

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

—Job 27.8

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. VIII No. 35.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1926

PRICE 3 CENTS

Unity House Will Remain Open Until Sep. 20

Libin Evening This Saturday

The Unity House management de-
cided to keep the house open for va-
cations until September 20, which,
in other words, means that guests will
have an opportunity to spend the
Labor Day, week-end and the ap-
proaching Jewish holidays in the For-
est Park resort of the I. L. G. W. U.

Only those, however, who will make
reservations at once will be accommo-
dated, as the demand for space is
quite likely to exceed the supply. The
announcement is also made that no
additional children will be accommo-
dated in the House from now on, as
the number of children already in the
place exceeds the allowable quota.

Libin Literary Night Coming

On Saturday, August 28, the guests
at Unity House, will have a Libin cel-
ebration, in honor of the popular Yid-
dish short story writer.

For this occasion, one of Libin's
pieces will be performed by members
of the Hebrew Actor's Union. Some of
his stories will be recited by well
known readers. A chorus of adults and
children will sing under the direction
of Mr. Persin. Gregory Matusewicz,
concertina virtuoso, will also partici-
pate in the program.

Strike Committee Declines Smith Arbitration Offer

Court Denies Injunction to Designers' Benefit Society — Police
Commissioner McLaughlin Urges Magistrates to Jail Strik-
ers—President Sigman and Strike Chairman Hyman Resent
Commissioner's Attack—Hundreds of Arrested Pickets Set
Free by Magistrate Marsh—Finder Again Charges "Politics"
Responsible for Strike and Is Promptly Rebuked by Presi-
dent Sigman—Leading Jobber Advertises for Merchandise—
Settlements Multiply Daily.

Chicago Cloakmakers Vote Day's Pay For New York Strikers

Governor Alfred E. Smith of New
York conferred on Wednesday morn-
ing, August 25, with a group of repre-
sentatives of the Union at the Bilt-
more Hotel on the cloak strike in the
New York market. It is also reported
that the Governor had met with the
leaders of the Industrial Council on
the same day with regard to the same
subject.

The Governor proposed arbitration
on the controversial points between
the Union and the Industrial Council.
The leaders of the Union, after listen-
ing to the Governor's proposal, pro-
mised to hold a meeting of the Gen-
eral Strike Committee without delay
and lay the suggestion before that
body. The Governor left for Albany

soon after the conference, where he
will await the answer of the concern-
ed parties to his proposal.

With the Governor at the conference
were the following representatives of
the Union: President Morris Sigman,
Louis Hyman, chairman of the gen-
eral strike committee, Balvare Nifno,
David Dubinsky and Charles Zimmer-
man. The Special Mediation Com-
mission, appointed by Governor Smith in
1924 to study the problems of the
cloak industry, was represented at the
meeting by Judge Bernard L. Shientag,
formerly State Commissioner of
Labor. Impartial Chairman Raymond
V. Ungersoll also attended the confer-
ence.

Executive of General Strike Commit-
tee Rejects Proposal

Governor Smith's proposal to settle
the strike in the shops of the Indus-
trial Council members through arbitra-
tion, conditioned on the immediate
return of the workers to the shops,
was rejected by the Executive Com-
mittee of the General Strike Commit-
tee, after a thorough discussion on
Wednesday night, August 25, at a
meeting in the Council Room of the
I. L. G. W. U. building. The Execu-
tive Committee, at the same time,
ordered a special meeting of the en-
tire Strike Committee for Thursday
evening, August 26, to reassemble it with
the terms of the proposal and to pre-
(Continued on Page 2)

Ladies' Tailors Will Discuss Strike Demands Next Week

Agreement in Trade Expires September 25

As reported in "Justice," the ladies'
tailors and private dressmakers' or-
ganization of New York, Local 36,
held a special member meeting two
weeks ago and voted to levy a local
assessment of \$5 to cover special
needs and costs being incurred in
their new organizing activity. This
tax went into effect at once, and the
shop chairmen are now engaged in
collecting it from the members.

Next Tuesday, August 31, the ladies'
tailors' local will have another general
meeting, this time to consider the de-
mands to be presented to the employ-
ers' association upon the expiration
of the agreement on September 25.
After the members vote on these de-

mands, they will at once be forwarded
to the employers.

The meeting will take place at Bry-
ant Hall, right after work. It is ex-
pected that the ladies' tailors will
crowd the hall to capacity. The meet-
ing is all the more important as the
rejection of these demands by the
employers is likely to involve Local
36 in a general strike.

Cleveland Cloak and Dress Makers Raise Preparedness Fund

To Be Ready for Any Emergency After Agreement Expires

The annual agreement in the Clevel-
and cloak and dress industry expires
on January 1st, and in a few weeks,
the Cleveland Joint Board, as has
been the custom in the trade for sev-
eral years past, will start negotiations
for the renewal of the contract with
the Cleveland women's garment man-
ufacturers' association.

The I. L. G. W. U. organization in
Cleveland is on a sound basis. Never-
theless, the cloak and dressmakers of
Cleveland are not inclined to leave
anything to chance. They recall that
there was some difficulty during the
renewal of the agreement with the em-
ployers last year, and they are not
disposed to trust to luck that every-
thing will be smooth this year, though
they hope for the best. To be in a
position to meet any emergency, the

Cleveland workers are therefore in-
clined to be on the safe side, on the
side of preparedness.

In a telegram received from Vice-
president Charles Kreidler, the man-
ager of the Cleveland Joint Board he
informs the General Office that at a
meeting held last week the "Cleveland
cloak and dressmakers have decided
to prepare for any emergency after
the expiration of the agreement on
January 1st by voting to levy an as-
sessment of \$15 on all members whose
minimum scale is above \$50 per week
and \$10 on whose scale is less than
\$50 per week."

Next week we shall give more de-
tails concerning the preparatory work
now being done by the Cleveland
organization in anticipation of the re-
newal of their trade contract.

Boston Raincoat Makers in Strike

Walkout Takes Effect This Thursday Morning

After repeated attempts to negoti-
ate a collective contract with the new-
ly formed Raincoat Manufacturers' As-
sociation of Boston during last week,
the Boston raincoat workers' organ-
ization, Local 34, decided to go out in
a general strike to enforce the intro-
duction of uniform union conditions in
all raincoat shops and to organize the
industry.

The vote for the general strike was
taken at a big mass meeting on Wed-
nesday evening, August 25th, at 11
Beach Street. The meeting was ad-
dressed by Vice-president Julius Hoch-
man, who gave an account of the un-
successful efforts made by the union
to effect an agreement without a
strike, and by brothers Mordecai and
Ferman. Several speakers from the
Boston Central Labor Union also ad-
dressed the meeting. Vice-president
Codes presided.

In the strike call distributed by the
local's committees in front of all shops
on Thursday morning emphasis is laid
on the fact that "there has never been
a more opportune time for the rain-
coat makers of Boston to improve
their conditions. The season for rain-
coats is the best the industry ever
saw. The demand for labor is great.
There is no reason therefore why we
should not get the conditions we are
entitled to. The time has come to
prove to the raincoat manufacturers
our determination to establish stand-
ards and conditions of employment be-
fitting self-respecting workers."

The headquarters of the strikers
are at 11 Beach Street, Boston.

Baltimore Cloak- makers in Organ- izing Drive

Vice-President Amdur Speaks to
Local Workers

The cloakmakers of Baltimore are
at present engaged in an effort to
organize all local cloak shops still out-
side the fold of the I. L. G. W. U.
Last Thursday, August 19, at a gen-
eral meeting of cloakmakers, mem-
bers of Local 4, Vice-president Max
Amdur delivered a talk which was
received with warm applause and re-
sulted in a number of workers enlist-
ing in the committee charged with
the task of conducting missionary ac-
tivity in the non-union shops.

The meeting was held in Conserva-
tory Hall, 1929 East Baltimore Street,
and was very well attended. In a cir-
cular, sent to all the cloakmakers
prior to the meeting, the executive
board of Local 4 called the attention
of the workers to the miserable con-
ditions of labor prevailing in the Bal-
timore shops and pointed out that
the time was opportune to organize the
entire local trade and to make an
earnest effort to introduce uniform
union conditions in the Baltimore
cloak industry.

The activity in Baltimore is carried
on under the auspices of the Eastern
Organization Department of the Inter-
national of which Vice-president Ja-
cob Halperin is manager.

STELTON FERRER SCHOOL IN ANNUAL MEET

The Eleventh Annual Convention of
the Modern School Association will be
held on September 3rd to 6th, 1926,
at the Modern School Auditorium,
Stelton, N. J.

Reports of the activities of the
Modern School Association for the en-
tire year and of the work of the Mod-
ern School will be presented and elec-
tions for the Board of Management
will take place at the convention.

Invitations to all friendly organiza-
tions to send delegates were forwarded
by Secretary A. Blecher of the Con-
vention Committee.

Strike Committee Declines Governor's Arbitration Proposal

(Continued from Page 1)

sent to it the reasons for its rejection. The Executive Committee and the strike leaders will also render a report on this matter to the regular shop chairman's meeting on Thursday afternoon at Webster Hall.

