

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."
—Job 27.8

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. VIII, No. 39.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1926

PRICE 3 CENTS

Ladies' Tailors Plan Strike Next Monday

Employers Refuse to Grant Concessions to Local 38—Agreement Expires This Saturday.

Fifth Avenue's most fashionable ladies' tailoring establishments, it looks positive, will feel the effect of strike beginning next Monday, September 27, when the members of Local 38, Ladies' Tailors and Private Dressmakers of New York, are expected to walk out to enforce demands for higher pay, shorter hours and improved work conditions in general.

The agreement with the Couturiers' Association, whose members are the owners of these leading women's wear establishments, have refused to grant the demands of their workers and declare that they will fight the workers to a finish. At the time of this writing, the negotiations with the association have broken down and a strike seems inevitable.

The Union's demands, in brief, are: A forty-hour week, instead of the 44 hours prevailing now; a 10 per cent increase in pay; a guarantee of forty-four weeks of work during the year; a provision that no worker be discharged after one week of employment, and a limit of overtime to five hours a week during the season.

Garden Meeting Thunders Anti-Injunction Protest

Speakers Denounce Foul Attempt of Manufacturers to Crush Cloak Strike by Judge-Made Law—President Sigman, Salvatore Ninfo, Louis Hyman, Elizabeth Flynn, Congressman La Guardia, Joseph Schlossberg, and Others Address 20,000 Strikers in Great Acrea—Labor Movement Pledges Uncompromising Resistance to Injunction Persecutions.

Huge March Precedes Demonstration

Preceded by a march of 25,000 cloak strikers, streaming in lines of two abreast from all strike halls uptown and downtown to the great assembly hall on West 54th Street—the New Madison Square Garden—the huge anti-injunction meeting got under way last Tuesday, September 21, at 6:30 in the afternoon.

When the chairman, Charles Zimmerman, called the assembly of strikers and their friends in the New York Labor Movement to order, there was not a seat or standing room in the mammoth hall and its galleries left unoccupied. The hall attendants estimated that not less than 20,000 were inside the building, while at least 10,000 were turned away for lack of space.

President Sigman received a tumultuous ovation when introduced by a

chairman. He spoke for nearly a half hour, reviewing the strike from the day it broke out and recounting the tireless though futile efforts of the manufacturers—"insiders" and jobbers—to break it. He characterized the last move of the Industrial Council to smash the strike by an injunction as an act of despair and called upon the cloakmakers to hold firm and win the strike in a final burst of energy and loyalty.

Congressman Fiorella La Guardia characterized the act of the police in arresting the strikers by the hundreds, ostensibly because they were violating the order of the temporary injunction, as an unlawful act and advised the police authorities of New York City to go after the hold-up men and gunmen who are terrorizing the population rather than hunt down peaceful and inoffensive strikers. La Guardia received a tremendous ovation.

Louis Hyman, chairman of the Gen. (Continued on Page 2)

St. Louis Dress Makers Begin To Organize

Dress Manufacturers Form Association—Local Cloakmakers Collect Money for New York Strikers

The St. Louis Cloakmakers' Union, Local 78, like most other cloakmakers' organizations the country over, is taking a keen interest in the fight of New York cloakmakers, and is doing its best to help. Last week, according to information received from Bro. Ben Gilbert, the local manager, at a meeting of the operators and of the cutters, a decision had been voted to assess all the members fifteen per cent of a week's earnings, and the first check from the collection has already been forwarded to the General Office.

The cloak season in St. Louis this Fall, while not very big, still afforded all the members of the local organization work. Bro. Gilbert writes. The dress manufacturers, apparently, have become alarmed over the fact that the Union is making persistent efforts to organize the dress pressers and the cutters, have now formed an association and are planning to adopt an aggressive anti-union policy.

The season in the St. Louis dress trade is drawing to an end, and the cloakmakers' organization has now summoned a special meeting of all dress cutters and pressers at which plans will be discussed for strengthening the union, in the dress trade to resist the probable attempts of the manufacturers to reduce wages in some shops and to discharge some of the more active workers.

Cloak Strikers Appeal To Organized Labor For Aid

Request for Financial Assistance Sent to Heads of All International Unions, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Workmen's Circle and Forward Association.

The following is a copy of a letter forwarded by the Joint Board of Cloakmakers' Union of New York and the I. L. O. W. U. General Office, to the heads of all national trade unions in the country appealing for financial aid to the striking cloakmakers in New York City. The letter is signed on behalf of the International Union by President Sigman and Secretary-Treasurer Baroff. It reads:

"September 21, 1926.

"Dear Sirs and Brothers:
"For nearly twelve weeks 40,000 workers in the Cloak and Suit Industry of New York have been on strike. They are fighting against the threatened revival of the notorious sweat shop system which in the past has degraded the industry and kept the workers in a condition of inescapable misery and oppression. They are fighting for a guarantee of such minimum period of employment during the year as will enable them to maintain themselves and their families on a modest working class standard of existence; they are in the literal sense of the term, fighting for the preservation of their lives.

"In this life and death struggle the organized employers have brought to bear the whole weight of their combined wealth, power and influence to crush the aspirations of the workers towards human existence. They have been causing the daily arrests of hundreds of peaceful workers; they are

attempting to poison the public mind against us by systematic press publications of lying statements about alleged lawlessness within our ranks and they have not hesitated to hire notorious gangsters with known criminal records, to beat up and shoot up the strikers on the picket line. As the climax of their campaign of terror (Continued on Page 2)

President Sigman Arrested and Released on Bail on Picket Lines

Hillquit Argues Union Case in Opposing Guy Injunction Last Friday—Briefs Submitted to Justice Ingraham This Wednesday.

The second hearing before Justice Phoenix Ingraham of the N. Y. Supreme Court on the temporary injunction

issued last week by Justice Gay forbidding picketing the shops belonging to the members of the Industrial Council, took place last Friday morning, September 17. Samuel Klein, attorney for the Industrial Council, demanded that the writ issued by Justice Gay to his organization be made permanent and stressed the argument that the cloak strike was "illegal" and the strikers' efforts to win it should therefore be outlawed.

Morris Hillquit, on behalf of the Union, attacked the argument of the employers' spokesman by pointing out that the only clashes occurring on or near the picket lines had been provoked by the strong-arm men and "gorillas" hired by the employers. These are molesting and persecuting the pickets, while the police are only too eager to please the employers by herding the strikers by the hundred into patrol wagons and hustling them off to the police stations. Strikers are thus being deprived of their elementary rights, while their arrests, are later being utilized as a pretext for robbing them of their right of peaceful picketing.

Justice Ingraham requested both (Continued on Page 3)

Cloakmakers In Settled Shops and Dressmakers, Attention!

All Must Work Full Day This Saturday, September 25, for Benefit of Striking Cloakmakers

In accordance with a decision adopted at a meeting of workers employed in the settled cloak shops, held at Cooper Union last Thursday, September 14, all cloakmakers, without regard to craft or local, must work this coming Saturday, September 25, a full day for the cloakmakers still remaining on strike. Cloakmakers who will not report to work will have to pay a day's wages for the strikers just the same.

All dressmakers in Greater New York will work this Saturday a full day for the cloak strikers. As we go to press, a special general meeting of all dressmakers—members of locals 22, 35, 89 and dress cutters, members of Local 10, is being held in Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street. As there is no doubt that this meeting will adopt a decision similar to the one adopted by the cloakmakers in the settled shops, the dressmakers are to report to their shops next Saturday to work for the strikers. Dressmakers who will not appear to work will have to pay a day's wages just the same.

Madison Square Garden Rings With Strikers' Protest

(Continued from Page 1)
eral Strike Committee, spoke in the same vein and exhorted the workers not to get scared and keep up the fight until it is won. He received a volume of cheers when he referred to the undying spirit displayed by the cloakmakers in all their former winning struggles.

Vice-President Salvatore Ninfo spoke of the remarkable solidarity shown in the strike by the various national groups in the strike—Jews, Italians, Russians and Poles—and

predicted a speedy victory after the manufacturers will have realized that their last step, the injunction, can avail them nothing. Ben Gold, the manager of the Furriers' Joint Board, spoke in a similar strain, and picked the help of his organization to the cloak strikers. Joseph Schlossberg, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, of America, denounced the injunction as a weapon of oppression in labor disputes and pledged the aid of his organization to the striking cloakmakers.

