of books and in obtaining the desired books at wholesale rates. The Unity House at Forest Park has several thousand volumes.

In addition to the publication of the lesson outlines, heretofore referred to, the Educational Department has advocated the publication of workers' text books. Almost from the inception of the work it has felt that one of the problems to be solved by the labor movement was that of securing unprejudiced textbooks. For this reason it has aided in every possible way the creation of the "Workers' Bookshelf" under the auspices of the Workers' Educational Bureau. By far the most important achievement of the International was the publication of Dr. Louis Levine's admirable

History of the International from which many citations have been made in this article. Authorized by the 1922 Convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary, it represents, as one of its reviewers well said, the "momentous epic of human lives"—a story of the "aspirations, the failures, the journeys through the countless morasses" over which the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has passed. The book has been widely read and is this year being used as a text book at the Workers' University in a course on the history of the International. Lastly, we should not forget that the work of the Educational Department is made effective in part by the publicity afforded through the publications of the International. The educational pages of Justice, Corethlight, and Justitia, for example, with their announcements, weekly calendars, educational reports, and lesson outlines, are widely read and thereby acquaint the members with the activities of the Department. In fact these papers with their columns of domestic and foreign news and special pages devoted to literary and dramatic reviews, and to reviews of books in the field of social science are in themselves an important educational medium. They also print summaries of foreign news and news of the general labor movement in America. In addition, the Department distributes regularly, at meetings and by mail, quantities of booklets and pamphlets describing the character and importance of the work.

(To be continued)

If you want to be notified about our concerts, lectures, reduced rate theatre or symphony concert tickets, get-togethers, hikes, fill out the attached coupon and send it to the EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, 3 West 16th Street, New York.

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SPENCER MILLER LECTURES AT UNITY HOUSE

Spencer Miller, Jr., Secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau, delivered a lecture at the Unity House, Forest Park, Pa., on Tuesday, July 27 on "Some Reflections on the History of Civilization."

In the course of his lecture, Mr. Miller said: "During the past 50 years and particularly during the past 25 years, the archeologists, paleontologists, and anthropologists have added nearly a half million years to the story of man's life upon the earth. Not only have they greatly extended our knowledge of the past, but they have employed and exemplified the experimental methods of research which has wrought profound changes in our whole understanding of the history of civilization. As a result of this method in the field of the natural sciences, we are no longer content as students of history to describe what has been in the past; we seek to understand how we developed our present civilization. This method of approach makes history not so much a record of the past as an interpreter of the present. History becomes vital, dynamic, indeed indispensable as an aid to understand our present world."

Mr. Miller pointed out not only the change in the purpose and method of include all that man has said, thought

and done. It is an inclusive, all-embracing story that must be fulfilled in many ways but it is limited by a single interpretation."

Little Lessons In Economics

By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN
Instructor in Economics, Brookwood

IV. Is Man Incompetent?

If we can not pass the buck to Mother Nature, we'll have to take to examine ourselves. Maybe the human race is of too small caliber to deal effectively with the problems of livelihood on this planet. The army "nut" tests have indeed made some people believe that "70 per cent of the population register an intelligence equivalent only to an age of 14 years or less." Such alarming assertions have caused a good deal of worry. How can such a population make its way in the world?

Now let's see. Think of any normal boy or girl of 10 or 12 or 14 years. Assume that his native intelligence does not expand, but allow for the additional information and the additional experience that the years will bring. Will he or will he not be able to give an account of himself—to deal in a reasonably effective way with the

David Pinski Honored at Unity House

About 1200 guests of our Unity House, Camp Tamiment and Sundayville, assembled last Sunday morning in Pine Grove to celebrate the completion of the new stage which was erected at Unity. This was made an occasion for honoring David Pinski, to whom this stage is dedicated as one of our foremost dramatists and in appreciation of the services he has rendered the guests at Unity House through reading his creations every Sunday morning at the spot where the stage has now been erected.

George Oliver, the Manager of Unity House, opened the celebration and introduced Vice-president Halpern as chairman. Mr. Oliver pointed out, among other things, that Unity appreciates the contributions of its friends, and this is best demonstrated through this celebration.

Vice-president Halpern spoke of the great success that Unity has made this season and expressed his appreciation to the members of our International Union for their enthusiasm and interest that they have shown this season in helping us make Unity House, our summer home, more useful to the thousands of our members who come out there for their vacation. He also expressed his appreciation to David Pinski for his literary contributions and his weekly readings, which have become a spiritual institution at Unity.

