

"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
unite! You
have nothing to
lose but your
chains."

Vol. VIII No. 40.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1926

PRICE 3 CENTS

New Educational Season Opens November 19

Concert, Speeches and Dance on Opening Night

On Friday evening, November 19, the beginning of the I. L. G. W. U. educational season of 1926-27 will be ushered in at a celebration, accompanied by a fine musical program in which distinguished artists will participate. The evening will end with a dance.

As in former years, this affair will take place in the spacious auditorium of Washington Irving High School, and the dance at the Gymnasium.

Admission will be by ticket only, distributed free among the local unions and former or present students of our classes.

Attention is called to the fact that this celebration will take place on Friday, November 19, instead of Saturday, November 12, as previously announced. The classes in the Workers' University, however, will start Saturday, November 13, at 11:15 p. m. as originally scheduled. The celebration will be a week later due to the fact that the auditorium could be had for the evening of November 12.

Cloak Injunction Made Permanent

Judge Disregards Argument of Union's Attorney—Hillquit Protests Against Clause Prohibiting All Picketing.

The temporary injunction granted two weeks by Justice Charles L. Guy of the New York Supreme Court to the Industrial Council against the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was made permanent this Wednesday morning, September 29.

Morris Hillquit, counsel for Union, in his brief reply to the application of the Industrial Council for the injunction contended that the present cloak strike is legal having for its aim the economic betterment of the workers' conditions and that when it was called it was not in violation of any existing agreement.

Cloak Strike Legitimate Union's Attorney Asserts

Mr. Hillquit, in filing his reply with Supreme Court Justice Ingraham, took particular exception to the clause in the temporary injunction issued by Supreme Court Justice Guy prohibiting all picketing of the shops of members of the Industrial Council.

On the question of the legality of the present picketing, Mr. Hillquit asserted:

As an inescapable incident of every strike, workers have the right to picket and to induce would-be strike breakers to join the cause, so long as such activities are conducted in peaceful, orderly manner and without resort to threats, intimidation or violence.

The attorney for the defendants took occasion to criticize the use of a quotation from Supreme Court Justice Taft's opinion on the right to picket, William Klein, attorney for

Council and Jobbers Spurn Ingersoll Conference Call

Industrial Council and Jobbers' Association Refuse to Attend Conference Planned by Impartial Chairman Ingersoll for Last Tuesday—Defiance of Bosses Spurs Strikers to Greater Activity—Shop Chairmen Vote to Carry on Fight to a Finish—Industrial Council Firms Up for Settlement.

Funds Pouring In For Strikers' Relief

The reply of the strikers in the cloak and suit industry of New York to the no-conference, no-discussion attitude of the Industrial Council and of the Jobbers' Association is—a fight to the hilt, a fight to a finish!

The "insiders" and the jobbers have refused to come to discuss at the conference table the demands of the striking cloakmakers. It is a maneuver to hurt the morale of the strikers and to undermine their solidarity.

But they are making a bitter, and costly, mistake. The false rumors which they are endeavoring to spread among the strikers and their defiant schemes will only serve to steel the will to win of the embattled cloakmakers.

Back to the front line trenches, cloakmakers! This strike will not be won at the round table. It will be won on the fighting lines!

Last Monday morning, September 27, it became known that Raymond V. Ingersoll, impartial chairman of the cloak and suit industry, had called

a conference for Tuesday afternoon, September 28, at his office. The invitation was extended to all the parties involved in the cloak strike, including the workers' organization, the jobbers, the "inside" manufacturers, and the sub-manufacturers. It read as follows:

Ingersoll's invitation

"Some weeks ago I was requested by Governor Smith to endeavor to bring about agreement between the various parties involved in the present controversies in this industry.

(Continued on Page 2)

the manufacturers, had used the quotation last week in argument before Justice Ingraham to convey the impression that all picketing had been prohibited in the case of American Steel Foundries vs. Tri-City Central Trades Council, Inc.

Not Declared Unlawful.

Justice Taft did not declare picketing unlawful in itself, Mr. Hillquit pointed out, though he did condemn systematic intimidation. The Chief Justice objected to the term "picket," and urged use of the word "mission."

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Philadelphia I. L. G. W. U. Members Work Day For New York Strikers

Local 50 Opens Fall Campaign With Theatre Performance for Members on October 20.

Word received from Vice-president Elias Reiberg, as we go to press, indicates that the Philadelphia members of the International Union are keeping faith with their striking brothers in New York City.

Last week, all the workers in the Philadelphia, cloak and dress shops, worked a full day for the striking cloakmakers of New York. The earnings of this day will go as they are collected, to the relief fund of the strikers. Vice-president Reiberg indicated further that the first check from Philadelphia will reach the General Office by the end of this week, and that the rest of the money will be collected early next week, right after pay-day in all shops.

Dressmakers To Usher in Fall Activity at Arch Street Theatre Affair

As already reported two weeks ago in "Justice," the dressmakers of Philadelphia, members of Local 50, are planning a big theatre affair on Sunday, October 25, that would mark the resumption of their fall organization work, and would incidentally yield sufficient funds to make this work effective and widespread.

The committee in charge of the affair reports that Pinski's well-known drama—"Each to His Own God"—has been selected for that evening. It is confidently expected that the Arch Street house will be completely sold out before the day of the performance.

Ladies' Tailors Ready To Strike

Bryant Hall Meeting Vests Authority in Leaders

A special meeting of all ladies' tailors and alteration workers in New York City, members of Local 38, I. L. G. W. U., held last Monday night, September 27, in Bryant Hall, 42nd Street and Sixth Avenue, voted to give full power to the strike committee of the local to fix the date for a general strike, and to carry it in to effect at their discretion.

This decision was adopted by the tailors after the officers of the local had reported that apparently all efforts to reach a peaceful settlement with the employers have failed, as the latter refused to consider the discussion of all the demands brought forth by the workers. It is the height of the season now in the private tailoring and dressmaking trade, especially in the better grade shops along Fifth Avenue and adjacent streets, and the fashionable retail establishments are faced with a critical situation.

Some of the upper Fifth Avenue shops, which are likely to be most affected by a walkout of the tailors, are now threatening to "discontinue their tailoring lines" in an effort to intimidate their workers. This threat, however, is discounted both by the tailors and by the more conservative firms in the trade as a whole, who cannot fail to realize that without the tailor, this branch of the women's garment industry is likely to fade out of the picture and the better grade shops compelled to go out of business and make room for a more progressive element.

United Textile Workers Call For Aid To Passaic Strikers

President McMahon Declares Police Brutalities in Jersey Town Are Growing Worse.

The I. L. G. W. U. is in receipt of a letter from the United Textile Workers of America, signed by Thomas F. McMahon, president, and Sara A. Conboy, secretary-treasurer, calling

attention to the dire straits in which the 10,000 strikers in the woolen mills of Passaic, N. J. find themselves after a strike of over eight months. The Passaic strikers have recently joined the A. F. of L. union in the textile industry, but their bosses still remain adamant to the demands of the workers, and the police persecution of the mill workers has become even more brutal and reckless. The officers of the United Textile Workers call upon the organized workers in America to give the Passaic strikers every possible aid to help them win their struggle. Among other things, the appeal says:

"The Passaic strikers have been recruited into the U. T. W. of America, and chartered as local 1053. These strikers are, therefore, now an integral part of the A. F. of L. Our convention, held in New York City, September 13-18, 1926, directed the General Officers to give every support to this strike, and to use their best efforts to bring it to a just and successful conclusion. It further directed that we call upon all affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor to rush all possible financial aid to the Passaic strikers."