Cloak Strikers of New York Appeal To American Organized Labor For Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

and repression they have secured an injunction against our Union, so sweeping in scope, drastic in effect and reckless in its provisions as to make it unique in the history of labor jurisprudence. Under the provisions of this order, which was issued without notice to our Union and without an opportunity for us to make a defense, we are prohibited from doing any picketing, no matter how peaceful, from coming near our employers' places of business, from addressing would-be strike breakers and in fact from conducting even the most legitimate strike activities.

The ranks of our members have not been weakened in the slightest degree by these terrific onslaughts. On the contrary the striking cloak workers stand today more determined than ever to continue their just struggle. The strike has resolved itself into a finish fight in which the employers pin their whole hope on their ability to starve the workers into submission. In the twelve weeks of the strike and in the long period of unemployment preceding the strike our members have used up what little savings they may have had and have suffered and are suffering serious daily privations. Immediate relief must be provided for

them to enable them to continue their heroic fight to victory.

The Cloak Makers' Union which throughout the period of its existence has never failed to heed the call of a sister union for help now applies to you, fellow workers and comrades in the labor movement, for support in this critical hour. A speedy and generous response to our appeal will save the day for 40,000 organized workers and their families and will demonstrate to the organized forces of the employers that the solidarity of labor is more powerful than any concerted drive against the human rights of the workers which greedy employers may undertake now or hereafter.

Remember, fellow trade-unionists, a speedy aid is double aid.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,
Joint Board Cloak, Shirt, Dress and Reemakers' Union

LOUIS HYMAN,
Chairman, Gen'l. Strike Committee
JOSEPH FISH, Treasurer
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
MORRIS SIGMAN.

President
ABRAHAM BAROFF,
General Secretary-Treasurer
Please send checks to Mr. Joseph Fish, Treasurer of Strike, 130 East 34th Street, New York, N. Y.

President Sigman Held on Bail For Trial

(Continued from Page 1)
sides to submit briefs not later than Wednesday, September 22, reserving decision until the examination of counsel's opinion.

Sigman, La Guardia, Halperin, Boruchowicz, and 200 Others Arrested on Picket Lines

Last Monday was a day of sensational arrests in the cloak strike. As usual, the police raided the picket lines early in the morning taking heavy toll of strikers and sending them off in patrol wagons to Jefferson Market Court. This time, however, in addition to the regular pickets, the police arrested a number of strike leaders, among them President, Sigman, who, was out on the picket lines early in the morning, Vice-president

Jacob Halperin, Vice-president Joseph Boruchowicz, I. Stenzer, chairman of the Joint Board, and a number of other officers.

The police arrested also Congressman La Guardia, who with President Sigman, was on the picket lines, near the Garment Center Building. He was for a while detained with Vice-president Ninfo, but a few minutes later, the police refused to take him to the station after he was recognized by one of the sergeants. La Guardia insisted that the police complete the arrest, but they refused to take him. He later appeared in Jefferson Market Court to testify for the arrested strikers.

The arrests took place largely near 36th street and 7th avenue, near the shops of the members of the Industrial Council.

WORKHOUSE SENTENCES GIVEN TO PICKETS FOR FIRST TIME IN STRIKE

The news that President Sigman was among those detained by the police spread like wildfire among the marching strikers, and soon several thousand workers surrounded the hall in the building where Brother Sigman had been temporarily detained by the police. When he finally appeared under police escort, being taken in a taxi to Jefferson Market Police Court at 6th Avenue and 10th Street, he was greeted by a deafening storm of cheers and applause from the huge mass of cloakmakers assembled outside.

When the groups of arrested strikers were brought before Magistrate Thomas McAndrews in the Jefferson Market Court, it became at once apparent that the magistrate was determined to "teach the strikers a lesson". The lawyer for the Industrial Council, who came to court to help postpone the cases against the pickets, demanded that the strikers be given workhouse sentences instead of fines. No evidence of a violation of the law had been presented against the strikers, and even the patrolmen who arrested them could only state that they had been marching in one direction past the buildings. But the Judge was inclined to treat this as a misdemeanor and sentenced the first group of eight pickets to five days in the workhouse.

Attorney Hyman Bushel for the strikers, thereupon, demanded that the remaining cases be postponed for a week, and plainly told the magistrate that he considers him biased and would prefer them tried by another Judge. Magistrate McAndrews, puffed by this reference to his "impartiality", insisted that he would only postpone the case for two days and would try them himself on Wednesday and that he would fix the bail for the detained workers at \$500, on unheard of sum in "traffic obstruction" cases. After a brief conference, however, a compromise had been effected, after the arrested men had pleaded "guilty" to the charge against them. They were sentenced to one day, and were released

a few hours later.

When President Sigman, Vice-president Halperin and the group of workers arrested together with them, were brought before the magistrate, they refused to plead guilty. They were thereupon released under \$100 bail each, and their trial was fixed for next Thursday, September 30.

Another Fine Concert for Cloak Strikers

Thousands of the striking cloakmakers listened to another delightful concert given at Clinton Hall last Wednesday, September 15. The hall was crowded to capacity, and they were cheered and stimulated by the fine singers, the violinist and the band. An onlooker would hardly recognize the assembly as a strikers' meeting. The

appreciation and response of the audience resembled more a Carnegie Hall gathering.

Ray Porter Miller, talented young coloratura soprano, and Samuel Glibsky, a tenor with a sympathetic voice, gave a number of encores, and Abraham Berg, a brilliant young violinist and pupil of Professor Auer, received just as warm a reception for his fine performance. Isidor Cashner, prominent member of the Yiddish Art Theatre Company, fascinated the audience with his readings from Sholom Asch and Jacob Gordin. The last and most inspiring feature of the concert was the songs led by Mr. Glibsky, in which the audience joined. One was a strikers' song, specially written for the striking cloakmakers. A thousand people joined in the chorus and the hall rang with their lusty voices.

The program was opened by the Schiller band of six who played the Internationale. They also played "the March from 'Aida'" and several more popular numbers.

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Passaic Strikers Fighting Company Unionism To A Finish

By ROBERT W. DUNN

The Botany Mills of Passaic offered their workers nothing new when they called the scabs into the mill yard and proposed the company union as the solution of the present strike. It will be remembered that several months ago, early in the strike, a statement signed by all the mills appeared as an advertisement in the local capitalist papers. This statement was also a proposal for "works councils" or some form of "employee representation"—in other words a company union.

At the time this first offer was made the workers laughed at it. They refused to yield an inch in their desire to have a real labor union instead of a boss-controlled company union. They waved their union cards aloft and shouted down the company's proposition. They did the same when the Botany came forward again with this old offer.

The workers in Passaic have had a taste of the company union. This explains their refusal to be tricked by it now. Since 1919 when the workers organized in the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America, were disorganized by the use of the spy system and the black list the company union has been in operation at the Fortmann and Hoffmann plants. It has been a farce from the beginning. The workers have been permitted to elect representatives to an "assembly" which meets four times a year to consider such questions and grievances as the company's personnel manager, Mr. Reinhold, allows them to discuss. Dreams of affidavits made by the striking Fortmann and Hoffmann workers at first in the hypocrisy and insincerity of the plan.

Fortmann and Hoffmann Co. is not the only textile concern in America that has tried the company union game. Some of the biggest cotton corporations in New England such as the Ameskeas Manufacturing Co. of Manchester N. H. and the Pacific Mills of Lawrence, Mass. have installed this instrument for the purpose of keeping their workers out of a real labor union. As a matter of fact the defeat of the United Textile Workers of the A. F. of L. organization that formerly controlled the Ameskeas workers, is due in large part to the introduction of the company union. The Pacific Mills also put in a company union in order to liquidate labor union sentiment among their employees. In order to liquidate the labor union sentiment among their employees. In both cases the company union has been a means of introducing wage cuts, speed-up systems and longer hours.

Knowing this experience of the company union in such textile mills, the Passaic workers have put up an ag-

gressive resistance to every proposal that a company union be instituted as a "solution" of the labor problem in that city. The company union is thoroughly discredited here and the workers are so enraged against it that they would prefer no union at all to such a deceitful and insidious device.