Fannie M. Oohn spoke in the name of the Educational Department of our International. She greeted David Pinski most heartily and in the course of her talk she pointed out the close relationship which exists between Yiddish writers and the Yiddish workers. "The Yiddish literature," she continued, "is a democratic literature. Not only does it deal with the masses but it is also written for the masses, and this explains why the Jewish workers gladly join in every expression of appreciation and honor to the Jewish writers." She went on to say that David Pinski, through his literary achievements, has inspired the worker in his struggle for a better life and she compared the conditions of the members of our International in the past with their present conditions

when David Pinski and other literary men came out here to Unity for inspiration.

Morris Sigman, president of our International, impressively pictured the distress of the British miners and appealed to the assembled to contribute liberally to the fund which is now being raised to feed the two million children of the miners, who are actually starving. He apologized for touching upon such a painful situation at a celebration, and he expressed his appreciation of David Pinski not only for his achievements in the literary field at the present time, but also for his past contributions to the labor movement inspiring the masses to fight for their rights.

The chief feature of the morning was the performance of a one-act play by David Pinski, the "Phonograph," in which only Unity guests participated. The play was staged by Isadore Cashier of the Yiddish Art Theatre. Reuben Pink, editor of the "Shegitsa," prepared a song—"Unity to David Pinski," and Max Persin, founder and director of the Unity Chorus, composed special music. Both the chorus and the actors did marvelously in their respective roles, enthusiasm ran high, and they were heartily applauded by the audience. Mrs. Chana Sirofberg, the well known soprano was warmly applauded for her folk songs and Mr. Abraham Teitelbaum, the actor, read David Pinski's "Storm." An enthusiastic reception was given to Isadore Cashier when he was introduced to read, "Modern Youth," also by David Pinski. Mr. Cashier thanked the amateur actors and the management for offering him an opportunity to serve Unity and to honor David Pinski.

Abraham Reisin, the Jewish poet, in a few impressive words, expressed his great enthusiasm for the originality of honoring a Jewish artist. The open sky over his head called to his mind ancient, aristocratic Greece. He was pleased with the awakening and the response of the Jewish masses to art and pointed out that we owe our thanks for this to David Pinski, who through his literary creations in the past roused the masses to a new and better life.

Reuben Pink reviewed David Pinski's literary achievements and pronounced him one of the four great classicists in the Yiddish literature.

In closing the celebration David Pinski said, that it is not he who deserves all this appreciation, but rather the masses from whom he got his enthusiasm. Were it not for the Jewish workers, a Jewish literature would be almost impossible. He thanked Unity House for the great honor which was conferred upon him and assured the assemblage that also in the future he will continue to dedicate his talent to the workers.

CURRENT BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES

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

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

Basic Industries in America

IV. The Cotton Manufacturing Industry

Cotton manufacturing includes the making of cloth (sometimes known as piece goods), cotton small wares, such as handkerchiefs, and the less important lace manufacture. There are many processes involved; the main ones, spinning and weaving, are sometimes carried on in the small mill, sometimes in separate ones. There are a large variety of woven goods turned out—such as sheetings, duck, flannels, cloth, lawns and muslins, shirtings, denims, etc., and each of these is made in different qualities and numerous designs and specialties. The result is that although we roughly call cotton an industry, it is really a combination of industries, and competition occurs not among all the firms in the industry but among the various similar lines.

Since the fortunes of the industry vary so widely from year to year, and prices both for raw cotton and the finished product fluctuate so widely, it is impossible to give an idea that will be very accurate for any length of time, of its extent and financial operations. In general, it may be said that the industry employs about 425,000 wage-earners, turns out products worth \$1,500,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000 and pays about \$550,000,000 in wages. Though the industry is still highly competitive, the bulk of the product and the majority of the wage earners are in large establishments, each producing goods worth \$1,000,000 a year or over.