Council and Jobbers Ass'n Spurn Ingersoll Conference Call.

(Continued from Page 1)

"Certain efforts have been made in pursuance of the governor's request, but thus far they have been without definite result.

"The strike has now been going on for 12 weeks. This has involved much suffering for all parties. Before accepting as inevitable a long continuance of the struggle, it seems desirable

JOBBERS AND "INSIDE" GROUP REFUSE TO TAKE PART

The conference, planned by Mr. Ingersoll, which, for a few hours, had held out a promise for reaching a settlement in the contest which is rocking the cloak industry of New York to its very foundations, however, was declared off the next day by the Impartial Chairman.

This action was taken by Mr. Ingersoll following the receipt of communications from the Industrial Council and from the Merchant Ladies' letter sent by the Industrial Council, Garment Association, the jobbers. The winds up with a declaration that, before attending any conference, they would have to be informed, whether or not "the union has taken into consideration the closing statement of the governor in his last letter to the union in which he said, 'Should this

able at this time to have a meeting of all the parties.

"Accordingly, and in further pursuance of the governor's request your organization is asked to send a committee to this office on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 23, at four o'clock to meet similar committees from the other organizations, in the hope of reaching a settlement acceptable to all parties."

line of effort not prove successful, I shall expect you to consider again the question of arbitration." They also wish to be told "whether or not the union has notified him (the impartial chairman) of a withdrawal of its destructive demands upon the manufacturers on June 15." "It is essential," they continue "that we know the attitude of the union before we enter into any further conferences."

The letter of Joseph Engel, president of the Merchants' Association, declining to take part in the proposed conference, bluntly states that "it would serve no useful purpose but would rather tend further to confuse the issues to have representatives of our organization attend your contemplated conference."

shop and the employer in the office, which cannot be fully explained in all details to any party of outsiders, and which can only be adjusted by the parties directly involved in mutual conference by a process of patient negotiation in a frank and fair-minded attitude of give and take."

"To this attitude we still adhere. We are ready today, as we have been ready at all times before and after the calling of the general strike to meet our employers in conference for a full and frank discussion of all phases of the pending dispute. We do not exact any conditions or concessions from them in advance of any conference. We do not attempt to foreclose them from the discussion of any subject. We do not propose

to submit to any arbitrary limitation of discussion of our demands.

"It comes with singular ill grace from our employers to characterize our demands as 'destructive,' when our union is the only factor that has ever offered definite and constructive suggestions for the eradication of the intolerable and disgraceful abuses in the industry, while the manufacturers have always consistently followed and still maintain a purely negative policy of opposition to any and all proposed remedial measures.

"It is this short-sighted policy of our employers which caused the strike in the first instance, and which is now responsible for its prolongation with all the loss and suffering it entails on all parties.

JUDGE PANKEN SPEAKS AT WEBSTER HALL

The Webster Hall meeting of the cloak strikers on Tuesday was addressed by Municipal Justice Panken, who received a great ovation, both before and after he delivered his speech. "I came to speak though uninvited, to bring my word of encouragement to you in this great struggle. You strikers are frequently brought before judges, but it is not often that a judge comes to your meeting to take a look at you.

"The police have no business to arrest you for alleged violations of an injunction. That is the business of the courts, but not of the police. The judges already have entirely too much power in our country, and the

police should not help extend their already swollen power. The police are maintained by the community to protect the citizens from criminals and lawbreakers but not for the purpose of helping bosses win strikes from their workers."

A fine moment at the meeting in Manhattan Lyceum on that same afternoon occurred when the committee of the strikers in that hall presented to shop chairman H. Levin a wreath of flowers. Levin, together with four other strikers, was sentenced to a week in which report in the workhouse for taking part in the picket demonstration on Monday, September 20.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL MEMBERS APPLY FOR SETTLEMENT

The brazen action of the Industrial Council in declining the invitation of Chairman Ingersoll to take part in a peace conference, has already found a boomerang in the ranks of its own members. A large number of firms, who had been waiting for the Council to come to peace terms with the strikers, having now become convinced that the leaders of the Council are trying to prolong rather than to settle the fight, have made applications to settlement headquarters and broke away from the Council. These applications will be acted upon as soon as an investigation of the status of these firms is made. One of the firms which settled on Wednesday is the cloak concern of Kohn & Wertheim, 2 West 20th Street.

Amalgamated Workers Send Check for \$25,000 to Cloak Strikers

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America again demonstrated their readiness to come to the aid of their sister organizations in times of need, when last Tuesday, President Sidney Hillman of the clothing workers' organization, forwarded to the International Union a check of \$25,000 to the fund of the cloak strikers. It must be borne in mind that the Amalgamated has, in the last few months, been engaged in some very costly

and protracted fights with anti-union employers in New York City which had drained its finances heavily.

The General Office also received a check for \$500 from the Plumbers' International Union, together with a letter in which request is expressed for their inability to send a larger sum and the hope for a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the strike.

The Furriers' International Union also forwarded a letter to all its locals calling upon them to support financially the cloak strike to the limit of their ability.

Arrests of Pickets Continue
Last Monday, September 27, another 150 strikers were arrested while peacefully picketing in the cloak district. The majority of the arrested received fines of \$5.00 each. Strike officers Zimmerman, Marx and Moskowitz, who were arrested together with the pickets, were allowed to go free by Magistrate Harry A. Gordon.

SPECIAL MEETING OF DESIGNERS THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON

The Designers' Union, local 45, has called a special meeting of all its members, in settled as well as strike shops, for this Saturday afternoon, October 2, at Grand Opera House, 23rd Street and 8th Avenue.

All designers are called upon to come without fail to this meeting fall to this meeting. Very important matters will be considered.

DEFIANCE OF BOSSES STIRS STRIKERS TO GREATER EFFORTS

The news that the employers have refused the peace efforts of Impartial Chairman Ingersoll and declined the attempt the conference called by him, created a profound impression in the ranks of the strikers, diametrically opposite to the impression sought to be created by the two manufacturers' associations. It has had the effect of an electric current, solidifying the mass of the workers against the now open and outspoken determination of the bosses to crush their union and to break their strike.

The meetings held on Tuesday in most of the strike halls were crowded to capacity and the cloakmakers frantically applauded every reference made by the speakers to the latest maneuver of the manufacturers and their brazen rejection of the Ingersoll peace move. The slogan at the meetings, as it poured out with fiery intensity from the mouths of the speakers on the platform and was seconded by the thousands of workers who swamped the halls, was fight to a finish against the brutality and oppression of the employers!

UNION REPLIES TO QUESTIONS ASKED BY COUNCIL

The reply of the Union to the questions asked in the letter of the Industrial Council came quickly in a letter sent on Tuesday afternoon, September 23, to Chairman Ingersoll, by Louis Hyman, chairman of the General Committee of the Cloak Joint Board.

The Union's letter reiterates its previous stand that the present conflict is not of such a nature as to be susceptible of satisfactory settlement through arbitration. The letter follows:

"Since the receipt of your invitation to attend a conference of all organized factors in our industry with a view of negotiating a settlement of the pending strike, we learn that the Merchants Ladies' Garment Association and the Industrial Council have both flatly refused to participate in such a conference.