Justice Crain Refuses Ban on Cloak Pickets

The application by the United Cloak and Suit Designers' Mutual Aid Association to continue in force the temporary injunction granted it three weeks ago restraining members of the I. L. G. W. U. from "interfering with them in their contracts with cloak and suit manufacturers" was denied this Monday, August 23, by Supreme Court Justice Crain.

The court's decision was based on the ground that the plaintiff was an incorporated body, and that the facts brought out didn't show that the organization itself had any cause for action against the Union and its members. This decision was hailed by the strikers and their leaders as confirmation of the Union's contention that the Designers' Mutual Aid Society, in whose name the injunction was sought, was simply a fictitious thing

invented by the Industrial Council of the manufacturers for the purpose of having an excuse not to recognize the Union's designers' local.

The attorneys for the Union in this case were Morris Hillquit, who made the principal argument two weeks ago before Justice Crain, and Morris Rothenberg, of counsel for the J. B. When it became known that the plea for a permanent injunction had been denied and that the temporary injunction had been quashed, Morris Rothenberg declared that this decision will have an effect of limiting further attempts of corporations to obtain wholesale injunctions in labor cases.

"Justice Crain's decision in denying the application for an injunction sought by the Association against the cloakmakers is of considerable legal importance," Rothenberg stated, "in that it upholds the point made by counsel for the defendants that a member of a corporation cannot sue for an injunction on behalf of its members. In other words, a corporation suing for an injunction must produce satisfactory evidence that its corporate rights, as distinguished from the rights of its members, are being violated."

300 PICKETS ARRESTED AND DISCHARGED LAST MONDAY

Meanwhile the wholesale arrests of pickets in the cloak district continues unabated. These arrests, since the strike of the cloakmakers went into effect, have been the outgrowth of the provocative and entirely uncalled for interference of the police of the West 30th Street station in the peaceful picket demonstrations staged by the strikers. This week these arrests on Monday morning were particularly heavy, over 300 hundred workers having been dispatched in patrol wagon in the course of one hour from the Garment Center vicinity to Jefferson Market Police Court. Nearly all of these strikers, however, were freed later in the day by Magistrate Marsh, who could find no evidence of any crime or violent conduct on the part of the detained workers.

SIGMAN AND HYMAN REPLY TO COMMISSIONER McLAUGHLIN

Commissioner McLaughlin's attack on the cloak strike pickets and his imputation that they are guilty of "assaults" not sufficiently punished by the magistrates, was promptly rebuked by President Sigman as an expression of prejudiced partisanship. President Sigman further charged that the charges of violence on the part of the day of the Commissioner's letter was made known was an indication that the police are lining up their full force on behalf of the manufacturers. "Commissioner McLaughlin," declared Mr. Sigman, "instead of hastily swallowing the charges made by the employers and inciting the magistrate to punish our strikers with greater severity, should curb to some extent the zeal of the policemen who are making wholesale arrests in the cloak district to the immense satisfaction of the cloak manufacturers. The magistrates are not jailing our strikers for the simple reason that these strikers are not guilty of any 'assaults.' The hundreds of strikers, for instance, who were arrested this morning on some technical charges, were nearly all discharged by Magistrate Marsh, as not a scintilla of proof could be produced against them that they were guilty of any crime."

Louis Hyman, chairman of the general strike committee, in commenting on the activities of the police declared that "these arrests were a

A characteristic incident in connection with the conduct of the police during this strike occurred last Monday, when it became known that Police Commissioner McLaughlin in a letter to the Industrial Council has placed the responsibility for disorders in the cloak strike with the city magistrates who, according to the Commissioner, have been imposing small fines upon striking cloakmakers. "I think you will agree with me," Commissioner McLaughlin wrote to Henry H. Finder, chairman of the Industrial Council, "that the police are doing their part and you must get more action from the courts if you are going to make progress. Turning these people out with small fines or suspended sentences only encourages them to continue with their assaults."

shame. Our people are seized in batches for no reason at all. We are going to the higher authorities to have these arrests stopped. They have gone too far. Commissioner McLaughlin errs when he says the courts have been too lenient. These wholesale arrests are not for violence or intimidation, as President Finder, but for minor charges of interfering and so on. And even on these minor charges, our men and women cannot be held, because the police have been forced to admit in court that pickets kept moving whenever instructed by them."

Finder Claims Workers "Begging for Jobs"

In reply to another statement issued by Mr. Finder to the effect that "delegations of strikers are besieging members of the Industrial Council to use their influence to bring about an end of the strike before the arrival of the Jewish religious holidays," Mr. Sigman said, that while he had good reasons to doubt the correctness of this story, he is fully aware that the only element in the industry that is blocking order are the manufacturers. "The workers have always wanted peace and they are ready for it now. But they want, not a makeshift, patched-up truce, but a constructive, durable peace that would eliminate the ills and woes from which the industry has suffered for many years."

SPEERBER ADVERTISES FOR GARMENTS IN DAILY PRESS

Another incident during the past week, which indicates in which direction the wind is blowing in jobbing circles and their dire need of garments at all cost to meet some of the demands of the trade, was the large advertisements placed by one of the leading cloak jobbing firms in the New York market, Jacob Speerberg of 20-28 West 23rd Street, an influential member of the Merchant Ladies' Garment Association, offering to sell the output of any cloak and suit producer and promising a 45 per cent cash advance. President Sigman stated that he regarded this advertisement as an open admission on the part of the jobbers that they have no merchandise and that their prior assertions that they were getting their garments made up for them somewhere out of town were bunk.

"The truth is that the jobbers have no garments, and as the peak of the producing season approaches, they find their shelves clear of whatever stocks

they may have accumulated from former seasons. The Speerberg advertisement tells an eloquent story that is typical of the entire cloak jobbing and stockhouse trade," Mr. Sigman continued, "It was a comparatively easy matter for the jobbers to sit back and hope for a breakdown of the strike during the first few weeks of the fight. But with August soon coming to an end, and with no merchandise in sight to meet the increased retailers' and consumers' demands, it is an entirely different story."

"Advertisements of this sort, in my judgment, are a sign of returning sanity among the jobbers. They know quite well that despite the glittering offers and tempting terms they cannot have cloaks made for them for the simple reason that the trade is tied up and the settled shops are strictly controlled. After a few more gestures of this kind, they will be to begin talking terms of peace to the cloak strikers and their Union."

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL SAYS UNION LEADERS MERIT FIGUREHEADS; HAVE NO AUTHORITY TO SETTLE STRIKE

Another propaganda "bombshell" thrown into the strikers' camp early this week, in the regular Monday morning advertisement inserted by the Industrial Council in some of the Jewish newspapers, was an assertion by this group of manufacturers that the leaders of the strike are "mere figureheads, that they are posing as leaders, but have no authority and do not represent the workers." Henry Finder, the chairman of the Council, also declared that the "prospects of peace are made remote by a factional fight in the Union."

When this statement was shown to President Sigman, he replied:

"Mr. Finder is again endeavoring to beg strike issues by irrelevant matters. The leaves in the cloak strike are from first to last economic and industrial and have nothing whatever to do with factional controversy or 'politics.' The group represented by Mr. Finder has always agreed, for instance, with the soundness of the proposition that the jobbers should have the same responsibility for conditions under which their garments are made as the 'insider' manufacturers."

"Mr. Finder's group has also constantly paid lip service to our request that cloakmakers should be able to make a living from their work. The demand for a 34 weeks of guaranteed labor, together with the wage increases, is the only way to bring this about. It is equally preposterous to assert that the Union's demand for the regulation of jobber-manufacturer production and the elimination of cut-throat competition of contractors, have anything to do with 'factional fights' or politics."

"Mr. Finder is wrong in complaining that the strike has no constituted authority for settlement. Any other having solid merit brought to the attention of the leadership of the strike will be duly considered. Chronic complaints and unfounded charges, however, will not advance the cause of peace in the cloak industry one inch further."

Louis Hyman, chairman of the strike committee, stated in reply that "any offer of settlement made by a manufacturer or a group of manufacturers which has merit will undoubtedly be considered by the organization."

TILLET ADDRESSES SHOP CHAIRMEN

The weekly meeting of all cloak shop chairmen on August 19 was marked by a rare manifestation of international labor solidarity when a great ovation was given Ben Tillet, head of the commission seeking relief funds in the United States for the striking miners of England. It will be recalled that the I. L. G. W. U. had already given \$10,000 for this cause, and while the cloakmakers of New York, being in the midst of a strike themselves may not be able to increase the gift materially at present, Ben Tillet was assured that the I. L. G. W. U. would use its influence in the American labor movement to get other international and local unions to contribute.

Ben Tillet, describing the last British general strike, said lessons had been learned from it:

"The next general strike," he said, "whenever it will come, will see the adoption of a relentless method and workers organized with a purpose never to brook the insolence and oppression of those who break our bodies and our lives and starve our women and children."