The Botany's talk about having dealings only with its own workers and about their "freedom to organize in a union" is regarded as the last gasp of pure open shopism. This statement of the Botany was of course incited by the resolution of the Passaic workers to join the United Textile Workers which the Botany managers had indicated they might recognize. The Botany did not think the Passaic workers had enough intelligence to get into the A. F. of L. But as soon as they discovered their intentions to join the U. T. W. they hurried to make this 100 per cent open shop declaration concerning the company union. In this stand the Botany had the backing of all the national employers' organizations that have been trying to crush this strike from the start, the Open Shop Department of the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Security League and the other "patriotic" associations as well as the local Citizens Committee and other strikebreaking agencies.

However, a certain sentiment among the decent citizens is reflecting itself even in the local capitalist press. This sentiment sees the Botany going too far in refusing to deal with the A. F. of L. It calls the Botany "Prussians" and other harsh names which they of course deserve. Whether this sentiment will grow during the next few days remains to be seen. Whether it will help the workers to make the Botany change its mind is also a matter for the next few days to decide. If the police, at the behest of the Botany, break out into further orgies of violence, the position of the strikers and their supporters will be greatly strengthened and they may draw in other elements of support in addition to the so-called Slave Committee and all the A. F. of L. unions.

Whatever the next few days or weeks may bring about the workers of Passaic are determined that their lines will not be broken when they are on the very eve of victory. The relief stations must be kept open, their bread tickets must continue, their battles must continue to get the milk that the labor movement can provide. It is the duty of every worker who reads these lines to double his energies on behalf of the Passaic strikers who are battling valiantly against the company union. The slogan of Passaic is the "company union against the labor union." Bread and money will make certain a victory for real unionism.

New York Central Trades Council Endorses Anti-Injunction Fight

Calls for State-Wide Protest on Picketing Ban.

Resolutions calling for State and local conferences of trade unions to prepare for a fight against the temporary injunction issued by Justice Charles L. Gay of the Supreme Court prohibiting picketing by striking cloak makers in front of Industrial Council shops were adopted last Thursday night, September 18, by the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City at a meeting in Beethovens Hall, 219 East Fifth Street.

The resolutions were introduced by Mollie Friedman and Salvatore Ninfo, I. L. G. W. U. vice-presidents, and were adopted unanimously. The officers of the Central Trades and Labor Council were instructed to call a conference of all local unions affiliated with this body to fight the injunction and to communicate with the New York State Federation of Labor with a view of making the attack on the injunction State-wide.

Resolution

The forty thousand cloakmakers in the City of New York and vicinity have been out on strike for the last twelve weeks against the associations of their employers.

This strike has been marked by

heroic and exemplary conduct on the part of the workers and by brutal attacks upon them by hired thugs of the employers aided by the police. Wholesale arrests, numbering at times up to five and six hundred, have been a frequent, daily occurrence.

Now, in the eleventh week of the strike, one of the employers' associations has succeeded in obtaining a drastic injunction against the strikers and their officers—one which threatens to outlaw and to crush the strike of the cloak workers. For this reason it is imperative that the entire labor movement of this city, as well as of the State, come to the support of the striking cloakmakers and to resist the injunction menace. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Central Labor Council instruct its officers to call a conference of all local unions affiliated with this body in order to prepare for an effective fight against the use of the injunction against the strikers; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the officers of the Central Trades and Labor Council be instructed to communicate with the New York State Federation of Labor with a view to calling a State conference for the same purpose.

Polish Needle Trades Workers Send Message of Cheer To Cloak Strikers

Suffer From Jobber Plague in Poland As Well.

The General Office received this week a letter from the Clothing Workers' Union of Poland, containing a message of cheer and encouragement to the cloak and suit strikers of New York. The Polish needle workers are watching the fight conducted by the members of the I. L. G. W. U. in the cloak industry with anxious eyes as they appear to be fully aware of the momentous issues involved in this fight.

The letter follows:

"Warsaw, August 15, 1935.

To the General Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of the United States and Canada.

Greeting:

Dear Comrades: "We are watching with admiration the brave fight you are conducting against your employers for the safeguarding of the livelihood of the tens of thousands of cloakmakers and for the introduction of greater orderliness and responsibility in the cloak and suit industry.

"Though we are far removed from you, your courageous struggle is near to our hearts, as we in Poland in general, and in Warsaw in particular, are suffering probably more than you from the irresponsibility of the jobbers (merchants). Unfortunately, we are not in a position to express our warm feeling toward you in a more practical manner, but we hope that you will receive our message as the expression of true fraternal solidarity and wishes, that might serve as an encouragement

to your brave strikers to hold fast their lines, forever remembering that only through solidarity may we ever hope to gain our rights.

Wishing you a onghundred-percent victory, we grip your hand, and remain With proletarian greetings.

For the Executive of the Central Administration,

M. FEIGMAN, Chairman

P. SCHWEIER, Secretary

For the Warsaw Branch:

H. HIMMELFARB

M. ROSENBAUM."

TORONTO WORKERS VOTE HALF-DAY PAY FOR STRIKERS

President Sigman received this week a message from Brother Sol Polakoff, manager of the Toronto Joint Board informing him that the cloakmakers and dressmakers of Toronto, at a special meeting on Monday, September 20, decided to give a half day's pay to the relief fund of the New York cloak strike. The telegram reads:

"Morris Sigman, 3 W. 16th St., New York.

"Toronto cloakmakers, at a general members' meeting tonight, unanimously decided to contribute one half day's wages to the striking cloakmakers in New York. Please convey to them our heartfelt wishes in this present struggle, fighting a splendid battle for organized labor. The embroidery workers of Toronto also decided to give two hours for the strikers.

POLAKOFF."

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Office: 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2148

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

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EDITORIALS

THE INJUNCTION

The temporary injunction issued by Justice Gray to the Industrial Council has not come as unexpected. We have had a vague feeling right along, since the strike went into effect nearly three months ago, that one or both of the two employers' associations who are fighting so obstinately and with bitter recklessness the demands of the cloakmakers for a "place in the sun" for their dependents and themselves, would sooner or later, resort to judge-made law to embarrass the workers.

Particularly, as the strike had passed the two-month mark and its effects upon the manufacturers had become more apparent from day to day, has the specter of a possible injunction become more and more real. The strike injunction, always the offspring of desperation, we had anticipated would be brought into this conflict by the manufacturers after they had found themselves blocked in each one of their other efforts to frustrate the aspirations of their workers. They would, then, in one blind toss, stake their all on a move to break the strike through an injunction order.

And that's exactly what is happening today.

At the time of writing, the question of permanence of the Gray injunction has not yet been settled. We are inclined to believe that the brilliant argument made by Morris Hillquit last Friday before Justice Ingraham in favor of discontinuing the temporary prohibition against picketing would prevail and the injunction would be quashed. We cannot imagine that any judge of a high court could find the strike of the cloakmakers for an improvement of their work conditions "illegal," as the attorney for the bosses' association so blithely asserted, and would outlaw picketing by making this absurd injunction permanent.

The very fact that practically all the strikers arrested heretofore in the eleven weeks on alleged violations of the law in the course of picketing had been released by the lower courts, should offer reason enough for believing that the strike of the cloakmakers has been conducted peacefully. The injunction sought by the group of "inside" manufacturers is not, therefore, based upon the true facts which have occurred in this strike but upon a fiction of malice and slander concocted by their counsel for the purpose of jeopardizing the whole conduct of the strike.

The strikers, and for that matter anyone who knows the real situation in this strike, are fully aware that the Industrial Council is not pleading for a permanent injunction because it has any scales to protect. The chairman of the Council may continue parroting the story from day to day that his members "are getting plenty of orders and are filling them." Injunctions do not make cloaks; it takes cloakmakers to produce garments, and the cloakmakers are not inside the shops but in the strike halls.

What the Council actually is seeking this injunction for is to raise a scare crow and thereby create some dismay among the strikers. Its members are hoping against hope that, with a blanket injunction of this kind in their hands, they might induce some strikers to desert their fellow workers and go scabbing in their shops. In other words, they hope to convert this writ that would "protect" their imaginary strikebreakers into a weapon that would breed scabbery and desertion among the ranks of the strikers.