"This summary attitude of the employers seems to dispose of your well-meant peace efforts, at least for the time being, and we should not feel called upon to make any comment on the situation if the Industrial Council had not even felt it to attempt to throw the responsibility for the deadlock upon the union. As reported in the press, the Industrial Council inquires through you whether our union has taken into consideration the governor's statement that he would expect us to consider again the question of arbitration, if conferences between the parties should fail, and also whether our union has

withdrawn its destructive demands made on the manufacturers."

"For the benefit of the Industrial Council and the public at large permit us to state once more that we have taken the governor's recommendations into very serious consideration, and that we have found ourselves impelled to definitely decline arbitration, not because we are opposed to arbitration in principle, but because after an honest trial of two years we have become deeply convinced that the intricate industrial problems which face us at this time are absolutely unsuited to solution by arbitration. In our reply to Governor Smith we said on this point:

"The difficulty is deeply rooted in the unusually intricate and diversified practical problems of our industry as they affect the worker in the

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CHARLES W. BROWN, General Secretary-Treasurer



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Cloak Injunction Now Permanent

(Continued from Page 1)
ary" issued. The court, however, permitted picketing in limited numbers. Mr. Hillquit contended the case before Justice Taft dealt with a single employer and a single work place; the present cloak strike involves 2,000 employers and 2,000 work places. Mr. Hillquit also asserted in his brief that there is an absence of proof that the union or officers in the present strike have authorized or ratified the alleged unlawful acts complained of. They cannot be held responsible, he declared, for all acts of each of the 40,000 members on strike, whether the acts are authorized or not.

Counsel especially objects to clauses in the preliminary injunction restraining pickets from in any manner "hampering, impeding, obstructing," non-union workers from rendering service to employers. Mr. Hillquit insisted the language is so vague and indefinite that it does not apprise the defendants of exact acts prohibited. Additionally objectionable, he maintains, are the provisions enjoining defendants from entering the places of business or homes of their fellow workers even for peaceful argument and persuasion, and even the consent or invitation of employers or fellow workers.

Provision Unusual and Objectionable.
"A most unusual and objectionable provision," Mr. Hillquit cited, "is that

which prohibits picketing any member of the plaintiff organization without any qualification whatsoever. This provision practically prohibits the most customary and most effective manifestation of the defendants' strike activities and goes a long way in the direction of enjoining the strike as such and determining the economic issue between 40,000 workers and 2,000 employers by a writ of the court without trial, and in the nature of a preliminary remedy."

Mr. Hillquit finally contends that the Industrial Council cannot sue in a court of equity to enjoin the union, since no contract exists between the manufacturers and the workers.

"There is no 'warrant in law,' he contends, "for such an unprecedented extension of injunction in labor disputes."

The office of an injunction, he continues, is to protect property rights; there is no proof, he declared, that the plaintiff corporation, as such, has sustained or is in danger of sustaining any damages to property or property rights. The plaintiff is not an employer but an association whose business or good will cannot be injured by defendants, he said. In this sense a corporation is distinct from its members. Nor is the defect in injunction cured, Mr. Hillquit claimed, by the fact that the action is brought on behalf of unnamed members.

DRESSMAKERS, MEMBERS OF LOCAL 22

ATTENTION!

Our branch meetings are held each first and third Thursday of the month.

Next Thursday, October 7, at 8 P. M., a nomination meeting for secretary, executive board and sick benefit committee will be held. An election and objection committee from each branch will also be chosen. All members are requested to attend the meeting and to nominate the best fitted persons for these offices.

The English-Speaking Branch will meet on Thursday, October 14, downtown at 16 West 21st Street, right after work, and in Harlem, at 94 West 116th Street, at 8 P. M.

Members who fail to attend at least one meeting in a quarter will positively be fined \$1.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 22.

JULIUS PORTNOY, Secretary.

P. S.—The hall where the meetings will take place will be announced in the daily press.

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Sons of Italy Wish Victory To Strikers

Convention Votes Resolution of Sympathy.

The General Office of the I. L. G. W. U. received this week a letter signed by the Grand Secretary of the Sons of Italy, the leading fraternal order of Italian speaking residents of the United States, Aurelio Sofia, enclosing a resolution adopted at its annual convention held last week in New York City.

The resolution reads:
"Whereas, 40,000 Cloakmakers in the City of New York have been engaged, for the past thirteen weeks,

in a great struggle to protect the right to humane working conditions, and whereas, there are among the striking cloakmakers a large number who are members of this grand lodge or the Sons of Italy, and

Whereas, these strikers have been subjected to harsh persecution by employers of labor, as a result of which hundreds of strikers had been arrested daily and fined or sent to jail,

This Sons of Italy Grand Lodge in Grand Convention assembled, therefore, resolves to express to these strikers its sympathy and encouragement and best wishes that their present sacrifices shall serve to better working conditions."

In Local 41

During the recent "slack" period in this trade, several of the employers began the usual tactics of troublemaking and violations. But the union was prepared for them, and the Sunny Novelty Co. and other offenders soon found out that they had a poor chance to take advantage of the unemployment period.

The Harrison Plating Co. also felt like "showing its teeth." The Union accepted the challenge and declared a strike in that shop. The strike lasted 6 weeks, at the end of which the Harrison firm was forced to sign an agreement not only with Local 41 but also with the Bonnaz Embroiderers' Local, No. 66.

This shop is not the only shop which has embroidery machines in the place. In fact, the largest shops in the trade have embroidery departments, and so do many cloak and dress shops. These 200 trimming locals, in fact, have such similar problems that it would be worthwhile for them to work them out together.

Sister Pauline Morgenstern, the manager of Local 41, recently asked to be released from office due to personal reasons, but the executive board and the last membership meeting, rejected her resignation.

The cloak situation has had its effect also on the local, and many tucking shops working on strike work were stopped. Our members have now been ordered to find out from the cloakmakers whether a shop is settled before doing any tucking, hemstitching or pleating for it.

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.

READ OUR 32 PAGE BULLETIN

In which is described the activities of our Educational Department for 1926-27. Select the course you wish to take up, note the number and get in touch with us at 3 West 16th Street, either in person or by mail.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of "Justice," published weekly at New York, N. Y., for Oct. 1, 1926 in the State of New York and County of New York.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Abraham Baroff, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Secretary-Treasurer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, publisher of the "Justice" and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a personal statement of ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the name and address of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, 3 West 16th St., N. Y.
Editor, Max D. Danish, 3 West 16th St., N. Y.
Managing Editor: None.

2. That the owner is, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, 3 West 16th Street, N. Y.; Morris Sigman, President; Abraham Baroff, Secretary-Treasurer, 3 West 16th Street, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are none.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear on the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom, such trustee is acting, is given; and also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which the stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, or other securities than as so stated by him.

ABRAHAM BAROFF,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of Sept. 1926.

SEYMOUR L. HAMMURGER,
Notary Public.
(Commission expires March 31, 1928)

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 2144

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

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EDITORIALS

THE APPEAL OF THE STRIKING CLOAKMAKERS

In a letter addressed to the heads of all the international unions in the United States affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, and to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and several of the largest fraternal labor orders, signed by the chief officers of the New York Joint Board and of the International Union, the cloakmakers of New York City, in the grip of a fierce struggle with their organized employers for the past three months, are appealing for aid to the American Labor movement, for tangible financial assistance to help them tide over the crucial days of their protracted conflict and wrest a victory from their industrial masters.

Couched in plain, forceful language the message of the striking cloakmakers contains an appeal that should meet with quick and warm response from their fellow workers in the American trade union movement.