"The workers have learned from

hunger and destitution what agitators could never teach them."

Tillet pointed out that 3,000,000 able bodied men and women workers are unemployed in Great Britain. Two million children under 11, he said, pass a week without one square meal and mothers cannot suckle nearly born.

He warned that if the miners' strike is broken, an anger and hatred will be instilled in the next generation of British workers that will prove a force to contend with. At one point he said:

"When Premier Baldwin says none of our children are starving, he knows that he lies. Even when miners worked six days a week, many had to go to the poorhouse to get food for their children."

Union Blocks Efforts to Open Out-of-Town Shops

Five different attempts during this week by cloak jobbers and manufacturers to open up union shops out of town proved futile when pickets persuaded their employees to walk out. Vice-president Jacob Haipen, chairman of the Out-of-Town Committee of

(Continued on Page 3)

Ninth Week Finds Cloak Ranks Full of Fighting Spirit

(Continued from Page 2)

the cloak strike, and Philip Oretsky, organizer, announced the stoppage of two shops in New London, Conn. The shop of Gillen, Nadoff and Wolf, of New York, a member of the Industrial Council, was shut down at Hastings-on-Hudson. The Dinslow Cloak Company of Mt. Vernon, working for a New York jobber, closed too. The Jeanne Dress factory of Long Island City shut down in the face of picketing.

Mass Meetings This Week

The list of mass-meetings for striking cloakmakers for the current week has been announced as follows:

Tuesday, August 24, Manhattan Lyceum, Henington Hall, Clinton Hall,

Arlington Hall, Great Central Palace, Jefferson Hall, Lenox Assembly Rooms, Lafayette Casino.

Wednesday, August 25, Webster Hall, Bryant Hall, Arlington Hall (cutters), Grand Opera House, Vienna Hall, Brooklyn, Laurel Garden, Harlem and Bronx, Labor Lyceum, Brownsville.

Among the speakers scheduled for this week's meetings are: Morris Sigman, August Claessens, Pauline Morgenstern, Abraham Snyder, Ben Gitlow, J. M. Budish, Jos. Boruchowitz, David Dubinsky, Fannia M. Cohn, Luigi Antonini, Louis Hyman, Salvatore Ninfo, R. Guskin, Algermon Lee, Rose Worts, Ab. Shipkoff, John Coughlin, I. Zirlin, Leonardo Frassin, Carl Brodsky and R. Reade.

INSPIRING CONCERTS HELD IN STRIKERS' HALLS

Two very fine concerts were given for the strikers last week, one in Henington Hall and the other in Great Central Palace. About 2,000 strikers attended and heartily applauded the fine performance of the artists who participated. They were as follows:

M. Menkel and Ida Green, sopranos; Samuel Cibulsky, tenor; H. Weiner, baritone, Samuel Berg, and Ben Berginsky; violinists, Ertect, Yiddish actor, Marcus Perper, Frank Cardellie, and Rebecca Brookmeyer, accompanists.

The artists were all received with generous applause. The strikers enjoyed very much Miss Menkel's inspiring interpretation of Russian, Italian and Lithuanian folk songs and also Mr. Cibulsky's artistic performance. He has become a favorite at these concerts and thrills the audience with his singing of Yiddish and Italian folk songs. Mr. Weiner, who sang several Jewish songs received enthusiastic applause especially for his "Dubnuska." Miss Green also received a cordial reception and the

audience was glad to know that she was the daughter of a striking cloakmaker member of Local 2. Samuel Berg, the young violinist with his youthful accompanist Rebecca Brookmeyer who have played for the strikers several times, gave a very fine performance as usual and received hearty applause, as did Mr. Berginsky, the son of a striking cloakmaker of Local 2. Marcus Perper and Frank Cardellie, both talented pianists, gave an excellent contribution with their accompaniments.

As we go to press, another concert is being given in Jefferson Hall and Lafayette Casino.

The artists participating are Ray Porter Miller, coloratura soprano, Samuel Cibulsky, tenor, H. Weiner, baritone, Samuel Berg, violinist, David Medoff, actor, Marcus Perper and Rebecca Brookmeyer, accompanists.

These concerts are arranged jointly by the Educational Department of the International and the Entertainment Committee of the strikers.

CHICAGO CLOAKMAKERS PLEDGE IMMEDIATE AID

In a telegram received by President Morris Sigman from J. Levine, manager of the Chicago Cloak and Dress Joint Board this week, the Chicago cloakmakers and dressmakers pledge themselves to do their utmost to help their fellow workers on strike in New York. The message reads:

"Joint executive and shop chairmen's meeting approved unanimously recommendation of Joint Board for a day's pay for all workers for cloakmakers' strike in New York and are arranging Chicago membership meeting for Wednesday, August 24 to sanction it."

Buy Union Stamped Shoes

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



Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Associated with the American Federation of Labor
245 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
COLLIS LOVELY, General President
CHARLES L. BAINE, General Secretary-Treasurer

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office: 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2145

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

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Local 89 Invites I. L. G. W. U. Locals To Anti-Fascist Convention

Meeting to Be Held on Sept. 4, 5 and 6

Local 89, the organization of the Italian dress and waistmakers in New York City, forwarded this week a communication to all the locals of the I. L. G. W. U. the country over inviting them to send delegations to the forthcoming national Anti-Fascist convention to be held in New York City on September 4, 5 and 6. The convention will assemble under the auspices of the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America.

In the invitation addressed to its sister locals, Local 89, among other

things, stresses the point that "Fascism is the bitterest enemy of organized labor, that it has destroyed all the labor organizations in Italy and is attempting to penetrate other countries with its criminal activities." "The American Federation of Labor," the call further states, "and our own international Union at their conventions had gone on record against Fascism. Our international should therefore be represented at this important convention through all its locals."

The convention tax is only 45 per delegate. Locals located far away from New York City may be represented by proxy through I. L. G. W. U. members.

Ellen Wilkinson Thanks Unity House Guests

The gathering at Unity House last Sunday evening, August 22, which brought in a collection of \$400 for the relief of the children of the British mine strikers, missed very much the absence of Miss Ellen Wilkinson, member of English House of Commons, who is at present in the United States, together with a group of representative mine workers' leaders, on a mission to raise a fund for the support of the mine strikers of Great Britain and their families.

Unable to attend in person, owing to unforeseen pressing business, Miss Wilkinson communicated to the Unity House guests the following message, which was read at the meeting:

I am sorry that an important conference preventing me from making a personal appeal to you for the relief of the British miners. Over a million miners were locked out sixteen weeks ago, and this affects 750,000 mothers and two million children under

der 14 years of age. The British miners will never forget the help we received from the I. L. G. W. U. although tens of thousands of their own members are in the midst of a general strike.

The Women's Committee for the relief of British miners makes to you, through me, an appeal that you, vacationists, who are fortunate to enjoy the beauties of life at least for a few weeks, should respond to the need of the two million little ones who have had no square meal for several months. Every penny you are giving will go for the feeding of these innocent children who are the victims of an industrial struggle. The money will be added to England in your name and it will be spent for food for the two million children.

Whatever you do for the miners to relieve their distress will get for you the gratitude of the British Labor Movement.

ELLEN WILKINSON.

National Women's Trade Union League Endorses Proslavis Label

At the recent convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, in Kansas City, Mo., at which the I. L. G. W. U. was represented by Sister Block, member of Local 100, Chicago, a resolution was presented and unanimously adopted endorsing the Proslavis label of the ladies' garment workers on cloaks, suits and dresses.

This resolution reads as follows: WHEREAS, The Proslavis Label has been adopted and can be found on Cloaks, Suits and Dresses, and

WHEREAS, The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and its joint boards locals in the larger industrial centers have, after a long period of agitation and effort, succeeded in getting the Proslavis Label accepted in the manufacturing of cloaks,

suits and dresses, therefore, be it RESOLVED, That this convention of the National Women's Trade Union League goes on record as recommending that all members ask for the Proslavis Label in purchasing their wearing apparel.

Editor's Note

Readers: Amos: "Justice" did not publish a personal letter by Brother Antonini containing charges against me. It published an editorial comment from the executive board of Local 89, in which it was stated that they had imposed a punishment on me for having slandered the leadership of that local. I feel that I am not a secretary of the local. Your communication, however, is only a personal attack. Brother Antonini and as "Justice" has no room for personal recriminations, no matter how sincere they originate and against whom they are directed, we cannot print your letter.

LEARN DESIGNING

Earn 50 to 200 Dollars a Week
Take a Course of Instruction in

THE MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL

of Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's Wearing Apparel and Ladies' Fur Garments

The Mitchell School of Designing, pattern making, grading, draping and fitting of cloaks, suits, dresses, fur garments and men's garments has achieved—
NEW IDEAS—NEW SYSTEMS—BEST RESULTS
A course of instruction in the Mitchell Designing School means an immediate position—Bigger Pay—
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Becoming Classes: Monday, Wednesday and Friday
Write, please, or call for free booklet and full information.