What a chimera, what a phantom! What a pity, indeed, that after years of dealing with the New York cloakmakers and their Union, this group, of injunction-bosses has not yet learned the humble truth that their organized workers never will turn traitors to their cause, traitors to their fellow men and to themselves!

It is simple enough to understand, therefore, why in the cloak market in general and among the strikers in particular, this injunction move on the part of the Council is regarded as just a desperate gesture to stampede the strikers into confusion. Without strikebreakers to "protect," this injunction, even if made permanent—against every command of logic and fairness—cannot, therefore, have a weighty effect on the outcome of the strike. Clear enough, the great fight that has been raging in the cloak industry for the past twelve weeks cannot and will not be settled by injunctions, no matter how drastic they are. It can and will be settled by constructive negotiation, predicated on a sincere determination on the part of all the employers, "inside" as well as jobbers, to give their workers a fairer deal and a better chance to make a living for themselves and their families.

That we are not exaggerating when we say that production in the New York market is at its lowest ebb and that retailers are

unable to get decent merchandise in strike-bound territory, is now corroborated by no less an authority than the National Wholesale Women's Wear Association in a letter to all its members last Monday morning. The reader will, of course, bear in mind that this association is composed of retailers and wholesale groups in the women's wear industry who could not be even faintly accused of any sympathy for the cloakmakers on strike.

Let us read what these gentlemen have to say: "The present restricted supply of women's ready-to-wear, particularly coats, which continues 'below normal' the letter states, should prolong buying activity well toward the end of the year. Retailers are now suffering on account of their inability to get dressy garments. This, however, is just the beginning of the story. 'Complaints are being heard,' the letter continues, 'that some merchandise delivered is not up to standard in either sizes or manufacture.' This, the association admonishes its members, is 'a serious matter' and 'nothing should be permitted that will tend to bring down the standard of merchandise.'"

In plain English this, of course, means that whatever little cloaks the manufacturers or the jobbers are able to turn out with scab labor is so poorly made, so irregular and below standard that it seriously threatens to break up and throw into a sea of chaos all standards of cloak production in the New York market. Small wonder, the association of these wholesalers is worried and is warning the individual manufacturers against taking advantage of the helpless retailer by selling him underized, skimmed and botched-up scab merchandise at fancy prices.

That the "insiders" and the jobbers are furthermore taking undue advantage of the retailer by advancing prices on the little stuff they are able to obtain, by hook or crook, is further evidenced by another cry in the above-named letter of the Wholesalers' Association. On the matter of advancing prices for coats the statement reads: "Any attempt to 'jack up' prices today beyond that which is absolutely necessary is a very serious mistake. It is best policy to be constant and not grasping. Dressy coats are in great demand today, but that does not mean that the retailers will pay any price for merchandise. Conditions are not always going to be as they are today, and advantage should not be taken of a price because it can be obtained."

This is information not from the strikers' headquarters, but straight from the retailers and wholesalers' camp, who ought to know. Surely they are not interested in giving support or encouragement to the strikers. Surely they cannot be accused of spreading propaganda to help the striking cloakmakers. In point of fact, throughout their statement they take care not to mention even the strike in the New York cloak market, as if the "present situation" had been caused by a shortage of piece goods or a similar dislocation in the industry entirely disconnected from the workers in the shops.

But it is information that dovetails to perfection with what the leadership of the strike has contended right along. There is no production worthwhile speaking of in the strike area; there are no scabs in the cloak shops, and the steady whistling for-courage which the Industrial Council is indulging in and its assertions that the Council shops are humming with production is threadbare fabrication.

In a situation of this kind, no temporary or permanent injunction, not even a flock of them, will render our employers the services they are hoping to obtain from them. Injunctions have never in the past succeeded in hampering the cloakmakers in New York City from winning their just strikes; they will neither defeat nor seriously embarrass the cloakmakers in their present strike.

CAMPING WITH PIONEER YOUTH

The Pioneer Youth have just closed their third camp season, the most satisfactory from every viewpoint they have so far had. During this season, the Pioneer camps had taken care of more than 300 children of trade unionists at a rate approximating but one-third of the rates charged in camps to which wage-earners cannot afford to send their children. Besides that, the Pioneer Youth camps had taken care of a score of strikers' children entirely without charge.

The camp idea for children has taken such a remarkable hold in the past few years that it is fast becoming a real necessity, especially in the big cities. The city child, the worker's child is panting for air, for recreation in the summer months in the dangerously crowded streets, but finds none. For him a month or two of child's community life in a camp is a life-giver and a soul-builder. When fun, play and regularized life are combined with a rationally blended with the idealism of the labor movement, the combination is more than likely to prove of lasting worth to this movement and an investment that is bound to repay itself manifold in days to come.

But the Pioneer Youth does not end its work with the closing of its camps. Its club work among working class children during the other nine months of the year is laid out along the same lines of recreation plus education. Its background is the workers' struggle, its program is the equipment and preparation of our youth to take its place open-eyed in the workers' movement for a saner and happier world, and its backers and supporters are the labor unions of this country.

Our own International Union has been among the early and warm supporters of Pioneer Youth. We are confident that our workers will continue giving unstinted support to this highly valuable auxiliary of the American Labor movement.

The Prosperity Bubble

(Continued from last week)

Are Wages Too High?
Mr. Basil Manly, who often acted as Joint Chairman of the War Labor Board with Chief Justice Taft, has made a thorough investigation of the wage question and in his book "Are Wages Too High?" he gives us some enlightening data on the subject. Mr. Manly tells us that "American wages are not too high, judged by any fair standard of comparison. With the exception of a few isolated occupations that were miserably underpaid in 1900, no class or group of workers has succeeded in maintaining unimpaired the real value of their wages as measured by the buying power which they possessed in 1900. With the exception of a few isolated and exceptionally skilled trades, the wages of American workers are insufficient, without supplement from other sources, to provide for the subsistence of a family consisting of husband, wife, and three minor children, much less maintain them in that condition of 'health and reasonable comfort' which every humane consideration demands. American labor has been consistently deprived of its share in the ever-increasing productivity of the nation's industries. It is this ever-increasing inequity that is at the root of the nation's frequent industrial depressions. And it is out of this constant under-payment of labor that a large part of the great private fortunes and the huge surpluses of American corporations have been created."
Dr. Abraham Epstein, Director of the Pennsylvania Old Age Pension Commission, in an article in the "Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science" tells us the same thing about wages. He writes: "It is patent that despite the tremendous increase in wages, experienced during the last six years, only a few classes of wage earners have succeeded in keeping pace with the increased cost of living. In the case of many workers, especially the skilled ones, the purchasing power of their increased wages for a full time week in 1920 was considerably less than it was in pre-war days. And if the great mass of workers did not receive what is authoritatively considered as American living wages before the present advance in prices had begun, their standards at the present time are necessarily lowered."

In October of 1922 the National Catholic Welfare Council made public a report showing that:

"In the period of the seven and a half years from the beginning of the war, the skilled workers gained 45 per cent, the unskilled workers gained 1 per cent and the women gained 15 per cent as compared with the cost of living figures furnished by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics."

"The average worker in the manufacturing industries gained 45 per cent. The average skilled worker in these industries made up \$1,325 a year; the average unskilled worker up \$1,025 a year, and the average woman up about \$825."

"Using 1914 money on the basis of the cost of living the skilled workers received 63 cents a week more than they did on the eve of the war; unskilled men got 12 cents; and women \$1.15 a week more."

These important findings by responsible people disclose the fact that the American employer exaggerated the trend of wages during the past few years. The point is, that when one speaks of wages one usually has in mind the wages of the carpenter, or the railroad engineer, or the highly skilled steel worker who have been able to command a higher wage (than

Is the American Worker Lolling in Wealth?

By BENJAMIN CHASS
(Larch Hill, September, 1920)

the average low wage, but even in these apparently favored occupations, the total yearly earnings are usually much below what the hourly wage rates, due to under-employment.