During these three months of conflict—against two powerful associations of employers in the cloak and suit industry—the 40,000 cloakmakers of New York have had to content against brutal thuggery, countless arrests of pickets on flimsy and fabricated charges, and court persecutions culminating in a sweeping injunction which aims to outlaw every legitimate strike method. Unyielding, and openly determined to crush the great cloakmakers' organization of New York, the employers have declared this to be a finish fight against trade unionism in the cloak industry and a crusade for the open shop in one of the most important trades in the metropolis.

Despite this unprecedented torrent of persecution and malicious propaganda unopposed by the enemies of their Union, the ranks of the cloakmakers have not wavered, and not a single group of the strikers has broken ground or deserted to the employers. The cloakmakers are fighting not only for the life of their organization but literally for their very lives—for their means of existence, which in the past few years have become increasingly precarious and woefully insufficient. They are fighting against the return of the sweat shop in their industry; they are fighting to place responsibility for work conditions and earnings upon the so-called jobbers who actually are the dominating employers; to bring about a decrease in unemployment and an increase in the infernally short work-seasons which have brought down the average annual earnings of the cloakmakers to the lowest level obtained by any skilled workers. They are fighting to introduce order and stability into an industry that is cursed with chaos, waste and mismanagement.

In the sixteen years of its existence as a big, influential labor body, the New York Cloakmakers' Union has made unceasing efforts to secure more humane work conditions for the cloakmakers. It has won all its conflicts with the industry's employers, and it is confident of winning this fight as well. In all its former struggles, the Cloakmakers' Union of New York rarely if ever appealed to any outside labor body for financial assistance to help carry through its campaigns, and always stood ready, in times of strife and peace, to aid generously any other wage-earners' organization, here and abroad, in their struggles against the enemies of organized labor. In this connection we might mention, for instance, the splendid contribution made by the New York cloakmakers towards the struggle of the steel workers in 1919, and to the miners in their several conflicts in recent years. It is a matter of labor history that in the past decade, our New York cloakmakers' organization had spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in aiding other labor unions and organizations of the Labor movement to finance their strikes or to do other constructive work in the interests of the wage earners.

But at this hour, in the crucial days of a bitter and protracted struggle with their masters, the cloakmakers of New York are in need of help. The three months of the strike have materially depleted their treasury, and, while the strikers and their families are displaying a marvelous spirit of loyalty and self-sacrifice, the demand for relief is fast increasing. The cloak employers are now beginning to gloat over the prospect of driving the strikers back to the shops by the whip of starvation.

But the enemies of organized labor in the New York cloak and suit industry are counting without their host. The cloak strikers are confident that the American labor organizations will not leave their army of 40,000 men and women—representing with their dependents about 150,000 souls—without aid in this hour of need. The sound heart of the American labor movement, they are confident, will respond to this call for assistance and will give as generously as it can.

The appeal for financial help by the striking cloakmakers is an appeal to friends and to comrades-in-arms in the labor movement with whom the cloakmakers have for years fought side by side and whose joys and sorrows they have always shared. And the response to this appeal, wholehearted, free-landed and generous as we expect it to be, will emphasize stronger than ever before the close affiliation of our Union to the other divisions of the American workers' movement.

MR. FINDER—A NEW EXPERT IN A. F. OF L. POLICY

Not content with his rôle of propagandist-in-chief for the Industrial Council, its chairman, Mr. Henry H. Finder, essayed last week a new part, that of an expert in American labor policy and tactics.

In commenting on the absence of American Federation of Labor speakers at last week's great anti-injunction meeting of the cloak strikers in Madison Square-Garden, Mr. Finder is quoted in the trade press as stating—"The International Union stand alone; the American Federation of Labor represents labor; we did not seek an injunction against labor, but only to protect those among the workers who want to work and not be molested. The Industrial Council is ready to accept the ideas and the ideals of the American Federation of Labor."

It is simple enough to understand why Mr. Finder and his associates are endeavoring to defend themselves for having rushed into court to obtain an injunction against the strikers. By this time, it has probably become quite clear to them that this injunction has not helped them in the least, while it exposed fully the sham and insincerity of their professions that they "believe in organization of workers as much as they believe in organization for themselves." They probably recognize too that this last attempt of theirs to break the strike through an injunction has left a galling taste and feeling among their workers—with whom they eventually will be compelled to deal for many years to come.

The apology offered by Mr. Finder that, in obtaining the temporary writ, he and his associates had been moved only by the thought of "protecting" the cloak strikers, is a shop-worn explanation which every injunction boss in the land has never failed to use. All injunction employers are notoriously "friends of labor"; all of them are anxious for the "freedom" of the workers to sell their labor power—to the lowest bidder, of course,—from the mine barons in the West Virginia coal fields to the steel magnates in the Pennsylvania and Ohio anti-union foundries.

To clear off whatever misapprehension that may have been created in some minds concerning the failure of President Green to come to the Garden meeting it is in place to state here, first, that the committee in charge of arrangements of the Madison Square Garden meeting had never stated in its announcements that President Green of the A. F. of L. had promised to come to speak to the meeting, but that he was invited, and it was hoped that he might be able to attend, unless previous engagements interfered. What concerns the local representatives of the Federation, the following letter received by President Sigman on September 22nd should suffice fully to enlighten Mr. Finder on this subject. It is signed by John P. Coughlin, executive secretary and Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City, and reads as follows:

"I regret very much that President Ryan and myself were unable to attend the mass meeting in Madison Square Garden last night, but it was an unfortunate occurrence that Chairman John R. Delaney of the Board of Transportation of the City of New York, and Director of the Budget, Charles L. Kohler, set the time for our conferences on the city rates of wages and conditions on the subway for yesterday afternoon, and we were one hour and a half delayed in his office, and as this matter affects some thirty-two units of the Central Trades and Labor Council, you can readily realize just what a position we are in at the present time.

"If, however, we can be of any assistance to your organization, you have but to command us."

Mr. Finder's, and his associates', readiness to "accept the ideals and ideals of the American Federation of Labor,"—on the subject of injunctions, we suppose, is just another piece of camouflage, or shall we call it blissful ignorance, of which they have, during this strike, exhibited more than one sample. What the Federation thinks of labor injunctions and of labor injunction-bosses is made clear enough in the last annual report of its Executive Council to penetrate, we hope, even the "expert" minds of the Council's spokesmen. We quote from it, in part:

"Wage earners have suffered through the extension of equity jurisdiction (the practice of judges to issue injunctions during labor disputes) more than any other single group. . . . It is imperative that the masses of our people shall be governed by the laws as prescribed by our legislatures and not as they may be determined by the equity courts. . . . The ownership of individual and collective conduct by dictum or decree of our equity courts is no more desirable than domination of individual or mass conduct by mandate of a king, czar or kaiser. . . . Absolutism in our judicial system is to be tolerated no more than absolutism in any other branch of our government.

"We reaffirm our advice to trade unions that they continue to protect the legality of injunctions to regulate industrial relations at all times and declare their activity wholly without the jurisdiction of the equity courts."

This much for Mr. Finder's expert familiarity with the "Ideas and Ideals" of the American Federation of Labor, which he claims he is "ready to accept." It might, after all, be a better and more comfortable idea for Mr. Finder to stick to his old last, as old-line injunction-boss without fads or frills. In his new shoes, as an exponent of American trade union policy, he looks, to say the least, amusing if not ludicrous.