This is one of the oldest mechanical industries, and one of the first to feel the effect of automatic machinery, and the factory system. Originating in England, it soon began to grow up in the United States, establishing itself chiefly in New England. There were a number of reasons for this location—the presence of rapidly flowing streams which furnished easily accessible water power, the existence of good seaports to which raw cotton could be shipped from southern plantation, the presence of a population well adapted to factory labor, and a favorable climate, since cotton manufacture requires peculiar conditions of humidity and temperature. For many years the South lacked a number of these requirements—notably factory labor and the requisite atmospheric conditions. Then the Civil War and Reconstruction intervened to inhibit Southern enterprise. As the years passed, however, the obstacles were gradually overcome. Watpower began to give way to steam power, generated by coal easily accessible in Alabama, West Virginia and Kentucky; the South recovered from the effects of the war; the necessary atmospheric conditions were produced artificially; labor was found among the mountain whites. Cotton manufacturing established itself and has lately grown with great rapidity in the South, until today that region is as important in cotton manufacturing as New England. At the beginning of the development of the South Atlantic States had the additional advantage of nearness to the raw cotton supply, but it recent years more and more of our cotton has come from Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, as well as from Mississippi, whence it can be shipped by water to New England, about as cheaply as by rail to the Carolinas and Georgia.

The chief cotton manufacturing States are Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine and Connecticut in the North; and North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia in the South. Some mills are in New York and Pennsylvania, and manu-

ture is rapidly growing in Oklahoma.

Much has been said recently on the supposed effect of longer hours and lower wages in the South in furthering its successful competition with the New England industry. It is doubtful, however, whether these factors are of great importance. Longer hours do not necessarily lead to more production, and in recent years when production has been slack, the actual hours worked have been no longer in the South than in the North. "And although the money wages paid in the South average somewhat lower than in the North, many of the Southern concerns have had to bear expenses for housing and other community activities which Northern mills do not have to carry. It must be remembered that much of the Southern development has been in spinning yarn to be woven in the North, and in weaving the coarser products, while the North has kept its supremacy in many of the finer lines. And numerous Northern mills paying the higher wages have succeeded in keeping busy and making large profits even in years of depression. What is of greater importance is that most of the Southern mills are comparatively new, have modern equipment and alert management, while many of those in the North are carrying out-of-date equipment and family or other management which has gone to seed.

The industry as a whole in both sections has recently been suffering from "over-expansion"—the inability of the market to consume all the mills can produce. This has been emphasized by changing buying habits of the public, shown in the styles favored by women, and especially in the increased use of silk and artificial silk or "rayon." There are signs that Northern and Southern manufacturers are beginning to get together to neutralize the effect of these developments in the industry by restriction of production, or other means.

Labor in the industry suffers unusually low pay and long hours. The average weekly earnings, in both Northern and Southern mills, as compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor in 1924, were \$16.75. According to statistics, they are today about \$20.00 in New England to a little over \$10.00 in Alabama—the lowest-paying state. Full-time hours are

Role of Cooperatives in Last British General Strike

News from the co-operators regarding the great strike in England comes to the U. S. very slowly. But certain facts are evident. At the annual Congress of the Co-operative Societies of England, Scotland and Wales, held in Belfast, the following resolution of support and aid for the striking coal miners was passed:

"That this Congress regrets the present difficulties in the industrial world owing to the mining crisis, and expresses its strong belief that the miners' standard of life should not be reduced, and urges the Government to implement the Royal Commission report with regard to the re-organization of the industry."

"It further resolves that as a practical means of giving assistance to the workers involved in the dispute, the Co-operative Union should organize within the movement a central fund for the purpose of helping societies and their members to meet the demands made upon them in consequence of the dispute."

The British Co-operative Union is made up of 1445 societies having a total individual membership of about 5,000,000 co-operators who have an investment of \$430,000,000 in their societies and do an annual business of \$550,000,000.

The strike of the printers so tied up the Printing Workers of the C.W.S. that the May 8th issue of The Co-operative News was not published at all, and the May 15th issue is only one quarter its regular size. This curtailment was made necessary because the printer in the C. W. S. plant were giving all their attention to getting out the "British Workers' official

between 54 and 56 in most southern states, New Hampshire and Maine, and 48 in Massachusetts and New York. The employers make no pretense that the wage of a man is large enough to support a family; it is the usual thing for women and sometimes for children to work in the mills as well.

The industry is far from being organized in unions, and although various unions have footholds here and there, they have not been successful in establishing permanent control of many of the larger centers, or in uniting their energies.

title of the strike organ of the Trade Union Congress. The Scottish Co-operator was forced to suspend for two weeks.

All of the local societies and the Wholesale in particular, suffered much because of the shutting down of so many factories from which they were accustomed to stock their goods, and because of the stoppage of the railroads.