Those So-Called High Wages

The year 1918 was considered as a year of "great prosperity," in that year there were 37,549,000 income receivers. According to data compiled by the National Bureau of Economic Research the incomes received by these workers were as follows:

35.47% received less than \$1,000 pr. yr.
32.47% received bet. \$1,000 and \$1,500
13.54% received bet. \$1,500 and \$2,000
11.45% received bet. \$2,000 and \$5,000
1.56% received bet. \$5,000 and \$10,000
.68% received over \$10,000.

Herein is proof of the so-called high wages received by the American workers. It discloses that the vast majority of people are forced to live on meager earnings; that only about 12 per cent of our total army of income receivers receive over \$2,000 a year and the remainder must live on less, mostly on about \$25 per week.

During 1924 much of an uproar was raised by the employers and their interests about the high wages received by labor. That year, it is true, was the banner year for American wage-earners—as far as wages were con-

cerned due to the slight fall in the cost of living. But, again, only hourly and weekly wages were figured and not the total yearly earnings. The question of unemployment is of vital importance here.

Professor Irving Fisher, professor in economics at Yale University, tells us that the workers were not only losing during the period of inflation, but also during the period of deflation. This is true during the latter period, he says, "because of unemployment." Thus has been the year of 1924 and the early part of 1925; business has not fared in any prosperous manner; the workers have been hit hard by unemployment. In truth, we have passed through a "silent" panic.

If the average worker is "thrifty" enough to squeeze a little out of his meager wages during the period of steady employment, the period of unemployment more than swallows the little savings. "Averaging good and bad years, it is conservatively estimated that from 10 to 12 per cent of all workers in the United States are out of work all of the time," reports the Russell Sage Foundation. Regardless of what authority on the subject one may quote, the findings are the same. Unemployment is a scourge visited upon the American workers at various, steady, and inevitable periods. This scourge tends to kill what little life there is in the low wages received by American labor.

There are three ways by which to measure wages. First: dollar wage,

second, buying wages, and third, comparative wages. The first two have been discussed herein. The third, comparative wages—is the wage received in comparison with the value and increase of production.

Modern machinery has revolutionized industry and the rate of production per man has become a two-fold example; in 1904 the average production of pig iron per man was 470 tons; today it is 1,175 tons. In 1916 it took one hour and 42 minutes for one man to produce a pair of shoes; today it takes this same man only 14 minutes. In general, such has been the marvelous progress and increase in production throughout American industries. But have wages taken such giant steps? In 1914, the value of manufactured products over and above the cost of raw materials was \$23,567,560,000. In 1923 the value of manufactured products was \$25,853,151,000, or an increase of approximately 47 per cent in this period of nine years. During this same period the total amount of wages received by the total number of wage earners increased by approximately 60 per cent, which would almost equal the increase of the value of their production, but during this period, there was a 25 per cent increase in the number of workers engaged in producing these products. Thus, we see that so far as comparative wages are concerned, the workers have lost considerably during this period—1914-23.

We must conclude, that the American wage earner has been not the gainer, but the loser, both when wages go up and the cost of living goes down, and also has failed to advance with the steady increase in production.

Toward New Goals

II.

The labor movement in America is placing a great store by its new institution, the labor-owned insurance company. I shall let Matthew Woll, the new company's president, tell us about these aspirations and plans. His statement will, in brief, give the answer to the following questions:

How is this insurance company organized?

By whom is it controlled?

What are its prospects?

What are the immediate benefits to be accrued from belonging to the "Union Labor Life Insurance Company?"

The idea of a labor-owned and managed life insurance company first originated on the floor of the El Paso convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1924. Last year's convention in Atlantic City had dealt already with a skeleton of a body and a program launched in July, 1925, at a meeting of representatives of international unions, preceded by an exhaustive investigation of the insurance business and a thorough analysis of the possibilities of forming such a company for, by and through the workers' organizations of the country. This investigation disclosed the feasibility of such an enterprise in the life insurance field, stressing the fact that wage earners, more so than any other community group, are compelled to pay for life insurance even higher rates than what they have to pay for clothing, shelter, or for the education of their children.

And here is, in part, an explanation for this:

The officers and executives of the regular insurance companies are being paid the highest salaries of any industry or branch of commerce. Fifty or a hundred thousand dollars per year is an ordinary salary for high placed executives in an old line insurance company; some of the big men in the agencies also receive salaries ranging from twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars a year. The upkeep of an insurance company, its overhead, the investigation has shown, is appallingly high, despite the fact that an insurance company needs no raw material nor costly machinery to carry on its operations. Thus, for instance, the overhead expenses of all companies doing business in the State of New York exceeded by sixty million dollars the sums paid out by them in death claims. Of course, the policy holder alone supplies the funds to foot all those "carrying" bills.

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The few facts given above might furnish the answer to the question—Would it pay, would it be practical for workers to have an insurance company of their own? But right on the heels of this answer comes the next question—is it possible to build up such an undertaking for wage-earners by wage-earners? To which Brother Woll replies:

The prospects for a labor union life insurance company naturally are predicated primarily on the existence of an insurance market among trade unionists and workers in general. Our investigation has shown that the number of life insurance-policies in the country exceeds the total number of human beings in the United States. This concretely proves that the American masses are hugely interested in life insurance and that the wage-earning class is attracted to it no less than any other community group. Already, the members of organized labor

are paying more than a hundred million dollars annually for insurance, but it must be kept in mind that over 30 per cent of these trade union members carry only a rather limited amount of death benefit insurance guaranteed to them by the special insurance funds of their unions. Forty per cent of the total number of organized workers, who carry additional insurance, do not exceed, on the average, \$500 per policy, largely of the "industrial" classification, which costs from two to five times the amount in premiums they should cost.

These is in these surface figures sufficient proof that the great masses of policy holders, when properly approached and enlightened, would find in an economically managed and cooperatively owned life insurance institution an organization that would meet a badly felt want, and they like reveal the fact that the field for union labor life insurance is immense if properly organized and exploited.

• • •

"We are on the way toward achieving a remarkable project in labor cooperation," continued Woll, "a project which for magnitude and possibility has no counterpart in our movement."

Already the preliminary and the intermediate steps had been laid out and perfected. The company is chartered in Maryland, and the charter is so drawn that it affords the possibility of forming the company board of governors from the representatives of the various international trade union every state and section of the country. The sale of stock—\$100.00 capital and \$200.000 reserve—is nearly completed. The stock is being sold to national unions, local unions and individual members of locals. National unions are limited to 800 fifty-dollar shares, local unions to 10

(Continued on Page 7)



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

Educational Work in Salem, Mass.

By CHARLES L. REED

The educational work of the Central Labor Union of Salem, Mass., has attracted the attention of many people. Quite a number of unions have written to us about it. Its influence has been extended beyond the confines of the community and it has likewise stimulated the trade union movement within the community. By that we mean that since 1924, when the classes were organized, the unions have assumed a more intelligent and progressive viewpoint. Not only that, but the organized workers have bargained more effectively with the employers. Unions are more active; members attend meetings more regularly; the officers are more interested; the workers cooperate better and more successfully.

When the Educational Committee started to function, it wanted to bring the workers to education voluntarily and not to bring education to the workers under compulsion. It wanted to find out what the workers needed and wanted, and try to satisfy their needs. To be sure some workers wanted to be let alone. Some refused to move, while others responded.

In other words the Educational Committee asked questions. In 1925, at the first graduation exercises held at Brookwood Labor College, A. J. Muste, dean of the school, said: "Here is the American labor movement with all its problems and tasks—and here are the members of that movement. Brookwood asks, what can a resident of this city do to make these workers' school do to make these members more effective in this movement?" The Educational Committee of the Salem Central Labor Union asked a similar question. It said: "Here is the labor movement of Salem with all its problems and tasks—and here are the members of that movement. We ask, what can we do in the form of workers' education to make the members and the movement more effective from day to day?"

We found that workers were not interested in literature and drama, and such things. The movies and the jazz halls satisfied their appetites. However, workers are interested in wages and more wages and more wages and ever more. They are interested in getting jobs and holding jobs; in better working conditions and shorter hours of labor. These interests are interrelated with, overproduction, underconsumption, unemployment, mass production, lack of organization, company unions, individual contracts, injunctions, lack of understanding, poor negotiating and the "sleeping sickness".