British Labor Calls a Halt

By LOUIS SILVERSTEIN

When the news came through last week that the British Trades Union Congress in its fifty-eighth annual session at Bournemouth, England, had on September 8 refused to extend the powers of its General Council, it signalled that for the time being the General Headquarters of the British trade union army would be dismantled. It meant that the conservatives had come to agree with the radicals that a general strike even for industrial purposes necessarily involved political caution and, therefore, had revolutionary implications. The predominant leadership of British labor is not prepared to go that far. It had hoped that direct action could be confined to narrow economic channels and was in fact convinced that capital and government would submit to terms in order not to risk calling what it considered a "bluff."

Yet for the last decade or so British labor has been steadily developing in the direction which made the general strike inevitable. At one time there was no such thing as a General Council. The governing body from one Trades Union Congress to another was a Parliamentary Committee, whose function it was, as its name implies, to look after the legislative interests of organized labor. For more than a half century such was the case. It became a place upon politics as a salvation. Then the pendulum began to swing. Election of members to parliament was difficult and not very effective. It was seen that strong economic organizations were necessary to win concessions from the employers. Finally, many came around to the syndicalist position of the necessity of direct action. A general strike could force the hand of the government and of the capitalists.

This philosophic ferment, of course, reflected social and economic conditions. Strikes or lockouts in any of the basic industries immediately tied up other branches of economic activity. England's advanced industrialization makes a disturbance in one place reverberate everywhere. It was soon realized that if the workers came to the help of unions in distress, some could gain something; if not, all would suffer and none would win. Amalgamations and federations of unions in the same industries proceeded. The miners' federation closed ranks. The railway workers formed an industrial union. The transport men drew together. Finally, the miners suggested the next step: a Triple Alliance of the three bodies for defensive and offensive purposes. At first it seemed that the European War would put the brakes on all plans but it was soon decided that a state of war especially called for common action. In the closing days of 1915, therefore, the Triple Alliance came into existence.

We next hear of it prominently early in 1919. The armistice had been signed but British labor was troubled, among other things, by the unwarranted invasion of Russia by the allied troops, by the prospect of a continuance of conscription and by the disclosure of a secret circular issued by the military authorities asking soldiers what part they could take in scabbing in case of a general strike. The Triple Alliance at one of its meetings passed resolutions asking the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress to call a Special Congress to discuss the situation. The intimation was that a general strike might be called if the government did not accede to labor's demands. A com-

mittee of the Alliance waited upon the Parliamentary Committee to state its case. The latter contented itself with interviewing the government authorities and then reporting back that it saw no necessity for calling any special meeting.

When the regular gathering of the British Trades Union Congress occurred later that year, the delegates of the unions in the Triple Alliance, particularly those of the miners lashed the Parliamentary Committee for its inactivity. A distinction was made in the debate between the desirability of direct action and the advisability of the Committee to call a Special Congress when events demanded immediate action. The Committee was roundly rebuked by the delegates by a vote of 2,556,000 to 1,876,000. As for direct action for political purposes, the matter did not come to a vote but the sentiment expressed was strongly in its favor.

In the ensuing year Special Congresses were called by the Parliamentary Committee for various purposes, one of the most important being held at the end of 1919. The immediate prompting for this gathering was the nine day railroad strike in September 1919. There the Government, which still controlled the carriers as a war measure, had refused the demands of the union and instead launched a strike breaking campaign, utilizing the List of propaganda methods, scabs and an improvised system of transportation by automobile trucks. The union started a publicly offensive of its own and turned public sympathy favorable to itself. Finally, a Mediation Committee from the larger unions intervened and

helped settle the strike with gains for the railway workers.

It was plain that no permanent effective machinery existed to carry on the work of succor in case of an attack on organized labor or a strategic portion of it. The Special Congress of 1919 considered this problem and submitted a new plan of organization to the regular Trades Union Congress the following year. As a result the Parliamentary Committee was replaced by the present General Council of thirty-two members in which eighteen industrial groups are entitled to representation. This was a reversal to an earlier form of the Committee with a new purpose in mind, that of encouraging amalgamation and obtaining representation from all industries by industries.

The new central executive body remained as it was established in 1920 for several years. The movement for centralizing the power of the British labor movement received a temporary setback in 1921 when its staunch champion, the Triple Alliance, itself foundered in the face of an acid test. The railway and transport men had promised to go out on strike with the miners but on "Black Friday" they refused to sell their actions to their words. They had imagined that a little "bluffing" would be sufficient. The miners were defeated.

Two years ago the British Trades Congress became driving again. It authorized the General Council to organize "moral and material support" to help a union in distress. Then, in the spring and summer of 1925 occurred the miners' dispute. The Gen-

eral Council, making the coal diggers' cause their own, threatened a general strike. The Government felt itself unprepared to cope with the situation and capitulated at the eleventh hour by granting a subsidy to the mining industry until May 1 of this year. In the meantime it organized civilian and governmental scabbing agencies just as Lloyd George as prime minister had done in 1919 in preparation for the railroad strike, which gave an impetus to the movement to increase the power of the General Council. The Trades Union Congress later on the year postponed this action on the proposal to permit the Council to levy a per capita tax on affiliated members. This would have turned it into a real Headquarters Staff in case of an emergency. Sentiment was favorable.

Then occurred the general strike of nine days at the beginning of May of this year. That was one "bluff" that did not work for the Government was in readiness, while labor had avoided "provocative" preparations. Faced with reality, the dominant conservative leaders drew back. Their timidity was increased by their secret belief, now well known, that the miners should have conceded hours or wages. Then, too, the councils of action that were created in many localities, coupled with the Government's accusations of an "alternative government" being set up by labor, cooled the ardor even of the former supporters of direct action in the General Council. The general strike was called off and the British Trades Congress last week, controlled by the votes of these same persons, overwhelmingly downed a motion to increase the powers of the General Council along the lines suggested at the meeting last year at Scarborough. A vociferous minority will probably not be hushed up. For the present, however, British labor officially calls a halt.

Toward New Goals

III.

The American Labor movement right now is in a creative mood. It is seeking to adjust itself to the new demands of American life by evolving new institutions, new outlets for constructive activity, which in turn create a profound change in its outlook and fill it with new contents.

It has been, for a generation, the cherished hope of the American Labor movement to complete, step by step, the organization of the whole field of working industrial America. Its frontline of attack, naturally, have been the multiple sections of the wage-earning groups. This has been the alpha and the omega, the sum and substance of all deliberations at American Federation of Labor conventions and the entire organizing energy of the movement has been, with greater or lesser intensity at times, directed toward that aim. This goal still persists, but it is being supplemented by a new meaning and content.

It could have hardly been otherwise. New developments in American capitalism, new divergences in the growth of American industry have shuffled somewhat the cards of the Labor movement. While, thanks to the steady forging ahead of the large organized sections of the American working mass, the general economic condition of the wage-earners is making steady progress, the labor movement is not being rewarded for it by adhesion of great masses of new recruits. It is a remarkable phenomenon, therefore, that, while the workers' movement in general is succeeding in improving work and living standards in a number of unorganized

The Labor Insurance Company in the Making—An Interview with Matthew Wolf.

By HARRY LANG

industries, the workers in these industries do not join, as it might have been expected, the trade unions en masse.

It is becoming, moreover, daily clearer to those who concern themselves more than superficially with the American wage-earners' movement that, in order to combat successfully the growing menace of "company unionism," stricter attention must be paid to those features which, in the hands of the anti-union employers, have become a weapon for attracting workers to such "unions" and for weaning them away from the true labor movement of this country. The "welfare" schemes, the sale of corporation stocks and bonds to workers, the make-believe forms of self-government instituted in some of the most important "open" shop plants and factories, features which are tainted with a color of deceptive "independence" for the workers—all have become subjects of intense study and interest to the leaders of the American trade-union movement. Parallel to this study, and partly as a counteractive to the insidious inroads made by the enemies of the trade unions under the guise of the various brands of "company unionism," there has sprung up the recent movement among the organized unions for labor banking, labor cooperative enterprises, and now the Union Labor Life Insurance Company.