However, co-operative stores were able to give better service to their customers than private stores, for the C. W. S. gave better service to the Co-operatives than any private wholesaler could possibly give to private grocers.

On the other hand, the co-operators with their clerks and other employees were called out and suffered much more than private stores. The co-operatives make membership in trade unions compulsory for their employees, whereas less than 10 per cent of the workers in private stores are union members. Therefore, the loyalty of the co-operators to the trade union movement actually hurt the co-operatives and the co-operative membership membership (which is made up of trade unionists in large measure) more than it helped them in this particular crisis. A solution for this situation must be worked out before another general strike comes to England.

The C. W. S. Bank prepared for emergencies by carrying \$35,000,000 on call and an additional \$100,000,000 of gilt edged securities upon which it could realize cash at short notice. The one trouble experienced was in getting money transported quickly to Scotland, which is in an emergency (caused by the demands of some of the unions for large amounts of ready cash).

The transport department of the C. W. S. in the absence of the customary transport facilities sent out eighteen motor trucks which brought back 700 cases of butter and 230 barrels of Scotch.

Many of the productive departments of the Scottish Wholesale had to suspend large forces of their staffs, and the boot and printing factories closed down entirely. The tobacco factory was also closed down the first week, but was permitted to open on Monday of the second week.

A peculiar situation developed when the Trade Union Congress withdrew transport permits from the Scottish C. W. S., seriously handicapping its work. For soon afterward the National Union of Railwaymen failed to raise money to pay its men on strike and had to pay to the Scottish C. W. S. for a loan.

At the Wallend Co-operative Laundry the transport workers quit work, so that the Co-operative had to employ laundry companies to corner all the laundry business. The co-operative officials have protested vigorously to the trade union leaders against this action.

The same thing happened at Bolton, where the Co-operative Society, though it had three weeks' supply of coal on hand, was absolutely unable to deliver it to the members, although the trucks of private competitors were carrying coal through the streets every day. There were several other instances where the busy action of strike leaders caused more injury to the co-operative forces of labor than to the hostile forces of capitalism.

At Shelbourn Society (Shelbourn) many of the windows of the co-operative stores were broken (perhaps by buses meant for scab drivers of the houses and trucks) and thieves took shoes and other goods to the value of \$500. The Directors are suing the Town Council for damage.

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

НОВОСТИ ЗА НЕДЕЛЮ.

Заставка заучивается в Нью-Йорке привлекательный характер.

Сезон должен начаться, и хозяева не знают что делать — рабочие не хотят работать и не хотят платить за работу.

Несмотря на это, власти того, чтобы повысить договор с рабочими заводами, признают виновных рабочих в работе в качестве слесей, чтобы деморализовать забастовку. В ответ на их призыв, фабричные рабочие отменяют массовую демонстрацию.

Рабочие считают, что они не являются свидетелями, а участниками происходящих событий в промышленности железной дороги и они не могут быть слесей и входить в забастовку на такую работу, когда хозяева признают, что не подписали договор с рабочими, признают рабочих виновными в работе. Рабочие не хотят работать в стенах санитарных мастерских, а не в подвалах и конюшнях при ужасных санитарных условиях труда.

Хозяева, видя свои бедствия, что рабочие не хотят работать, начали гово-

рить о том, что необходимо и неизбежно придется повысить договор с рабочими.

По этому вопросу в ассоциации фабрикантов происходит полнейший развал: часть из них угрожает из состава ассоциации фабрикантов и повысить договор с рабочими в за эту неделю более 50-ти фабрикантов подписали договор. Все они, без исключения, являются из бывших владельцев. Пресса приписывает, когда все они согласились принять требования рабочих справедливости и тогда победа будет на стороне рабочих.

На следующий неделе мы постараемся более подробно написать о ходе забастовки и о тех прокаточных методах наших врагов, посредством которых они старались деморализовать забастовку. Не пренебрегайте фабричные рабочие, признавшие забастовку и признавшие забастовку в воскресенье, а признавшие забастовку с каждым днем, тогда как наши рамы увеличиваются в кризис.

Хозяева сами заговорили, что они сами и никто не может вернуть победу в этой рабочей забастовке.

Секретарь А. И. Савин.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The beginning of the eighth week of the strike by the cloak, suit and reefer makers for a guarantee of 26 weeks of work, for limitation of contractors and for the 40-hour week, finds the union making inroads into the ranks of the employers by the settlement recently of a number of large firms who farm their work out to the Brooklyn contractors. By the settlement of these shops quite a number of workers have returned to work on the basis of the union's demands.