The Committee felt confident that classes in labor subjects considering the above problems would attract and lead students. It did. Lectures on strictly labor subjects were held. Speakers who were experts on labor subjects were secured. The unions supported the classes with students and finances.

When the Educational Committee first met in the fall of 1924 it was composed of five workers consisting of a machinist, electrical worker, plumber,

street carman, and a carpenter. The committee surveyed the field and decided upon one night each week. A letter was drawn up containing an appeal for financial and moral support for the work of the committee. Every union was requested to send at least two members (young, if possible) as delegates to the lectures with instructions to report back to their meeting what took place. A request was made for donations of at least ten dollars.

The unions responded generously with the result that fifteen lectures were held rather than the ten originally planned. The subjects dealt with "The History of the American Labor Movement", "Collective Agreements", "Machinery of Collective Bargaining", "Recent developments of the Labor Movement", "Industrial Psychology", "Workmen's Compensation", etc. The classes ran for two hours. One hour for the presentation of the subject, and one hour for questions and discussions. The average attendance was slight.

The features of the experiment were: First, it was purely a trade union educational class—only trade unionists attended. Second: Only subjects directly concerning the Labor movement were discussed. Third: The students under instruction reported back to their unions a full account of the lecture. Fourth: A full column account of the lecture was printed weekly in the Salem Evening News. Fifth: Each student was requested to send a clipping to his national journal.

In the Fall of 1925, the educational committee decided to conduct classes similar to those held the year previous. The response was as generous as before and the interest was even greater. The attendance was more regular. Ten lectures were held and were declared a success. Their success led to the holding of a second lecture course on: "The Control of Wages". Hamilton and May's book "The Control of Wages", was used by the class and the same procedure as in the other classes was followed.

This inquiry tells the story of the educational work carried on in Salem. Its value is recognized and admitted by all of the trade unions in the district. Their continuance bespeaks their success. No doubt there are some who look for immediate results. Those who are critical of Workers' Education may well ask: Point to any concrete accomplishment or contribution to the Labor Movement as the result of Workers' Education?

To those who may point out the fact that no group of organized workers in this district have had their wages reduced, or their working hours increased. On the contrary, many of the unions have increased their wages and improved their conditions. In addition to that, an independent Textile Union of over 3,000 members was added in its negotiations with employers. This union is now affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America, and with all of the branches of the American Federation of Labor.

In July of 1925 this Textile Union conducted the first and only Workers' Educational Summer School in New England. This summer, eleven members of this Textile Union attended the Textile Institute held at Brookwood College, while two of their members attended the ten week Summer School held at Bryn Mawr. At the present time this Union is conducting workers' education classes for its members.

Other concrete signs of progress

By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN
Instructor in Economics, Brookwood

IX. Wasted Effort

Since production goes on as a gamble, it is not possible for all the effort expended to count in the production of goods. Because everyone is concerned first of all with getting the better of someone else, a great part of the energy expended is purely destructive. It is a question of throat cutting, and the advantage is to the person that is most adroit at putting his rival out.

But even when energy is expended for production, a great part of it counts for nothing because competition means that there must be more people on the job and more capital invested than are necessary. If the amount of labor and capital expended in a given industry were just sufficient to meet the needs of the consumers of that particular product, there could be no competition. Wherever competition occurs, there is a needless application of labor or cap-

ital or both. Thus all through the industrial system there is overdevelopment in respect to all sorts of enterprises. People may do their best to produce, but if there are more of them than the market requires, a large part of the time and money of most, or all, of them is sure to be wasted.

Moreover since the business-men are concerned primarily with the question of money income they are more interested in the driving of bargains than in the attainment of such efficiency as engineering standards would require. The technicians are not given a chance to do their best. An over-supply of goods might glut the market. An unnecessarily good quality of product might spoil business in the future because it would take too long for the articles to wear out. Consequently the business-man steps in to keep the technician from doing good work and from turning out the maximum product. All in all, most of the energy put into industry is frittered away while the world goes hungry and cold and homeless.

Register For Unity Centers!

Our members can register for classes in the following Unity Centers: East Side, P. S. 25, Fifth Street and 2nd Ave., Harlem, P. S. 171, 10th Street, between Madison and Fifth; Lower Bronx: P. S. 43, Brown Place and 135th Street; Bronx, P. S. 54, Intervale Avenue and Freeman St.; Brownsville, P. S. 150, Sackman Street, and Christopher Ave.

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 15th Street.

might be indicated as the result of the educational work of the Salem Central Labor Union. As we pointed out in the beginning, the influence of the work has been felt outside of Salem as well as within. In Lynn, Lowell, Lawrence, New Bedford, Worcester and other places Educational work was stimulated and assisted. Even civic and religious groups were influenced which resulted in at least a better understanding of the labor problem and a more friendly attitude.

This coming year classes will be continued and while they will not differ from previous classes, the committee intends to give more emphasis to Wages, Cost of Living, Unemployment, Waste in Industry, Company Unions, Injunctions and Individual Contracts. The committee intends to utilize its searchlight of Workers' Education in revealing the dark corners wherein lie the traitors to the Labor movement, and to point out, through education, wherein lie the advantages of the trade union movement.

Registration nights, for P. S. 171 are Monday and Tuesday, September 27th and 28th room 406. We wish to call your attention to the fact that these Harlem classes in P. S. 171 will be changed to P. S. 72 on Monday evening, October 4. This change was made because P. S. 72 is more conveniently located. The address is Lexington Avenue and 105th Street. Please take note of this fact. Register in P. S. 171, but after October 4th classes will be in P. S. 72.

We also wish to call attention to the fact that our Unity Center in the Bronx last year was P. S. 61. This year it is P. S. 54.

In these Unity Centers there are English classes for beginners, intermediate and advanced students. Learn to read, write and speak English. Within a few weeks, our Educational Department will start its courses in the Unity Centers, in Economics, the Labor Movement and Sociology.

When registering mention that you are a member of the I. L. G. W. U.

If you wish more detailed information communicate with the Educational Department, 3 West 15th Street.

"Masters"

By DAN McNEAL

The Roman Master held his galley slave
In bonds of steel and bent him to his will.

In helpless rage he struggled with his chains,
Nor dreamed there could be bondage stronger still.

Now masters come who scorn the use
Of gyves,
Yet hold their slaves impotent as of old—

Struggling beneath the chains they cannot see.
Oue wonders which is stronger—Steel
or Gold!

READ OUR 32 PAGE BULLETIN

in which is described the activities of our Educational Department for 1925-27. Select the course you wish to take up, note the number and get in touch with us at 3 West 15th Street, either in person or by mail.

Stark Injustice

By NORMAN THOMAS

If the American public has any capacity for indignation it ought to be profoundly stirred by the affidavits of two former agents of the Department of Justice to the effect that under orders from the Department of Justice they resorted to every dirty device known to detectives in order to help convict Sacco and Vanzetti of murder. This they did as "one way of disposing of them," having failed to get sufficient evidence to bring about their deportation. They had not even the excuse of believing them guilty of murder. To be sure, the state has introduced in denial a more or less perfunctory statement from one of its own agents that he worked up the case alone. Under these circumstances the least that could be done would be to open the files of the Department of Justice to the attorneys for the Sacco-Vanzetti defense. This plain elemental act of decency the light minded incompetent, who the great Cal Coolidge is Attorney General of the United States, refused to permit. Thus does Mr. Sargent approve his right to place in that evil apostolic succession of perverters of justice, A. Mitchell Palmer, Harry Daugherty and now himself.

It is not only the Department of Justice which makes the name of justice a mockery in the United States. There is, for instance, the present Police Department of New York City. Nothing at all has been done against the police who frantically invaded a meeting of the subway strikers and began to break their heads. More recently there has been that extraordinary affair at the anti-Fascist meeting in Harlem. The evidence seems to make it clear that two Fascists in a Ford car were blown up by their own bomb which they had intended to use at this meeting of their opponents. The police have done their best to hush up this whole affair. If there had been half as much evidence of a bomb outrage against any kind of radical in New York you can imagine how different would have been the activities of the authorities and of the press.