In my discourse with Matthew Wolf

over the possibilities and the immediate tasks of the union insurance enterprise, I did not overlook its interrelation with the general problems of the labor movement. From a remark dropped here and there I was able to gather a complete picture of the motives and the aims that actuate the prime movers of this insurance institution. Their basic idea is so to strengthen the labor movement as to make its ramifications wide, varied and attractive enough to include the masses of workers who have hitherto stayed away from its fold.

Besides, the building of a great insurance company should in itself serve as evidence of the readiness of the trade union movement to come closer to the daily needs and demands of the worker's life and the life of his family. In touching on this subject, Matthew Wolf succeeded in bringing out the following two interesting points:

The labor movement, as a group movement, is not interested in the efforts of the individual worker to become an "employer" through the saving of money, or the purchase of company stocks offered by non-union or even union employers. The labor movement, however, is keenly interested in the efforts of wage-earners to become cooperative investors. In this field, a successful cooperative insurance society is likely to accomplish wonders.

The insurance companies are today the actual controllers and rulers in the world of banking and finance. Their investments determine the fate of thousands of enterprises, and their interests regulate internal and external policies in industrially developed countries.

(Continued on Page 7)



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

Announcement of Activities of Educational Department

Description of Courses and Lectures to Be Given During 1926-1927 Season.

The 36 page bulletin of our Educational Department is now ready for distribution. Beginning this week, the most important information contained in this bulletin will appear, in instalments, on this page of "Justice".

Activities

The Educational Department of the International conducts three groups of activities:

1. Unity Centers

The Unity Centers are evening classes organized exclusively for members of the International. These classes are conducted in public evening schools in the City of New York.

In each Unity Center there are two kinds of instruction. The first is English. The teachers are assigned by the Board of Education.

The second consists of classes in the History of the Labor Movement, Social Sciences, Applied Psychology, Physical Training. This work is conducted under the supervision of the Educational Department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

2. Workers' University

The Workers' University consists of classes of advanced instruction on labor, cultural subjects and social science. Those who attend these classes have had preliminary training in the Unity Centers or elsewhere.

3. Extension Division

During the past year, we have been extending our activities to such of our members as cannot attend regular classes by offering them courses and individual lectures at local meetings, in local offices and wherever else we could find them in organized groups. We are planning to spend much effort in developing these so-called extension activities, of course, all the while continuing our regular classes, since we find that we can reach through them many more workers and help them to become better and more informed trade unionists.

(a) Courses for groups of members are given in offices of local unions where members meet for organization purposes.

(b) Lectures and talks are given at business meetings of local unions. Members attend these meetings, and listen to the lectures before beginning the business of the evening.

Both the courses and lectures are given in the language best understood by the group—English, Yiddish, Russian or Italian.

(c) The Educational Department also arranges social activities. Weekly musical and social gatherings for members and their families are held in different sections. Group singing is a feature at these events. Prominent speakers address the audience on social and labor problems. Excursions, hikes, visits to museums, etc. for members of the Union and their friends, are also arranged.

Education During Strikes

During many strikes conducted by our International Union, the Educational Department cooperates with the speakers and entertainment committees in providing proper recreational and educational activities for the strikers, such as lectures, concerts, and exhibitions of motion pictures. By means of printed literature we call the attention of the strikers to

the opportunities offered by our Educational Department.

Out of Town Activities

Educational activities are conducted for our members in various cities, under the general direction of the Educational Department. In Boston and Philadelphia special arrangements are made with the local labor colleges for the education of our members there.

Music and Drama

The Educational Department makes special arrangements by which tickets to musical and dramatic performances are sold to members of the I. L. G. W. U. at reduced prices.

Books

The Educational Department assists our members in selecting books which are furnished to them at minimum prices.

Outlines

Complete outlines of each lesson are prepared by the instructors and are given to each student. They contain a topical outline of the lesson and a list of reference books.

Admission

Admission is free to members of the I. L. G. W. U. Other workers are admitted at the request of their unions.

Registration

Students are expected to register in advance either in person at the Educational Department, or by mail. Additional courses and lectures will be organized during the year.

Management

The planning of the educational activities is in the hands of the Educational Committee of the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U. The work is administered by the Educational Department, which calls upon Educational Committees of local unions for advice and cooperation.

Students' Councils

Each class elects two members to serve on a Students' Council. This Council aids the Educational Department to keep in touch with classes, and selects three of its number to sit with the Executive Committee of the Faculty. They express the wishes and sentiments of their fellow students in the choice of subjects, etc. In this way they enable us to discover and satisfy the educational needs of our members.

By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN
Instructor in Economics, Brookwood.

X. The Indictment Summed Up

We started out with the fact that the annual product of the labor of the world is far less than enough to give the population a decent livelihood. We found that this condition is due to no shortage of necessary resources or powers but rather to a defective organization of the economic system. Before proceeding to a study of the way out, it is worth while, perhaps, to sum up the essential shortcomings of the economic order on which our lives depend.

In the first place, it is not a real system. It was never planned or contrived. It grew by chance, and consequently can not, unless by accident, correspond to the requirements of the complex modern world. With no head or plan or system, world production is a blind, fumbling, futile process in which more energy is wasted than is turned to effective use.

In the second place, production is dominated by Business, and the business mechanism is not able to dispose advantageously of even the meager product that is turned out. The mass

of consumers does not have the purchasing power to buy the goods that are produced; and since production can not go on freely except as its output is marketed, the ineffectiveness of the business organization is continually holding up production.

In the third place, Business is dominated by Finance, and the credit system operates in such a way as to grant more and more resources for the piling up of new instruments of production even though those already installed can not find a market for their product. Thus a vicious circle is established from which there is no escape.

In the fourth place, the whole mad jumble contains no seeds of its own salvation. It is its very nature to pursue private gain at all costs, and this chase after profit continues to defeat the very purpose of economic life, namely the provision of goods with which to satisfy human wants. The mad scramble of competitive rivalry creates new wars far faster than the old wants can be satisfied.

If you will apply these four points to the mining industry or to any other industry with which you are familiar, you will feel the full force of the argument.

Dina Melikov, Workers' Art Scholar, Leaves for Europe

Miss Dina Melikov, student of the Educational Alliance Art School and holder of the Workers Art Scholarship, is leaving for Paris on Oct. 2, on the S. S. "De Grasse," to continue her studies and to work on her models. Miss Melikov is a promising young sculptress. She and Moses Szyer, a youthful painter who left for Europe last week, were awarded the two scholarships by a committee of prominent artists consisting of Robert Altman, Wm. Auerbach Levy and Jerome Myers. One of the scholarships is provided by the Workers Art Scholarship committee supported by various labor organizations, including

the I. L. G. W. U. The other scholarship was created by friends of the Educational Alliance Art School, of which Abbo Outafsky is the director.

Miss Melikov plans to open a studio in Paris and will stay one year. She visited the headquarters of our International last week, and was given letters of introduction to prominent persons in the European Labor movement.

Her friends who have confidence in her not only as a talented sculptress but as an earnest and serious-minded young woman, hope that she will return an accomplished artist ready to serve sincerely the cause of art.