Mitchell Designing School
ESTABLISHED OVER 30 YEARS
15 West 37th Street, New York City
Telephone: Wisconsin 5970



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EDITORIALS

SEARCHING IN VAIN

The cloak strike in New York has turned the corner. After eight weeks of battling, it is becoming now clear that the cloak-makers are entering the decisive stage of the fight. Furthermore, it is becoming equally clear that, at last, they have got the jobbers on the run.

As yet, the jobbers, as a organization, are stimulating indifference; as yet, as a group, they are making no open bid for peace. But only one who would studiously ignore palpable signs could fail to realize that the bottom of their resistance is fast falling out and that their defiant attitude is rapidly undergoing a change.

It has been part and parcel of the jobbers' "silent" propaganda, ever since the strike had gone into effect, to create a fiction that the stoppage of production has hardly, if at all, hit their business. They have filled the trade press with subtle rumors and insinuations that somehow, somewhere—in or out of town—they were getting their garments made up for them. This had a double purpose: First—to bolster up drooping spirits in their own mind, a sort of whistling for courage that would justify the mass of non-chalance worn by the jobbers' leaders, and, secondly, to discourage the strikers who were thus to be made to believe that, strike or no strike, the jobbers would "muddle it through."

Of course, the Union and the leadership of the strike knew better. To them there certainly has been no secret that the scab dribblers that might trickle through the strikers' cordon to this or that individual jobber were too insignificant to satisfy even a fraction of their regular business, and that the other cloak markets were as hermetically sealed to the jobbers as the New York metropolitan district.

Nevertheless, as the jobbers apparently were sworn to silence, they have succeeded in forming among the more gullible observers of the pending conflict an impression that to some extent they were able to carry on despite the shutdown of production in the New York market.

Well, last week, this illusion of the jobbers being plentifully supplied with stocks from some mysterious sources received a rude jolt. The fairy tale so ardently spread by the jobbers' propaganda makers was interrupted by large advertisements in the daily press inserted by the most representative cloak jobbing firm in the market, the Sperber firm, offering glittering terms and tempting conditions to any and all cloak producers who would supply it with garments for sale. The offer carried with it a promise of a 55 per cent cash advance, a condition so rare and so generous that it must have opened the eyes of the trade to the urgent need of garments on the part of the advertiser.

The sensation created by this advertisement in the market was all the more pronounced as this big firm has been reputed to be able to get its merchandise done, despite the strike, "out of town" and that it could, therefore, afford to sit back with arms folded and wait until the strike had "blown over." With unflinching accuracy, the market, including the cloak strikers, of course, put the proper interpretation on this advertisement as an open admission on the part of the jobbers that they have no merchandise and that their prior assertions to the contrary were pure fables.

The truth is, of course, that the jobbers have no garments, and as the peak of the season approaches, they find their shelves clear of whatever merchandise they may have accumulated from former seasons or the cheap fall coats which some of them have succeeded in making up in May and June. The buyers of cloaks who are crowding the market at this time are, as reported daily in the trade press, becoming disgusted with their inability to get desirable merchandise in New York and are beginning to express extreme anxiety and uneasiness regarding conditions in the New York coat and suit market. In point of fact, a large number of these disappointed buyers are reported to have turned their attention to Chicago, but, as the messages from that city indicate, the local manufacturers are busy with their regular trade and are able to give little, if any, consideration to additional buyers coming there because of the New York situation.

So, while it may have been a comparatively easy matter for the jobbers, who depend largely on the middle and the latter parts of the season to have the bulk of their garments made up for them, to hold aloof and hope for the "breakdown of the strike" during the first weeks of the fight, with August soon coming to an end, and with no merchandise in sight to meet the increased retailers' and consumers' demand, it is an entirely different story. The jobbers are beginning to realize that buyers will not remain satisfied

with this promises of future deliveries. They want tangible merchandise, as they cannot fill up their racks with mere guess returns from haphazard advertisements.

On the other hand, the desperate tactics pursued by the Industrial Council and the group of manufacturers it represents, during the past week should give the strikers ample proof, if they needed any, that these employers are on their last legs, smiting blindly and in a rage in all directions in a vain effort to stem the tide of the cloak workers' victory.

Avowing that its attitude "has not changed one iota from what it was in the beginning of the strike," the spokesman of the Council came forth, for the tenth time during this conflict, with the hoary charge that the "leaders of the union are mere figure-heads, that they are posing as leaders, but that they do not represent the workers and have no power or authority to settle the strike." To this was added the insinuation that "prospects of peace are made remote by a factional fight in the union."

This anxiety for peace by the leaders of the Industrial Council was immediately followed up by a yell for more "police protection," in the form of a letter to Police Commissioner McLaughlin, in which these honorable and truthful gentlemen made the boast that they could obtain all the strikebreakers they want, if the police would only give them "adequate help" and the magistrates would send the arrested pickets to jail instead of imposing fines on them.

This cry for more police has so far resulted in a disgracefully large number of arrested strikers at the picket demonstration last Monday morning, literally hundreds of workers having been brutally hustled into patrol wagons for no other crime than that of "obstructing traffic" and presenting as touching an example of cooperation between the police and manufacturers as ever witnessed in an industrial conflict in New York City.

We already have had the occasion to comment, in these columns, on the recurring attempts of the Industrial Council leaders to befog the strike issues by irrelevant matters. It is hardly necessary for us to reiterate here that the issues in the cloak strike are, from first to last, economic and industrial issues and have nothing whatever to do with "factional controversy" or "politics." To the Union, for instance, the demand for greater responsibility be put on the jobbers for production conditions. The group which is represented by the Industrial Council has always agreed with the Union that the jobbers should have the same degree of responsibility for conditions under which their garments are made as the "inside" manufacturers.

This same group has also constantly paid lip service to the Union's request that the cloakmakers should be able to make a living from their work. The demand for 36 weeks of guaranteed labor, together with the wage increases, is the only measure that promises in a fair way to bring this about. It is, of course, equally preposterous to assert that the Union's demand for the regulation of jobber-submanufacturer production and the elimination of cut-throat competition of contractors, have anything to do with "factional fighting" or "politics."

Just as intentionally misleading and maliciously wrong is their statement that the strike has no "constituted authority for settlement." This foul attempt to create an impression that anarchy and chaos reign in the camp of the strikers will be received with scorn by the cloakmakers and will be treated as a silly stunt by the general public, who are fully aware that the cloak strike is conducted by a legitimately organized committee which is eminently competent to consider any peace offer having solid merit brought to its attention.

The leaders of the Industrial Council, unless they have become bereft of all sense of restraint and perspective, should have learned by this time that this strike cannot and will not be broken by abuse of its leadership or by police persecution and brutality stimulated by them. Thousands of arrests will not intimidate the cloak strikers and will not deter them from legitimately going on with their regular picketing in this strike, a right of which they cannot be deprived. The policeman's club has never settled a cloak strike and the policeman's club will not add a single scab to their paralyzed staff.

The cloak strikers are seasoned trade unionists; they are veterans in the struggle of the workers for a better and fuller life, and they will not be misled by fake propaganda or by the display of brutality born of desperation. In the jobbers' advertisements for garments at any cost and in the frantic appeals of the Industrial Council for more police clubs they read the indelible sign of the effectiveness of their strike. Now, they are beginning to see that their steady, systematic hammering of eight weeks is bringing fruit and that the last line of their adversaries' defenses is tottering.

The cloak strikers know now that both the jobbers and the "inside" manufacturers are feeling the full force of the strike. They know, too, that time is now playing rapidly on their side and that the strength of the workers, as the strike proceeds, is fast increasing while the ability of the employing to hold out much longer is quickly waning.

In their last statement, the leaders of the Industrial Council make the admission that "the strike is hurting them tremendously." We are quite ready to believe them, except that we should like to add that instead of diminishing their injury is bound to increase as the strike progresses, unless they begin talking terms of peace to the cloak strikers and their union.

It is the only course towards order, sanity and stability in the cloak industry.

Toward New Goals

The story is told of a farmer who stood watching a locomotive starting out on its maiden journey on a newly laid track of a newly constructed piece of railroad in a distant frontier district. The farmer was fumbling around in the iron monster, listening to its huge heart-beats, feeling it with his hands, and finally remarked:

"It couldn't go!"

The locomotive started, slowly puffing and groaning on its way forward, until soon it was lost out of sight. The farmer still stood there with his wide open eyes watching the valiant locomotive, then, with a hopeless wave of his arm, murmured:

"It wouldn't stop!"

"It couldn't stop!"

I confess I had been in the role of this farmer when I read the first bits of news concerning the formation of the "Union Labor Life Insurance Co." the important new institution sponsored by the American Federation of Labor. It occurred to me, at first flush, that the job was somewhat too difficult, that it would be quite impossible for organized labor to "back" Big Interests in their own lab; the colossal money aggregations represented by the insurance and banking pools. It would mean entering the sphere of the worker's interest not only via the factory door but through his home gate and would involve an entirely different interplay of inclinations and loyalties that have no direct bearing on the labor movement.