As a minor exhibit of this same sort of class justice, may I refer to my own case in Bergen County, New Jersey. I am writing this exactly five months after my arrest in a "free speech case" at Garfield in which I defended the right of the Fascist strikers to hold peaceful meetings. I am still held under \$10,000 bail. Yet in spite of this exorbitant bail—in this time not only have I not been indicted by a grand jury but I have never had a hearing before a proper magistrate. The little Rabbit Justice of the Peace who held me passed on a complaint which he himself had helped to draw. But never mind. Are not millions of American school children on these beautiful fall days shouting once more that great hymn of faith in which they pledge their allegiance to the flag and the Republic for which it stands: "One nation indivisible with liberty and justice for all." It is our business to make this proud boast true.

A short paragraph in the newspaper tells me that the union formed by the defeated subway strikers in New York City has been taken in by the Amalgamated Railway Workers on terms which mean that the subway men will not be split up into different locals according to departments. This, it will be remembered, was the great stumbling block during the strike. It is a good thing that this difficulty has been

straightened out. For the present it looks a little like locking the barn door after the horse is stolen. But other days are coming and with them other opportunities to organize the workers.

Germany, the League and the U. S.

There is little doubt that Germany's belated reception into the League of Nations is at once evidence of better feeling in Europe and some additional guarantee of its maintenance. The fact that Germany has a treaty with Russia would seem to be a make-weight against aggressive anti-Russian intrigue by the Powers in the League. Disappointing as is the League in many ways, on the whole its continued existence means for peace rather than war. It is Mussolini and the dictators who hate it worst. The League showed considerable decency in refusing to be coerced by Spain and Brazil. Both those nations are likely to decide before long that after all they will not take their guns and other toys and go and play by themselves.

One may wish well to the League without thinking that the United States must join it on the spot. We still have our doubts whether the government of Calvin Coolidge would strengthen the real growth of internationalism within the League. It might, on the other hand, tend to revive certain imperialist aspirations and to strengthen any feeling that may exist of uncompromising hostility to Russia.

BRILLIANT CELLO RECITAL AT UNITY BY GDAL SALESKI

Gdal Salecki, distinguished cellist of the New York Symphony Orchestra, gave, a delightful performance at Unity House last week. He played many familiar and charming selections, and the audience was thrilled by his beautiful tone, fine temperament and finished technique. The warmth of his playing called forth encore after encore and the audience demonstrated its appreciation by generous applause.

Toward New Goals

(Continued from Page 5)

shares, and individual members to 10 each—under special installment arrangements. It is a sound, interest-bearing investment, not a cent of which is paid out in commission or brokerage fees.

The stock of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company is trade-union owned and every possible safeguard is made that its control shall always remain invested in the trade union movement. And while we are at this point it is worthwhile mentioning that the company is already planning to utilize the present trend in the insurance field for group insurance by making it possible for local unions to insure their entire membership at minimum rates, a move that, in many instances, might be facilitated by the fact that already hundreds, if not thousands, of such local unions are practicing a form of group insurance through their death-benefit funds in operation for many years past. These funds could be made far more secure and of greater advantage to the insured through the medium of the Labor Life Insurance Company and its greater and more flexible resources.

БОРЬБА ДО ПОЛНОЙ ПОБЕДЫ.

Тридцатый день клуэйкерской — шортке дампинг паласы — в Мид-Хорке упорно борется со всеми эксплуататорами. Забастовка приняла самый серьезный характер и превзошла все предыдущие забастовки, которые следуют перед настоящей исторической забастовкой засервисных поступками толпы.

Уже с первого дня забастовки можно было предвидеть, что хозяева готовятся к ожесточенной борьбе с рабочими и она близится, потому что сезон должен был быть в полном разгаре. Но этим мы указывали в первую для забастовки, что хозяева должны будут затратить много истинных усилий, когда от них потребуют выполнения заказов, и что рабочие должны стоять на страже и быть готовыми к борьбе, так как это время было самым важным для успеха забастовки.

В течение первых недель паласы забастовки протекала довольно успешно. Успех рабочих в забастовке указывал хозяевам, что рабочие идут по пути достижения лучших условий жизни и полного контроля мастерских.

Хозяева испугались, чтобы рабочие не изменили побуждения, они стали искать защиты против рабочих в "сильных мирах сего".

Паласы оставили в покое преступников, бастующих в без всякого причин стала сопротивляться бастующим клуэйкерским, интентуальным мастерским. Сотни рабочих отразили в полнейшем упорстве со всего забастовочного фронта, но и это не расшатало стойкости рабочих, а наоборот, подняло и усилило дух героизма среди бастующих рабочих клуэйкерских. Хозяева испробовали другой путь и обратились в прессе с призывом к рабочим, чтобы возвратились на работу, обещая дать рабочим все права, но эти призывы не подвигались на бумаге. На эту провокацию только рабочие откликнулись массовой демонстрацией. Отказ рабочих возвратиться в мастерские, не подчинившись диктатору с кинжалом, заставил снова фабрикантов искать новый путь для борьбы с рабочими. Лидеры снова заявили, не жалея миллионов долларов на порождение рабочих, стали собирать все возможные факты против рабочих, с которыми обратились в суды Гам с просьбой выдать

приказ (выданный), запрещавший интентуальное мастерским, что и было сделано в то же время, но забастовка шла в гору. Приказ судьи почти не возмущал рабочих, а наоборот, рабочие с большой энергией стали устраивать демонстрации и протесты против беззакония, нарушающего права граждан США. Штатов, гарантированные им конституцией, интентуальные рабочие свободно организовались в союзы и вести борьбу за улучшение их жизни.

Против паласы приказ — выданный — росли все рабочие, но только клуэйкерские. Во вторник, 21-го сентября, в Мид-Хорке Гарден состоялся массовый митинг против запрещения свободных забастовок и целью уничтожения организации рабочих. На массовый митинг присутствовало около 20,000 рабочих и представляли различные профессиональные рабочие союзы. Было получено много телеграмм от рабочих из разных городов США, Штатов, в которых рабочие протестовали против поворота интентуальных, и обещали полную моральную и финансовую поддержку рабочим клуэйкерским в борьбе с паласами, которое проводилось над нью-йоркскими бастующими клуэйкерскими.

Ораторы провозгласили горячо речи, указывая на значение паласы приказ — на необходимость борьбы с поворотом системы интентуальных. Рабочие с интентуальными представителями речи ораторов, отвечая готовностью бороться до конца, какое право не обещали бы рабочие эти победы, но будут порождать борьбу до тех пор, пока полная победа не будет обеспечена для рабочих.

Перед объявлением забастовки, во вторник 20-го числа, в Мид-Хорке Гарден рабочие клуэйкерские дали клятву, бороться до полной победы. Руководители забастовки показали себя готовыми потерять последние деньги кровью, вплоть до своей жизни, за освобождение рабочих от эксплуатации. На тридцатый день забастовки в том же Мид-Хорке Гарден представители других профессиональных рабочих союзов дали клятву прийти на помощь бастующим клуэйкерским и помочь достичь борьбы до полной победы.

Клуэйкерские, интентуальные и голландские, ограбленные хозяевами, интентуальные и интентуальные, интентуальные, не сдают и не сдадут своих позиций.

Тогда, поощряемые палас, торжественно — интентуальные, не заставят рабочих сделать никаких поступков, а только массовые демонстрации рабочих паласы. Рабочие клуэйкерские будут продолжать борьбу в том направлении, в котором они начали. Рабочие других союзов идут на помощь и, без сомнения, борьба идет в тяжелую, будет продолжена до полной победы. Гром, страдания, всякая нужда заставили рабочих бороться. Они клятву рабочих борьбы и указали, что только в борьбе человек обретает право слова. Ты найдешь не потерю, не боясь толпы и тирании, все не прекратишь что нам представлялось, но не сломим своего оружия пока не добьемся полной победы — ты прав, за которую мы боремся.

Секретарь А. Н. Струн.

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In my next and last article, I shall talk about the governing group of the Labor Union Life Insurance Company, and of some of the special, by-product prospects and aims which its organizers hope to materialize through its successful operation, aims that are closely allied with the widespread process of creative activity that is at present seething within the Labor movement of our country.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

Important developments, marking the thirteenth week of the strike, were the holding of a gigantic mass meeting of the members of the International last Tuesday, September 21, at Madison Square Garden, protesting against the use of the injunction, and the second hearing on the injunction on Wednesday, September 22nd. Representatives of various organizations addressed the various gatherings. Details of this meeting and an account of the injunction hearing will be found on the first pages of this issue.