Union Accepts Challenge

A challenge from the Industrial Council of the Manufacturers' Association to take a secret vote among striking cloakmakers who work in Industrial Council shops to see whether they favor continuance of the strike was accepted by Brother Louis Hyman, chairman of the General Strike Committee, with the proviso that the employers' association pledge itself to accede to the terms of the union if the workers favor continuing the strike.

In a statement Brother Hyman said that if the result of the vote is held to be in favor of continuing the strike the Industrial Council should bind itself to sign agreements "on the basis of our demands—the forty-hour week, thirty-six weeks a year as a minimum, a ten per cent increase in wages and limitation of contractors."

The numerous arrests of pickets have failed to dampen the ardor of the strikers. On Monday, August 16, 41 pickets were arrested, 29 of whom received suspended sentences, 9 were fined \$3 each and each and the rest held in \$500 bail for arraignment.

Fifty pickets were arrested Tuesday, August 17th, 30 arraigned in Jefferson Market Court were found "not guilty" and several were fined two and three dollars each. The remaining 20 were deliberately held in the station house, the union charged, until too late for arraignment in court.

Control Settled Cloak Shops

From the headquarters of the Settlement Committee, where his duties as secretary keep him for practically entire days, Manager Dubinsky arranged for a control of the cutting de-

partments of the cloak shops that far settled. Not only are the controllers so set to it that conditions are complied with, but a careful investigation is also being made to determine whether additional cutters can be placed.

In spite of the fact that most of the shops so far settled employ more than one cutter, the reports which the controllers brought in during the latter part of this week upon the completion of the control of shops thus far settled, show that the shops will bear watching. In a few of these factories the number of workers found employed range from ten to eighteen, and only one cutter.

A few of them make a good line of work which leads the office to believe that under the forty-hour week at least another cutter could be employed. This matter was reported to Manager Dubinsky, who has now outlined a plan by means of which he hopes to fix the right status in some of these shops.

Dress Trade Activities

The first week of the drive against the open shops in the dress trade resulted in the settlement of six shops, according to a communication to this effect by the Organization Department. Arrangements were made with this department by means of which Local 10 is notified regularly of the shops settled, so that a control may be made as to whether the terms of the agreement are complied with.

Last Monday morning, some thirty cutters reported to the organization headquarters at seven o'clock in the morning from which they, together with other workers, were sent out on picket duty. Later, about nine o'clock, they reported to help in the work of the unionization of the non-union shops.

The controllers who were at work during the past three weeks investigating dress shops unearthed a number of violations. This week, the controlling force was increased by two men in order to speed up the work. While the active season in the dress trade began only about three weeks ago nevertheless it is hard to foresee how long the season may run and when it may end.

Committee Aids Dress Drive

It was the purpose of Manager Dubinsky a few weeks ago to organize a committee of dress men, who were to work during certain periods of the day around the uptown district where some large non-union dress shops are located.

The committee was to secure as much information as possible in order to determine under what conditions these men are working. Information had reached the office that the cutters in some of these houses were working under very poor conditions. Since the Joint Board had inaugurated its drive against the open shops, a meeting of the committee was called and they were instructed to report to the Joint Board to aid in the drive.

Two headquarters have been established for the drive. One is at 16 West 21st Street, the office of Local 22, from which pickets are sent out who report at seven o'clock in the morning. As soon as a sufficient number reports they are sent out to the shops declared on strike and are required to picket it. The other headquarters are at Stuyvesant Casino. All settlements are made in these headquarters, which also serve as assembly rooms for striking dress workers.

Executive Board Hears Many Cases

In spite of the fact that the Executive Board for the duration of the

cloak strike will not take up any cloak cases, a session held on August 13th resulted in disposing of about 30 dress cases. All of these cases arose from investigations made in the dress shops and the control of the railroad shops following the recent organization drive in this industry which resulted in the establishing of the forty-hour week.

One case concerned a cutter who was found by a controller at five o'clock on a Saturday in his shop. He admitted that he was there, but justified his presence by the fact that he was keeping the books for the firm, one of the partners of which is his father.

The chairman of the board told him that not only has he no right to report to a shop on a Saturday for the purpose of doing any kind of work but he must not be found there on a Saturday under any circumstances. He was fined twenty-five dollars and ordered to deposit one hundred dollars security to guarantee his observance of the rules.