Human beings, I argued with my self, are, as a rule, conservative. They are doubters, especially when it touches their savings; they are likely to stick to the old insurance companies, well advertised, staid and "mutual." "No, it won't go," I was saying to myself. "It can't go; it is entirely too big a bite to swallow!"

So I went to Matthew Woll, the leader of the photo engravers union and vice-president of the A. F. of L. He is the pilot at the wheel of the new union labor insurance organization. And lo, and behold! Woll showed me that the new enterprise is already going full speed ahead. Now like the farmer in the story, I stand murmuring in quiet wonderment: "It won't stop; it can't stop!"

Matthew Woll is a great convincer. He speaks facts, figures; he dissects the skeleton of your questions before they lightly leave your lips and has an answer ready for all of them. I could not imagine a more natural, more logical head for this remarkable enterprise than Brother Woll. His name have must have jumped to the lips of every participant in the founding conference last year, when the question of a president came up on the agenda. In a recent letter, President William Green, in reviewing his work, has nothing but high praise from himself and from his close associates on the board of directors of the company, for the level-headed, sane judgment and far-sightedness displayed by Matthew Woll in steering the initial moves of the new enterprise.

Green's endorsement, besides his authority as president of the A. F. of L. is all the more valuable because Green is a student of insurance problems, especially as they concern the workers' compensation laws, a point worth bearing in mind when discussing the new insurance institution being launched now by our labor movement.

Insurance against the dread of inevitable "rainy days," days of old age and disability, days of illness and worklessness, or insurance that would provide the family with some means of support after its chief bread-winner is

The Insurance Enterprise of Labor—
The Pilot at the Wheel.

By HARRY LANG

gone—is a problem that concerns, in one form or another, practically every working class family. Insurance, moreover, has since time immemorial been a familiar problem in the American labor movement. Insurance has been the starting point of several of our biggest labor unions, and nearly all of them, through the run of their existence, have tried one or another form of insurance that would best meet the needs of their members.

Besides, the American labor movement, fully aware of the need of insurance for workers has for a generation fought unrelentingly and hard for insurance and compensation laws—old age laws, accident laws, unemployment insurance laws—that might reduce to some extent the hazards, worries and the spectre of insecurity of life, limb and existence so inseparable from the modern economic and industrial system. But the American labor movement has not remained contented with making insurance a State

obligation, as the case has been in most European countries. Taking a leaf out of the book of the development of American industry itself—and its continued forging ahead, with or without the aid of the State—our labor movement is creating its institutions and solidifying its values with its eyes fixed not upon the State but upon its own resources and destiny. Nothing is too daring, nothing impossible of accomplishment, if it might only contribute to make the labor movement a weightier economic and social force. Hence the labor banking idea of recent origin and its phenomenal development; hence labor life insurance on a national scale with its far-reaching ramifications.

I arranged for this interview with Matthew Woll at the request of President Sigman, who is a member of the board of directors of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company. "Matthew Woll has the entire proposition at his finger tips," President Sigman informed me. I know Matthew Woll. I am familiar with his viewpoint and approach towards matters affecting our movement. I know his agility of thought and fluency of speech, his en-

thusiasm bordering on pathos. My preliminary remark, as I planned it, was, to be somewhat along these lines:

"Let us talk about the insurance company in the language of business, in terms of figures and possibilities, not in terms of unattainable though desirable results." This prologue, however, proved unnecessary, as Matthew Woll would speak of nothing but facts and fully related the developments.

Indeed, the structure is well-nigh up. The company is chartered and is fully alive. Organizations by the score are joining daily in the work of rearing the upper stories of the House of Union Labor Insurance. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of stocks already had been sold. Matthew Woll, across the table from where I sat, piled fact upon fact, told of plan after plan to start this new child of American labor enterprise upon its walk across the continent tapping new and ever-increasing sources of working class strength for the attainment of newer goals and the realization of wider possibilities.

The new institution for the control and administration of workers life insurance by wage earners themselves opens up, indeed, a wide vista of hopes—for the labor movement in general and for the workers individually. I shall touch on some of these hopes and possibilities in my second article, the subject matter of my talk with Matthew Woll.

The 8-Hour Day In Austria and Hungary

By ANTON HUEBER

We Austrians made use of the favorable days of the revolution to ensure as far as possible the safety of our eight-hour legislation, such as the eight-hour day, the workers' councils Act, the non-manual workers' Act, the Conciliation Courts Act, etc. before the reactionary tide, began to flow which follows every revolution.

The eight-hour day law, the 44 hour week for women workers and young persons, and the 48 hour week for adult male workers, had already been enacted before the Washington Conference took place. In the first Act the eight-hour day was only applied to manufacturing concerns. The second Act, introduced by our well-known Hansch extended the eight-hour day to all industrial, commercial and transport undertakings while retaining the 44-hour week for women and young persons.

Our eight-hour day law is on the lines of the Washington Convention the most advanced of all countries. Exceptions are allowed in only a very small number of cases, and that only after the matter has been heard by and advisory council composed of equal numbers of employers and workers as provided under the Act. Usually such exceptions are allowed only in extraordinary circumstances after a preliminary collective agreement has been arrived at.

Having regard to the past attitude of the most important industrial states our Christian-Socialist government felt itself called upon to give only conditional ratification to the Washington Convention. We social democrats demanded in Parliament unconditional ratification which was however refused by the anti-labor parties which appealed to the extreme of Germany. For all that, ratification even in this restricted form means a small but international addition to the security of our eight-hour day.

We Austrians keep continually on our guard and are always instantly ready to defend this legislation with all our strength against the threatened attacks of the employers. But our position will become continually more difficult if the great world states such as Germany, France, Italy and Great

Britain keep to their negative attitude towards the eight-hour day. It is difficult to foresee all the results which would ensue for the international labor movement, both political and trade union, if the workers in one state devote all their efforts to the maintenance of the eight-hour day, only to be rebuffed of the fruit of their labors because of the negative attitude of other countries. As a result of this delay on the part of other states there has already been a great extension of the attack of our opponents on the eight-hour day.

I am perhaps making a somewhat bold statement when I maintain that is certain important industrial countries the aggravation of the difficulties in the way of enacting the eight-hour day is to some extent caused by the relations between the trade unions and the political party and vice-versa. Perhaps this criticism will appear to be founded too much on Austrian conditions and therefore one-sided. Still there may be a grain of truth in what I maintain. The experiences of the past forty years, and particularly the experience we gained during the revolution on matters of trade union and party policy, give us reason to believe that we are not entirely wrong. The very important and satisfactory connection between trade unions and the political party in Austria has been of course its own peculiar historical origin and course of development. The period of stress of the Austrian working class movement during the eighties taught the men in responsible positions in the political and trade union organizations that both of them could only make progress to the extent that they were prepared to work consciously together with and for each other. Neither organization has gone ahead of the other, which fact has been of the greatest importance for their mutual relations.

Our political party in Parliament, a result of united will and united work, has achieved so much for the workers in the way of labor protective legislation, that of important objects at the present time we have only old age and invalidity insurance to strive for. We shall then stand at the conclusion of a vast and historically great piece of work.

By S. JASZAI

Forty years ago, when trade unions first began to be founded in Hungary, working hours were, with very few exceptions, from 12 to 14 per day. It took many years of bitter trade union conflict to get this long working day shortened. The fight was the more bitter because the authorities nearly always took the employers' side in strikes or lock-outs. Then again, between 1890 and 1900 it was impossible to found any national organization, so that the workers' interests were in the hands of weak local unions. But although every inch of ground, that is, every quarter of an hour of the day meant bitter fighting, still there was progress.

The chief aims of the Hungarian trade unions have always been to raise the low wage level, and to obtain the eight-hour day; but neither of these objects has yet been achieved. It is true that, thanks to their own efforts, most trades did win the eight-hour day some time ago. But the extensive unemployment which has now devastated Hungary for some years past has enabled employers to lengthen working hours again: where this has not already been done, efforts are being made to do it. Only in a few trades such as the printing and allied industry, have the workers' collective agreements behind them, which secure them better wages and the eight-hour day.

As to the Washington Convention, Hungary is a member of the League of Nations, and as such, has submitted to her parliament the conventions of the International Labor Office; but some of the most important of all, including that of the 8-hour day, was at the proposal of the government rejected. The Social Democratic Parliamentary Group naturally does all it can in the way of propaganda for the eight-hour day and for other legislation for the protection of the workers. But the group is too weak to achieve any success: it numbers only 24. It is for the trade unions, therefore, to fight, as soon as trade improves, for the eight-hour day and for their labor legislation, especially for the right of association.



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)

In carrying on the work of the Department, the Educational Committee has always endeavored to foster self-government, and has guarded against too much over-centralization of educational control. To this end a permanent joint conference of the educational committees of local unions was established. This conference which meets with the Educational Department from time to time assists it by keeping the Committee in touch with the locals and by passing on suggestions from the rank and file. The Student Councils represent another democratic feature. In each Unity Center the students elect two members from every class as councillors. In the Workers' University three members from each class are chosen. Three members of the Councils in turn are selected to sit with the Executive Committee of the Faculty. These Student Councils give unparalysing of their interest, time, and energy, whenever they are called upon to arrange meetings, entertainments, excursions and other activities. Moreover, they express the wishes and sentiments of their fellow students in the choice of subjects and in other ways help the Committee to plan its work to the best advantage.