Strike Leaders Jailed

The desperate attempt of the employers to break the strike this week took the form of wholesale arrests on the picket lines with the added move to jail its leaders.

On Monday morning, September 20, International President Morris Sigman and Vice-president Jack Halpin were taken into custody by policemen on the picket line. These two officers were later released on small bail. Congressman Fiorello H. LaGuardia, who happened to be present in the garden at the time of the arrest of the pickets, was also arrested, but later released, when police officers discovered his identity. He was one of the principal speakers at the garden meeting.

In addition to the arrest of the officers last Monday there were also arrested two hundred pickets. When the pickets faced Magistrate MacAndrews in Jefferson Market Court, the question arose as to whether they were to be held on the charge preferred by the arresting officers, that of obstructing traffic, or whether they were guilty of picketing in the face of the injunction. Attorney for the Industrial Council insisted that the

pickets were to be held on charges of violating the injunction. The magistrate imposed sentences of five days in the workhouse on the pickets in spite of the contention of the defendant's counsel that they were peacefully walking down the street. Five in the next batch of pickets, consisting of officers of the general strike, received sentences of one day and some were released on bail.

Cloak Men Working on Saturday Fined

It fell to the lot of Bernard Cohen, employed by the firm of Anderman and Kellman, to be the first cloak cutters to receive the distinction of being summoned to the executive board on charges of working on Saturday in violation of the forty-hour week. A fine of fifty dollars was imposed upon him.

It was Manager Dubinsky who strongly reprimanded Cohen for his violation, saying that, no fine would be too heavy in view of the bitter struggle that the cloakmakers have been waging for three months to establish the forty-hour week. Any man violating the hours of work, especially so soon after the establishment of the shorter work-week, is deserving of severe punishment.

Fortunately, the cutter in question pleaded guilty did not deny the charge. Had he compelled the executive board to prove his guilt, his fine, in all likelihood, would have been more severe.

Another cloak cutter, the second case of working on a Saturday in a cloak shop, also drew a fifty-dollar fine when he pleaded guilty to the charges. The executive board expressed the hope that the disciplining of the two cloak men would serve as a warning to other men who may be weak enough to acquiesce to their employer's request to work on a Saturday. There are quite a number of cloak cutters registered as unemployed, and any man desiring extra help to turn out his work can secure, the cutters' needs.

Activity in Dress Trade Continues

The fear expressed in last week's report concerning activities in the dress trade due to a possible slackening of work, proved groundless. Last week saw a lay-off of a number of men, which is always a sign of a slowing up of work. However, this Monday less than a dozen men reported to the office for jobs and these were soon sent to work.

As a result, the Joint Board has resumed its drive against the "open shops". During the past two weeks of holidays, the force necessary to carry on this work was cut because of the closing of the shops. However, last Monday it became apparent that work was as plentiful as when the drive began. The office thereupon set out to fill in the quota of men to be sent to the Joint Board for organizational purposes.

During the past few weeks, that is, since controllers were placed to work, it was found that it is necessary for the office to maintain a staff of in-

vestigators to reinvestigate the shops which are not recorded as regularly employing a cutter, and a staff to make the round of certain shops on Saturdays and Sundays.

Dress Cutters Find Saturday Work Grate

In spite of the activity in the dress trade, a number of employers were found by the investigators doing their own cutting. Complaints to this effect were filed with the Joint Board. As for the work of the Saturday investigators, the number of cases against the executive board had heard at its last two sessions shows the result accomplished by them.

One dress shop drew the imposition of a fine on two cutters, the payment by the employer of a penalty as liquidated damages for violation of the agreement, and the placing of a third cutter to work. This particular firm employs nearly thirty operators on a fairly good line of dresses. How it managed to have sufficient work cut by only two cutters for so large a number of operators was puzzling, indeed.

A number of complaints were received by the Joint Board, but entrance into that shop, on a Saturday or Sunday, was found difficult. The complaint finally reached the office of Local 10. The watching of the shop on Saturdays and Sundays also by the local yielded no results. One Saturday, however, the men appeared in the office in response to a summons. Upon their leaving the office, they were tardy. A few days later the men were again called to the office and asked separately as to how they proceeded on the Saturday in question from the office. The result was a mass of conflicting statements, and they were subsequently found guilty by the executive board, with the result already noted.

Miscellaneous and Raincoat Branches Active

The activities going on in the ladies garment industry in general are not without effect on the miscellaneous trades, the children's dress, wrapper and kimono, bathrobe and raincoat shops. The raincoat cutters are fully employed under the conditions secured for them by the union in the recent organization campaign carried out by Locals 10 and 30.

Up to about a year and a half ago, the knicker's activities in the raincoat trade were centered nearly entirely in the city. Now, however, that every shop is signed up and the workers enjoy the forty-hour week, the union is extending its activities, to a very large degree, to the out-of-town districts, the suburbs of New York City.

The Miscellaneous Branch, proper, excluding raincoats, has also carried considerable activity lately and organized a number of children's dress and infants' coats shops. Most of the shops organized employ two or more cutters.

Locals 10 and 31, the latter being the operators' local, were successful in bringing to terms the large bathrobe manufacturing shop of Bohrens and Kashin, where a strike had been conducted for over five weeks. On August first, the agreement which the union had with this firm expired. The request that the agreement be renewed was met with a counter-proposal by the firm that it is ready to sign

the agreement on condition that the union settle with it as with a jobber employing cutters only. Harry Greenberg, Manager of Local 31, rejected this proposal and insisted that the firm sign an agreement which would carry with it responsibility for every other craft in the required making of bathrobes. When the firm refused to assume this responsibility and laid off its workers, Local 10 declared the cutters on strike.

After a strike, as we stated, or over five weeks, the firm came to terms and signed an agreement in which it accepted responsibility for the employment under union conditions of all workers in every craft. An increase in wages was also secured.

Miscellaneous Meeting Monday, September 20th

At the well-attended meeting of the miscellaneous cutters, held last Monday, September 21st, in Arlington Hall, the activities carried on by this branch recently, which resulted in the organization of about thirteen shops employing over twenty-five cutters, were reported.

As for the underwear shops, the men were told that the steps taken by the operators' local 63, together with the International, with a view to organizing the many "open" underwear shops, were gradually taking shape. This work, from the International's end, is in charge of Miss Elsie Gluck, who the men were told, had spoken to them outlining her work.

The agreements in the underwear trade will expire in March, 1927. That a great deal of work confronts the union in this connection was evident to the men. They were requested to report to the office with whatever information they may have that would aid in organizing underwear shops. In the meantime, work in this branch seems to be plentiful. So much so, in fact, that the union admitted a number of non-union men and gave them working cards.

The activities in the bathrobe, children's dress and house dress shops made possible the securing of wage increases in a number of cutters. The shops recently organized will also receive gradual increases. These shops were non-union for some time and worked under very poor conditions.

REGISTER AT ONCE for the courses and lectures offered by the Educational Department of our International, and get in touch with us at 3 West 16th Street.

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STRIKE INFORMATION

CUTTERS WILL HOLD REGULAR MASS MEETINGS EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 2 P. M. in ARLINGTON HALL. The next meeting will take place Wednesday, Sept. 22nd.

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

Manager Dubinsky may be found in the office of the local every day between 5 and 7 P. M.

Change Working Cards

All dress and miscellaneous cutters are hereby instructed to change their working cards for the new ones now in force beginning with July, 1926. Any dress or miscellaneous 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!

No cloak, suit or refter cutter is permitted to work overtime without permission of the office. Cutters are strictly to observe this rule, as those failing to do so will be subjected to charges before the executive board.

To Cutters Who Can Sing!

Any cutter who has had experience in choir singing or feels that he is competent to do so is requested to report in the office of Local 10 and give his name and address to the writer. This is in connection with a specially prepared song to be rendered in choir form at the jubilee celebration of the local's twenty-fifth anniversary.

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

CLOAK AND DRESS
REGULAR MEETING — Monday, Sept. 27th

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place
Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.