David J. Saposs Leaving For France

David J. Saposs, member of Brookwood and Workers' University faculties, is leaving for France next Saturday to spend a year in the study of the French labor movement. He is being sent by the Columbia University Council for Research in the Social Sciences, under whose auspices a post-

war investigation of conditions in France is now being made.

The work is divided into various phases and is carried on under the direction of Prof. Carlton Hayes. Associated with him are Professors Ogilvie, Lindsay Rogers, Parker Moon, Hague and others. Mr. Saposs will be in charge of the study of the French labor movement. The material gathered by this study will be published in 5 volumes and in three languages, French, German and English.

Mr. Saposs, who is considered an authority on the American labor movement, is co-author, with Professor Commons, of "The Labor Movement in the United States." For the past four years he has been connected with Brookwood Labor College as instructor of Labor Problems. He is also a member of the Workers' University.

Brookwood has given him a year's leave of absence, appreciating the value of the information which he might gather during this study. Mr. Saposs will be accompanied by Mrs. Bertha Tigay Saposs and their little daughter,

Register For Unity Centers!

Our members can join classes in English in the following evening schools:

East Side, P. S. 25, Fifth Street between First and Second Aves.

Harlem, P. S. 72, Lexington Avenue at 105th Street.

Lower Bronx, P. S. 43, Brown Place and 135th Street.

Bronx, P. S. 54, Freeman Street and Intervale Ave.

Brownsville, P. S. 150, Christopher Ave. and Sackman Street.

We wish to call your attention to the following changes. The Harlem Unity Center last year was in P. S.

171. This year it is in P. S. 72.

The Bronx Unity Center last year was in P. S. 61. This year it is in P. S. 54.

These changes were made because the new schools are in a more convenient location.

In these schools instruction in English will be given for beginners, intermediate and advanced students. In a few weeks our Educational Department will also start its courses there once a week in Economics, the Labor Movement, etc.

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

British Strike and Labor Solidarity

By NORMAN THOMAS *

"Workers of the World, Unite! You Have Nothing to Lose but Your Chains. You Have a World to Gain!" is a slogan which in the large view of history contains much truth. It is by no means automatically and self-evidently true to different bodies of workers at any given moment. Consider, for instance, the British coal strike. In the long run a crushing defeat for the British coal miners will be a blow to the cause of labor everywhere. Nevertheless the continuance of the strike means jobs to unemployed miners and food for their children in Pennsylvania and in Germany. America coal production is up almost 10 per cent on account of the British strike. Not only have the German miners found more work because of British demand for German coal, but they have received the domestic market which British coal under the subsidy plan was disputing with them. Is it any wonder under these conditions that miners outside Great Britain find it easier to contribute money to their British brothers than to check the export of coal to Great Britain?

The moral of these remarks is, if they have a moral, that we cannot expect the automatic operation of self-interest to bring about an effective international solidarity of the workers. Self-interest is usually shortsighted. It does not think in large terms. We must inculcate a consciousness of brotherhood. We must seek to educate ourselves and our children in the long view. The history of nationalism shows that an emotion may be so strong as to conquer immediate self-interest. Witness the enthusiasm with which the poor have died under the spur of nationalism for the protection of the profits of the rich. We shall not get internationalism or labor solidarity until it has the emotional appeal which will conquer immediate self-interest. It would be far more self-righteous than we feel were we to apply this general moral to criticism of the miners of Pennsylvania or Germany. Too well do we know the difficulties of their position and too much do we admire the generosity they have shown toward the British strikers. That the international federation of miners should even discuss a general strike is remarkable. Nevertheless, the coal situation illustrates a point which labor men cannot afford to ignore.

On its face the more recent statements of the Mexican bishops in the interest of religious liberty are libertarian documents and the request for changes in the Mexican law not unreasonable. Nevertheless, it must be remembered that no hierarchy in the days of its power professes or practices belief in genuine religious liberty. It would be dangerous to sympathize with the Mexican bishops without a careful study of Mexican history and Mexican conditions which may necessitate some limitations on ecclesiastical freedom. Margaret Shipman of Lee, Massachusetts has just written and published at her own expense an interesting and scholarly pamphlet entitled "Mexico's Struggle for Democracy: The Revolutions of 1857 and 1910, which we heartily recommend to any who want the background of the present Mexican situation.

IN THE CORPORATIONS' POCKET
Did you notice what the good Calvin did about Prof. Ripley's very modest suggestion that corporations should keep their accounts in better shape and publish them in an accurate and adequate fashion? His own suggestion was that the Federal Trade Commission had power to compel such publication of proper accounts for the protection of the public. President Coolidge did not dare claim that Prof. Ripley's demand for better accounting was wrong, as he fell back on the absurd States' rights argument. Let the State, not the nation, attend to it. As if 48 States, many of them competing for corporation fees, could or would compel nationwide corporations to "be proper accounts." Meanwhile the Federal Trade Commission itself which President Coolidge has packed with reactionaries denied that it had power to render this service. Mind you, there is nothing in the least radical about Prof. Ripley's suggestion. Honest capitalists ought to require proper publicity to the financial status of corporations as a defense of their own system. Many of the corporations which labor men regard as most ruthless now voluntarily give the information Prof. Ripley wants. Yet so hopelessly is the present administration devoted to business interests that it will not even exert itself to bring about this moderate reform.

(Continued from Page 5)

poor countries. The withdrawal of long-term insurance from the sphere of the privately owned and managed insurance field and its consolidation within the framework of a labor-owned and controlled enterprise would mean the organization of a new great force in the workers' movement possessing virtually unlimited possibilities.

I have already mentioned elsewhere in this article Matthew Wolf's outline of the functions of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company—the immense field lying before it, the clarity of purpose of its organizers, the immediate practical benefits to be derived from it by the insured, groups and individuals, and the possibility of phenomenal and speedy success. My own belief in the future of this enterprise has become materially strengthened by a speech made by President William Green of the A. F. of L. on Labor Sunday, September 5, at Carnegie Hall. In characterizing the role of the workers in the daily lives of the trade unions, President Green underscored the fact that in the last year alone, the labor unions of the United States had paid out to their members in various benefits the sum of twenty million dollars. By far the biggest part of this impressive sum was paid out in insurance benefits from the various funds of the individual national and local unions. It is not difficult to imagine what a truly stupendous force the insurance resources of all the organized workers could become if concentrated in one insurance enterprise!

Another point worthy bearing in mind in this connection was brought out by Wolf in this interview.

The Union Labor Life Insurance Company is bound to work and function far more closely within the atmosphere of the workers' life than, for instance, the labor banks. While the banks belong to individual unions or groups of unions, it must further

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

БЕЗЗАКОННОЕ ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО.

Бастующие рабочие клаукейеры в Нью-Йорке переносят большие страдания. Честь рабочих поругана и над ними производится незаконное издательство со стороны капиталистического класса.

Некоторым показалась эта мысль что то бугарский, выходящий из под контроля нормального мышления. Как могут сказать те, у которых чувство отразилось соображениями не только и только ни людей, но и к бешеным. Если пропустить ту партию жизни, которую за последнее время пережили рабочие в производстве великих орденов, то каждый должен мысленно сказать, что преступно молчать и не принимать действительного злого издательства, встав в защиту поруганной совести.

И на самом деле, есть ли чего боиться и трепеть — перед кем? Наша жизнь, жизнь рабочего клаукейера та же, как и страдания жизни даже торгового туземца.