In bringing this article to a close two very significant queries may well be raised: namely, what has the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union accomplished thus far in the realm of Workers' Education, and what have been the outstanding fac-

tors which made this accomplishment possible? From one viewpoint no better answer to the first question can be formulated than that contained in the Report of the Educational Committee on the Activities of the International for 1932-1934:

"First of all, thousands of workers attended classes, lectures, and other activities. In these they learned a great deal about matters connected with their industry, their organization, and the labor movement. They learned some of the economic laws underlying the development of the present order. They learned some of the fundamental psychological laws which govern the relations between human beings. They were inspired by literature which deals with the life, hopes and sorrows of other men and women.

"But, chief of all, they became acquainted with the story of the struggle of their class. They began to see other workers as like themselves, speaking other languages and belonging to other races, struggled for many years; how they attempted to get more joy and happiness out of their miserable existence; how their attempts to unite for common interest were met with persecution and oppression from the ruling classes; and how, in spite of it all, they succeeded finally in winning the improved conditions which prevail today and in raising society to a higher level. They learned how through the devotion, loyalty and endless effort of other workers, they are in a position today to enjoy some of the best and comforts of life. They learned how unity and solidarity helped their fellow workers to achieve all this. They became sources of information to others who could not take advantage of the educational opportunities offered by the International.

(To be continued)

BULLETIN OF EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT FOR 1926-27 READY FOR DISTRIBUTION

The bulletin issued by the Educational Department of our International has just appeared. It is a pamphlet of 36 pages, 24 in English, 12 in Yiddish as many of the courses are given in Yiddish.

In it is a short description of the educational activities planned for next season. Various courses are announced in social, labor, and economic problems, and in literature. Each course has a description of one paragraph from which one can get an idea of what he may expect to learn from the course.

On our faculty are men and women well known to our members as excellent instructors and also for the knowledge of the subjects which they will present.

Next week we will begin to re-

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.

produce this bulletin on the educational page of Justice.

Members of the I. L. G. W. U. can obtain the bulletin free from the Educational Department, 3 West 16th St., by applying either in person or by mail.

Little Lessons In Economics

By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN

Instructor in Economics, Brookwood

V. How About Technique?

Since natural resources are adequate and the native powers of man are likewise good enough, we must look a step further for an explanation of the present poverty of the world. The next question is naturally as to the state of the industrial arts. Has man worked out a good enough technique of production to get by on?

It can hardly be supposed that any one will seriously challenge the adequacy of the scientific and technical equipment available for the mastery of Nature and the satisfaction of human wants. It is true that real research is hampered and starved by lack of far-sighted interest in it on the part of the people that control industry and business; but even so there is at hand a sufficient knowl-

Unity House Guests Contribute To British Mine Strike Fund

Our Unity House guests last Sunday contributed \$35.75 to the British Miners Relief Fund; demonstrating thereby that they do not forget the workers' needs even during their holidays, the short vacation which they spend in our own country home.

Sunday morning at Unity are usually given over to David Pinski, the Yiddish dramatist, who reads from his own works to Unity vacationists. But last Sunday morning, at the beginning of the session Sarah Shapiro, librarian of Unity, introduced Professor Baroff, our General Secretary-Treasurer, as chairman, who spoke impressively on the need of the British miners and made an appeal for financial assistance. He told the audience that even in the midst of their lovely surroundings they should not forget the millions of miners with their families in Great Britain suffering for lack of food, and he expressed "he hope that the hundreds of vacationists would contribute liberally to the fund which was being raised at Unity for the relief of the miners.

Brother Baroff pointed out that although tens of thousands of New York clockmakers, members of our International, have been out on strike for the past 5 weeks, still our Union did not forget its tradition of international solidarity amongst workers, and has voted \$10,000 and cashed \$6000 at once to the relief fund of the British miners. This, he said, was done because the fight of the British miners was our fight. They are being attacked by an unscrupulous group of employers backed by the entire capitalist class of England in an effort to starve them into accepting lower wages and longer hours. If they succeed in this attack against organized labor, another group in another country may initiate a similar attack against the workers.

The next speaker was Fannia M. Cohn who read messages from Ben Tillet, chairman of the British Trade Union Committee which arrived in this country to seek relief for the suffering miners; and from Ellen Wil-

kinson, M. P. and chairman of the Women's Committee of Great Britain for the relief of the miners. They regretted their inability to speak at Unity as scheduled and expressed the hope that American workers would respond to the appeal of the English labor movement and will come to the assistance of the miners and help them to carry on their just struggle.

Fannia M. Cohn then spoke of the conditions of the million miners who were locked out 16 weeks ago and have since then waged a strenuous fight to retain the conditions which they had won after 60 years of tireless struggle and suffering. She pointed out that the fact that the capitalist class of Great Britain is willing to lose hundreds of millions of dollars in trade is proof that their object is not only to defeat the miners but to attack the entire British labor movement.

The miners' wives have pledged to stand by their husbands in this struggle and encourage them in their fight, and women are known for their endurance and patience. But they want one condition and this is that the health and lives of their little children should not be sacrificed through starvation. She appealed to those assembled to remember that while they are having three meals a day in most beautiful country surroundings, they should put aside something for the 2 million children who, although separated by the Atlantic, are near to us because of the struggle of their fathers and mothers for a better life.

The response to the appeal was quite encouraging, especially in view of the fact that not so many people were out at Unity this week-end as previously due to bad weather.

The excellent arrangements for collecting the money are due to the committee organized for this purpose consisting of Bessie Switzky, chairman, Anna Epstein and Sarah Fredgant, secretary.

The money will be forwarded thru the I. L. G. W. U. to the British Relief Fund.

The following persons aided in the collection of money for the English miners:

Harry Indenbaum, Mrs. Raisin, Esther Skoloff, Norma Frankel, Nathan Abramowitz, Sam Banitsky, Sidney Siegelman, Rhoda Rantoff, Yetta Wisner, R. Light, Frances Levin, A. Levin, M. Sattell, I. Smellock, R. Rozen, Sara Kaplan, J. Rosenbaum, J. Bresler, Joe Levinson, Rae Brandenstein, Louis Chagin, M. Belfor, Anna Lustig, Aaron Ruby, M. Swetlow, Mr. Hunt, Mr. S. Schabert, Mr. S. Cohen, Miss G. Silver, Miss Feldman, Mr. R. Weinstein, Nina Chudnoff, A. J. Padern, Miss Pollicoff, Mrs. Weinstein, T. Hirschman, Harry Sigel, Helen Lubetsky, Minna Palatowsky, Miss Lang, Mrs. Vogensson, Miss Epstein.

Names of individual donors and amounts contributed by them will appear in next week's "Gerechtigkeit."

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.

Honor vs. Rubber

By NORMAN THOMAS

President Coolidge, apparently, has gone over to the rubber interests which want to hold the Philippines as a rubber plantation. His special Commissioner, Carmel Thompson, member of the infamous Ohio gang, from the beginning has been trying to prove a case and not conduct a fair investigation. The young Firestone, according to the newspapers, being telling the President that the rubber corporation should be allowed to control as much as 500,000 acres—well over 700 square miles instead of the 2,500 acres to which holdings are now limited. Nothing of the sort is necessary for the successful growing of rubber. 2,500 acres is a lot of land and it would be far better for the Philippines to see a slower development of rubber plantations, perhaps on the cooperative plan, than to see them delivered over to foreign capitalists. Anyway, we cannot get a bit excited about our dependence on British rubber growers. Short of a war with Great Britain which is unthinkable, we shall usually be able to buy British or Dutch rubber as cheap as American interests will permit us to buy American owned rubber. There is no shortage in the production of rubber and is the long run over development of rubber plantations will send prices of rubber up, not down. If the rubber interests get their way, it's a safe bet that within a few years, they will be forming a kind of international trust to control the price of rubber together with the very people against whom they are arousing the American consumer. This has been the history of the steel trade. Anyway, the facts show that British rubber growers are not nearly as responsible for the rise in rubber prices as American producers. If we sell, our honor in the Philippines for the sake of rubber plantations we will not even collect our thirty pieces of silver.

The New International Steel Trust It is announced that plans are now perfected for an international iron and steel trust between German, French and Belgian interests. To the producers of each nation a definite quota is assigned. Some hope is felt that Poland, Austria and Czechoslovakia may come in. Great Britain is definitely out. The United States is not in (except insofar as Americans may have acquired interest in German companies) but it is said that the combination is not directed against the United States.

From one point of view a combination of this is good, or at any rate better than a trade war between rival steel interests of Germany and France. Such a trade war might well be a great factor in bringing about international war. A Europe divided like a crazy quilt by ten thousand miles of boundaries having little relation to economic facts must make international economic agreements across national lines or perish. From this point of view the new steel trust is an aid to peace.