Another case concerned a cutter who was found on two occasions in a shop other than his regular place of employment. Because he was not found doing any kind of work, the Executive Board instructed him to go home when he quits his regular place of employment at the close of the day.

However, last week when a controller visited the shop where he is not regularly employed, the cutter was again found there. He was brought before the Executive Board on charges of failing to carry out its orders and was fined ten dollars.

Old Violators' Stage Comeback

To five cutters, at least was brought home full force of the truth that one eventually has to account for one's crimes. Four men appeared before the Executive Board requesting that they be permitted to rejoin as they had been expelled for various violations.

These men found themselves compelled to rejoin the union either as a result of being doing so in union shops by controllers or after their shops, which were non-union, were called out on strike, and they were told that they could continue to work in the newly-organized shops as union men only.

One man was expelled by the Executive Board on June 13th, 1935, for being a member of a cloak firm which was conducted as an open shop. Another man was summoned to the Executive Board on September 25, 1934, on charges of similar charges, and upon his failure to respond he was expelled.

A third man was expelled for failing to resign when he was found to be in business in March, 1931. He also was found guilty in 1924 of scabbing. A fourth man was expelled in May, 1929, by the Executive Board for scabbing. Each of these men pleaded extenuating circumstances.

However, the penalties which the Executive Board imposed upon them before permitting them to rejoin the local, were not nearly as great as the costs which the union was compelled to incur in seeking to make them live up to its rules.

Rumors of Settlement Unfounded

As Brother Dubinsky stated at the weekly mass meeting of the cutters which was held on Wednesday, August 15th, no official conferences between the union and the Industrial Council were held despite the numerous rumors to that effect which have been floating around during the last week.

However, he pointed out, due to the many settlements that have been made with independent shops, to which about five thousand workers have already returned to work under the terms of the new agreement, thereby gaining completely the demands of the union, and taking into consideration that all these settlements were made with the strict provisions and securities that work by these firms

will not be made for any jobs but sold to retailers only, the employers of the Industrial Council shops are eager to secure a settlement for themselves, since the shops already settled are their immediate competitors. And the employers of the Industrial Council are not anxious to lose their trade to their competitors who have already settled with the union and who will surely get many of their customers.

This convinced them that their stubbornness in fighting the union would place them in a disadvantageous position. Some of their members began breaking away from their organization and the fear that many more would do it prompted this employers' association to make an attempt in that direction. However, the employers, although anxious for settlement and realizing the position, were not yet ready and willing to accede to the union's demands.

That being the case, the responsibility will lie with the employers of the Industrial Council, as the union is determined to bring order in the industry and the union is convinced that order in the trade can be brought about only as outlined in the program of the union.

At Wednesday's meeting, Dubinsky informed the cutters that although regular strike benefit is not being paid yet to all the workers, nevertheless, the union is ready to take care of those members involved in the strike who are in immediate need of financial assistance. He informed them that according to the report of the Relief Committee for the first six days of its functioning, the following had received relief: Local 2, 769 members; Local 2, 77; Local 3, 407; Local 19, 133; Local 23, 57; Local 35, 205; Local 48, 174; Local 52, 19.

Praise Cutters' Part in Strike

In conclusion, the manager of Local 10 also mentioned several reports of incidents which occurred during the last week of discrimination and prejudice against members of Local 10. He pointed out that he has ignored them and appealed to the members to also ignore them. In order not to satisfy those who are looking for issues, no matter what feelings they may have on some of these matters, he stated, the cutters' union can be proud of the loyalty which its members have shown in the strike.

Excepting the political enemies of Local 10, the loyal part which the cutters are playing in this strike, in spite of the many attractive inducements to the contrary offered by the employers, is admitted by all fair-minded elements in the industry. And the cutters and their organization should be proud of this fact.

Two speakers who contributed to the interest of last Wednesday's meeting were Mr. Lefkowitz of the Teachers' Union, and William the Typographical Union, who delivered encouraging addresses to those assembled and were well received.

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STRIKE INFORMATION
CUTTERS WILL HOLD REGULAR MASS MEETINGS EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 2 P. M. IN ARRLINGTON HALL.

The next meeting will take place Wednesday, August 25.

Apply for all information to Local 10's vice-chairmen who are stationed at your respective strike halls.

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.

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.