Danger arises from two quarters: (1) the European nations not in the agreement and (2) the fear that this new trust will be even better able to grind down the workers than the competitive national companies have been. An effective international union of the workers must be the answer to this union of the bosses.

Debts vs. Reparations

From French sources, according to the correspondent of the New York Times, comes the suggestion that all debts and reparations be cancelled, except some \$4,000,000,000 of German reparations bonds. The last are to be kept to equalize the burdens on Ger-

man as compared to British and French industry. Germany, the argument runs, having practically wiped out her internal debt by what happened to the mark is now in a favored position as compared with countries having an internal debt. Very well, then, if these capitalists think wiping out internal debts is good a thing why don't they follow the German example? The argument is absurdly unjust as a reason for continuing the German bonds.

The proper way to approach the matter is this: Compute what Germany was morally bound to pay by the Armistice for actual devastation in Belgium and France omitting all claims for pensions, etc., dishonorably secured in the treaty of Versailles. Charge against this sum all payments already made in cash and kind, and perhaps in loss of colonies to France and British, together with damages sustained by Germany through the prolongation of the blockade after the Armistice and the occupation of the Ruhr. The balance is what Germany ought to pay—unless it proves sounder statesmanship to cancel all outstanding claims at one swoop. In no case can America accept the suggestion that she take German bonds in lieu of all her claims on the Allies. That would spoil our record for demanding no reparation and unite Europe in hatred against us. If the Allies cancel the rest of German reparation we should cancel our war debts in the interests of peace and good will.

When Dollars Aren't Dollars When the Americans compute how much of the war debts, including principal and interest, we have already forgiven, we forget one thing: the shifting value of the dollar. True enough compared with the lira, the franc or even the pound the dollar has been a rock of steadiness. But as Prof. Irving Fisher has recently reminded us the dollars the Allies borrowed from us during the war, were worth from 51 to 53 percent of the 1913 dollar. Today the dollars which they are to pay back are worth about 67 per cent of the 1913 dollar in purchasing power. This is surely a factor which we should take into account with regard to foreign indebtedness.

It is just as surely a factor of which we should take account as regards domestic debts. It would be difficult to imagine the woe that arises from inflation and deflation of the invisible dollar. (Ask the farmers; they know!) Nominally the value of the dollar is based on gold which itself fluctuates in value for all sorts of reasons. It is as if we tried to measure distance with a fluctuating yard stick.

All this is unnecessary. It is scientifically possible to have a dollar constant in value which value is determined by the index numbers of a group of standard commodities instead of by the value of gold for the process of expanding or contracting bank credits. Few reforms within the present system would do as much good as a genuinely stable currency. But neither bankers nor politicians have the energy or perhaps the desire to propose so elemental a reform. And as yet neither the farmers nor industrial workers have vigorously demanded it.

Labor and the Illinois Primaries Illinois's labor leaders gave their support to Frank Smith in the Republican senatorial primary. They alleged that he was a Progressive. Samuel Insull gave his support to Mr. Smith. He alleged that it was because Mr. Smith opposed our entrance into the World Court. Along with his support Mr. Insull gave \$125,000 directly and a good

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

К ЗАБАСТОВКЕ.

Забастовка немецких портовых и Наворие правая самая сортовой характер.

Немецкая пресса категорически продолжает утверждать, что немцы не хотят забастовки. Но смейте на то, что забастовка является в один из дурных индикаторов поднимается дотого с немцами и несколько тысяч рабочих, возвращаясь работать на новых условиях, все же забастовка на морской порте оказалась самой сортовой и тяжелой для обеих сторон. Это не должно казаться тем то немцы — все в порядке вещей, так, как мы раньше указывали, что так это происходит — самое тяжелое время наступает тогда, когда хозяева должны будут присутствовать к выполнению своих заказов.

В прошлом свои стили мы с уверенностью говорили, что забастовка должна совершиться с полной победой для рабочих, — в настоящее время и эту более подробно указать на характер забастовки и за ее значение и итог.

Настоящую забастовку мы называем исторической, так как борьба ведется с целью, чтобы в конце изменить ту систему контроля, которая была до настоящего времени и совершенно не соответствующая потребностям работников. Мы считаем, что за все бедствия и страдания, которые рабочие перенесли, ответственны не работодатели, а сама забастовка, т. е. те контракторы, у которых рабочие работали, думая рабочие, а думая, которые послали свои заказы на выполнение контрактам и не были ответственны за ужасные условия в мастерской, а потому контроль должен быть восстановлен над самими хозяевами — хозяевами клаузулы индустрии — думая.

Вот почему мы называем эту забастовку исторической, но можем предпринять правильные меры и удары по своему ближайшему месту.

Самые главные требования следующие: сокращение часов работы, увеличение заработной платы, ограничение контракторов и гарантии продолжительности сезона. Все эти вопросы тесно

many other thousands indirectly to Mr. Smith's campaign. Now, it happens that Mr. Smith is the chairman of the commission which regulates Illinois public utilities and Mr. Insull is one of the greatest barons of traction and super-power in the United States with interests centered in Chicago. To complete the picture, it must also be recalled that two other fraction magnates contributed generously to Mr. Smith's fund. Brother Insull, moreover, took no chances; he gave \$125,000 to loss George Brennan who really didn't need the money to win the Democratic Senatorial nomination. In other words, Mr. Insull owns stock in both the old parties and whoever is elected, he will be sitting on top of the world.

These facts speak for themselves. Any child knows now that Frank Smith is in the pocket of Insull. Between Insull, traction and super-power magnates and allegedly progressive labor leaders, there should be nothing in common. Illinois labor leaders have some hard explaining to do. It looks as if they had sold labor's moral prestige without even getting a mass of potage. To this humiliating position they have been brought by their obstinate refusal to realize that the best way for labor to obtain its legitimate desires is to form its own party. That party might not elect a senator right away but it could scare a Smith or a Brennan into doing more for labor than either will do so long as labor is the tail to an Insull kite.

своими и не один из них с ответственности не имеет большого значения, но все же имеет значение большое значение в будущем для рабочих для более свободной человеческой жизни.

Рабочие это понимают и горьким опытом знают свои права перед хозяевами и с каждым днем, то и медленнее и тяжелее, но верно приближаются к своей победе. Но как довести забастовку до конца в таком направлении, в каком она продвигается в настоящее время, вот вопрос, который должен тревожить рабочих.

Нам хорошо известно, что хозяева терпят сотни тысяч долларов, чтобы получить загрузку для и от кого только можно.

Последние арты являются без всяких притворств забастовки, потому рабочие не могли инстинктивно само-настроения, в особенности думая. Стояли забастовка бастующие и доставляли в частном, но судя по тому были притворялись для объяснения рабочих и основывают их. Это доказательство, что рабочие правы, и что хозяевам стоит много денег, чтобы производить вещи, которые не могут быть оправданы даже правосудием, когда стояли на стороне хозяев. Хозяева считают, что если рабочие отказались от исполнения трудовой работы, но они являются, что мы не можем победить рабочих тогда. Они являются, что финансовое состояние компании вскоре изменится, и когда рабочие не смогут получить финансовую помощь от компании, то тогда наступит момент, что рабочие должны будут согласиться пойти работать на тех условиях, которые будут предложены на рабочих, а компания.

В этом они глубоко ошибаются, рабочие не не забастовку отказались от своих прав. Если миллионы рабочих и долго боролась и не дали своим хозяевам и если тучи в Пассеке, которые были неограниченными, не боялись потерять, но уверенно ведут борьбу с зоркой в душе о своей победе, то пусть наша забастовка тоже не забывает, что клаузулы организованные рабочие, и хорошо знают своих нужды, немыслимы эксплуататоров и рабочие не побоятся перенести голод, голодающие пахли и вою страдания, в которых они уже привыкли за последние годы, но сдать свои права не будет, но не заключить договорный мир, что рабочие не согласятся и тогда они не поступят.

Нельзя отрицать того, и каждый это понимает, что рабочие клаузулы за последние годы сильно ослабли в финансовом отношении и каждый из рабочих нуждается в помощи, но рабочие также понимают, что в этом времени хозяйства. Они организованы; забастовка на жакет износилась из сил; рабочие и теперь эти износилась хотят совершенно разорвать всеобщую жакет рабочих.

Рабочие не могут и не должны такого грубого эксплуататора над собой со стороны своих эксплуататоров.

На помощь нам-русским бастующим клаузулам идут все. Число клаузулы прислал телеграмму и просит нас бороться до полной победы, а сами терпят одиннадцати зарплате для поддержки нам-русским рабочих. В ответ клаузулы нам-русским рабочих благодарности за помощь, а сами будут продолжать борьбу до полной победы, но не намерены за собой человеческих прав.

Секретарь А. Н. Егоров.

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The Week In Local 10

By SAM S. SHENKER

A fifth attempt by jobbers and manufacturers to open up non-union shops out of town was frustrated when pickets under orders of the Out-of-Town Department of the International, headed by Vice-President Jacob Halperin and Philip Oretsky, member of Local 10, were successful in persuading the workers of five shops to walk out. As pointed out previously in these columns the employers are beginning to feel the need for production and are therefore resorting to every means to run shops.

Out-of-Town Department Active

That attempts are being made to cause a break in the ranks of the strikers by means of wholesale arrests of pickets became evident last Monday. When three hundred pickets were arrested. However, Magistrate Marsh, sitting in Jefferson Market Court, unwilling to hold the pickets on the flimsy charge of "disorderly conduct", released the men and women brought before him.

Neither the wholesale arrests, nor attempts to open up non-union shops out of town can break the strike. Brother Oretsky says that two shops were stopped in New London, Conn. A member of the Industrial Council was compelled to close down his shop at Hastings-on-the-Hudson. Another shop in Mt. Vernon, which attempted to do work for a New York jobber, was forced to close because the workers went out on strike. A dress shop in Long Island City, where an attempt was made to manufacture cloaks, was also closed down in the face of picketing.

Jobbers Now Feel Pinch

Vice-President Jacob Halperin charged the Industrial Secretary of the New Brunswick Chamber of Commerce with trumping up charges against strikers picketing non-union shops in that city. The chamber is anxious to attract outside industry, and the International's vice-president complained, and is using undue influence to molest the pickets. Six strikers were held in \$15,000 bail in connection with the closing of the New Brunswick cloak house. They were accused of assault and other charges which had no foundations, Halperin asserted.

A New London shop seeking to do

work for two New York jobbers—was stopped during the early part of this week by strike pickets. Fourteen machines are idle as a result of a walk-out. Legal aid was procured by the International's out-of-town department in Poughkeepsie, Newburgh and Kingston, to defend pickets against persecution.

International President Sigman pointed out that jobbers who early in the strike declared they were not involved in the struggle are now beginning to show their anxiety at the union's solid position by interviews in the Jewish and trade press, declaring that they cannot meet the union's demands for a guarantee of thirty-six weeks' work per year and limitation of contractors.

Investigation of Settled Shops Continues

According to a statement by Manager Dubinsky, who is secretary of the Settlement Committee, the total of settlements up to the early part of this week reached the figure of one hundred sixty. The settlements, he said, were made in accordance with the demands of the union; thirty-six weeks' guarantee of employment, limitation of contractors, the forty-hour week and other conditions contained in the union's program, which was submitted to the employers before the strike was declared.

According to arrangements made by Dubinsky, just as soon as settlements are effected, cards are made out by the office of Local 10 and controllers are sent out to investigate if proper union conditions obtain. The investigations must disclose whether cutters are employed, if they are in good standing and have working cards, as well as the line of work turned out and the number of machines. By this last phase of the investigation it is intended to determine whether it is possible for an additional cutter to be placed.

Heretofore, investigators were sent out Saturday mornings with a view to apprehending cutters who might be violating the forty-hour week by working on Saturdays, and in the afternoon to investigate cloak shops. Now, with the settlement of cloak shops on the basis of the forty-hour week, committees sent out last Saturday were also charged with the duty of investigating cloak shops. It is as grave a violation for a cutter to work on Saturday as it was heretofore to work on Saturday afternoon or Sunday.

Report on Strike Activities at Cutters' Meeting

In spite of the dampness last Wednesday, August 25th, the striking cloak and suit cutters comfortably filled the large meeting room of Arlington Hall, where they were gathered for their weekly meeting, which was presided over by Eldere Nagler and addressed by Manager Dubinsky, Bert Wolfe of the American Federation of Teachers, and Salvatore Ninfo, First Vice-President of the International and Chairman of the Settlement Committee.

In opening the meeting, Nagler remarked the absence of a few hundred men. As a rule, he said, the cutters' meetings have been overflow gatherings. This was explained to him, however, by some of the men present at the meeting who stated that hundreds of cutters had been ordered by their hall chairmen to picket duty. The chairman explained that, through an arrangement with the leaders of the strike, it was understood that the cutters would be relieved from picket duty for the two or three hours taken up by the Wednesday meetings.

Dubinsky said during the course of his address that the tenth week of the strike saw the employers' lines crumbling. However, he enjoined the cutters against taking this to mean that the strikers can "take it easy". The anxiety for a settlement comes in the main from the members of the Industrial Council. This proves, Dubinsky said, the splendid position in which the union finds itself and the excellent manner in which the strikers have carried on. Thus far some six thousand workers, including several hundred non-union makers, have returned to work. Dubinsky stated under conditions demanded by the union in the strike. In the meantime he urged the cutters not to let up in their activities as strikers. Every ounce of energy and every sacrifice must be exerted. The cutters should determine not to return to work until the strike has been terminated in a victory for the workers. He informed the cutters of a decision by the Executive Committee of the General Strike Committee that under no circumstances are workers permitted to work overtime.

First Vice-president Ninfo said that he saw little need in urging the cutters on to do battle. Because of the harmonious relations that exist between Local 48 of which he is manager and Local 10, he is fully aware of the fighting prowess of the cutters and is confident that they are giving as good an account of themselves in this struggle as they have in the past.

Non-Union Dress Shops Organized

According to a report last Monday, August 23, the end of the second week of the drive by the Joint Board to organize non-union dress shops, there were 117 open shops called out. Twenty-seven settlements were made. By the time this issue reaches the members, the number of "open shops" called out and settled will have materially increased.

The office made arrangements that no settlements are to be conducted with shops unless they agree to pay the cutters fifty-five dollars per week. Only three firms out of the total number settled pay their cutters less than fifty-five dollars. These are sub-standard shops and supplementary agreements signed call for sliding scales.

Owing to the fact that most of the dress shops are contractor shops, the number of workers they employ is very small. Only one shop out of the total settled employs two cutters. Some of these shops do not have cutters at the time of the settlement. However, the firms not employing cutters signed supplementary agreements, consenting to employ cutters sent up by the union.

Another arrangements made between the organization department and the office is that a list of the settled shops be sent in daily. Immediately upon the receipt of these lists, individual cards are made out and controllers are sent out to make investigations. The controllers must see to it that the supplementary agreements are adhered to, especially those referring to the employment of a cutter.

Apprehend Dress Outters Saturday

With the advent of the "busy" season in the dress trade came, as usual, the crop of cutters found working on Saturday morning. However, because of the stringent measures taken by the office in controlling this situation, the number of these offenders is not very great. The controllers report that they find shops working in which there are no cutters. Such cases are reported to the Joint Board.

One thing in connection with working on Saturday must be reiterated. And that is that under no circumstances should cutters report to their shops between Friday, five p. m., the conclusion of the working week, and Monday morning at eight o'clock. Some of the cutters found working on

Saturdays report that they came in for other reasons than that of working. One said that he came in to watch the shop while one of the firm went to the jobber to secure an order. Another said that he came in to secure an increase of his wages. Still another said that he came in to "fix up" a mistake he had made during the week. A fourth said that he came in to take home his fancee, who is employed in the shop as bookkeeper.

The Executive Board, however, makes it plain to every one of these men that in spite of excuses they are guilty of a violation. The writer does not remember the instance of a cutter using any of these excuses but that he was fined for being in his shop during hours prohibited by the union and by the agreement.

In the event that a cutter must for other reasons than that of working report to the shop on a Saturday he should, in order to absolve him of any guilt in the event he is apprehended by the committee, report his contemplated mission to the office and secure the express consent of the office for any such visit.

Miscellaneous and Raincoat Trades Active

The last few weeks have given rise to considerable activity in the miscellaneous trades, comprising the underwear, children's dresses and bathrobe workers. A number of children's dress shops have been organized. These shops have never been in the union and some even have been open shops for a good many years.

A bathrobe shop employing quite a large number of workers, including three cutters, was recently called down on strike. When, on July 31st, the agreement with this firm expired, the union approached it with a view to renewing it. The firm insisted that it would not sign except as a jobber with the right to do the cutting on its premises. The firm would not assume any responsibility for the work being made up outside. This, of course, meant that the employer sought to run a union shop in name only, a proposal to which the union could not agree.

The raincoat shops, every one of which signed up with the union, were settled on the basis of the forty-hour week. In addition to everything else this means more Saturday morning controlling, until the employers in this trade learn that the union means strictly to enforce the 40-hour week.

A few raincoat shops recently settled did not formerly employ cutters and one of them employed a non-union man. These were not settled until the firm either hired union cutters or unlearned those who were working for them. Brother Philip Hanesl is making a complete survey of the settled raincoat shops. Thus far he has encountered no difficulty except in one shop, the employer of which had failed to pay the minimum scale. The firm was ordered to comply with the agreement and a collection was made for the back pay.

STRIKE INFORMATION

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

The next meeting will take place Wednesday, September 1.

Apply for all information to Local 10's vice-chairmen who are stationed in 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.

SPECIAL CLOAK AND SUIT CUTTERS' NOTICE!

According to the decision of the General Strike Committee, no permission is given to any member of staff to work overtime during the period of the strike.

Cutters are strictly to observe this rule.

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