Над рабочими идет полное насилие и угнетение, и рабочие остаются без защиты, как будто бы все в порядке вещей. Мы призываем к капиталистической системе и судим о величии поруганности — с официальной стороны, а с

той, что делается неофициально, закулисами, как молчим, так как судим человеческие законы на 50 процентов влиятельнее того, что происходит за кулисами — неофициально.

Мы считаем, что официально забастовка клаукейеров продлится 13 недель, тогда как на самом деле забастовка 25 недель.

Рабочие были лишены мастерских в конце апреля месяца и для рабочих забастовка по 13, а 25 недель. Помимо этого, рабочие пострадали четыре года буквально страдания и не могли зарабатывать в запас на черный день, так как у рабочих в год был не один, а 182 черных дня; они ходили от одной мастерской к другой, занимали работы и не платили. Холмская клаукейская контора официальных кланов и подпольных рабочих и с кланов у рабочих признавала права рабочих, а неофициально — закусочная граблях и; занимали жилища и в короткое время на тонких металлических контрпунктах превращались в толпы и жарких паразитов-дьяволов.

Официально обещали выкупить договоры с киноном и платить жалованье рабочим издательство, за 44 часовую неделю, а неофициально напавшие рабочие и заставляли их работать поштучно по 72 часа. Мало этого граблях, они удерживали жалованье рабочих на две недели, заваривали мастерские и открывали в короткое время, чтобы рабочие не могли заниматься своими делами. Они открыли новые мастерские под фальшивыми именами и вынуждали новых рабочих, которые были вынуждены на учете продавались также не выкупать.

В течение последних двух лет они продавали эту туземную контору "над рабочими". Рабочие не могли пережить таких мучений, которые с каждым днем увеличивались и давали были "объезжать забастовку, но нарушая при этом конституцию Союзных Штатов.

Последние рабочие политики в полном своем составе а Национального поворота пришла на помощь холмской и стала все законы арестовывать рабочих, чтобы заставить их и свести забастовку. Против такого беззаконного насилия стали выступать не только рабочие союзы, но и многие государственные деятели — конгрессмены и судьи.

Судья Дэвид Перкин не мог устоять против такого издательства и послал протест конгрессному комитету, указывая, что вопреки вопреки основным конституциям Союзных Штатов, оставался убийц, бугарцев, общественных преступников, а принадлежал за аресты клаукейеров, которые преступили на законных гражданских правах. Протест судьи Перкина, в котором он называет клаукейеров вопреки справедливости, был послан в капиталистический "Таймс".

Неофициально этот холмский устаревший произведение — следовательно на порочном с мнением о произведении забастовки, а в начальственный день не является, и замечают, что они согласны лишь тогда, когда рабочие отказались от своих требований и передали вопреки арбитральной комиссии. Холмская интрига тут и желает прекратить забастовку в течение этих двух недель, но не согласны принять права за рабочих. Холмская потеряла человеческий облик в холмской холмской забастовке, а затем и отказались от своих требований. Этого мы не желаем. Рабочие должны стоять в защите поруганной чести, принять эти последние их вызовы и сделать холмская: "До тех пор, пока мы беззаконно будем издательство на днях и уклоняться от переговоров, мы будем бороться с вами, пока вы не согласитесь человеческим законом и не признаете наших справедливых требований."

A. H. Саймон.

Toward New Goals

be remembered, that the life insurance company is an organic part of the entire movement. The administrative board alone bears unmistakable testimony to this fact and as it grows, it is bound to assume more and more of the character of an all-American labor institution.

Its board of directors embraces the leaders of the railway workers, the printing trades, the needle trades (through President Sigman), the building trades, theatrical employees, post office workers and government employees, glass workers, bakers, cigarmakers, machinists and street car employees. And the convention of many other important international unions, within the next few months are bound to add to the governing board of the Labor Life Insurance Company an even greater variety of representatives of trades and national units.

Wolf's closest co-worker in the labor insurance field is our old infatigable leader of the Cigarmakers' Union, George W. Perkins. Wolf, in paying tribute to Mr. Perkins, emphasizes the fact that for years Perkins has, in pioneer fashion, constantly hammered away on the importance of a national insurance institution for the organized workers. The Cigarmakers' International had been among the first labor organizations in America to experiment with life insurance for its members, even before the birth of the American Federation of Labor. Perkins, together with Matthew Wolf conducted the recent investigation of the insurance problem for workers, and in today the secretary-treasurer of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company.

Matthew Wolf is confident that during the convention days in Detroit next month, many a new story will be added to the already imposing structure of the labor insurance enterprise that is rising to a new height upon the horizon of the trade union movement in our country.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The situation of the cloak strike is in about the same state as it existed during the course of the past few weeks. Newspapers, especially Yiddish, carried last Monday large headline extra, announcing that invitations had been sent out to all of the parties in the strike for a conference scheduled for Tuesday, September 28, at 4 p. m., which was also reported to the striking cloak cutters at their mass meeting last Monday in Arlington Hall. On Tuesday morning, however, the newspapers announced that the jobbers and the Industrial Council would not attend the conference, which practically meant no conference.

Cloak Cutters First to Hear Report

Last Monday afternoon, September 27, the striking cloak and suit cutters were hurriedly called together by Manager Dubinsky to attend a meeting in Arlington Hall to hear about the latest developments in the cloak situation and to hold their regular weekly meeting two days in advance.

This meeting, presided over by Isidore Nagler, was addressed by George Triestman, manager of the Embroidery Workers' Local 66, in addition to Dubinsky, who rendered the report. In opening the meeting, Nagler declared that he was pleasantly surprised at the well-attended meeting, despite the fact that it was called together only on an hour's notice, through telephone communication with the various cutters' vice chairmen.

Triestman, as the first speaker, talked about the effectiveness of the strike. He said that he did not doubt the fact that the employers were finding it difficult to have their garments made up. Last year at this time, the embroidery shops were so rushed that there was a shortage of workers

and the members of the union were forced to work overtime. This time, he said, the largest houses barely employ two or three embroiderers.

He bitterly assailed the demand of the employers for the ten per cent reorganization of their factories; and said that the agreement would be no agreement and the security no security if this point were conceded to the employers. He emphasized that the cloakmakers must continue their intensive struggle if it is only to frustrate the attempt of the employers to gain the right of discharge at will.

Impartial Chairman Invites Conference

Before introducing Dubinsky, Nagler said that the cutters did not have to be reminded of what the "right to discharge" meant. He pointed to a number of "old-timers" who remember well the bitter struggles in the past to secure the right to a job, and who therefore hold this right very dear.

The manager of the cutters further stated that the calling of the conference was no surprise to him. The members, he pointed out, are no doubt familiar with the many rumors that have been afloat in the past two weeks to the effect that some impartial people were offering their services to bring the parties in the strike together into conference.

Whether there was a basis for these rumors or not he could not state positively. However, the attempt to bring together the parties was a result of the work of the impartial chairman Raymond V. Ingersoll. The call was issued to the union, the jobbers, the American Association and the Industrial Council.

Dubinsky brushed aside another rumor to the effect that the Industrial Council would not accept the invitation. That there was some basis to this last story was, however, substantiated when newspapers on Tuesday morning carried information to the effect that the jobbers and the Industrial Council would not participate.

Confident Cutters Will Remain Solid

However, at the time of writing, the conference called by the impartial chairman had not yet taken place and no official news had reached the office to any other effect. The members reading these lines will do well to turn to the first pages of this issue for later developments.

At this moment there could be nothing else but a vigorous continuation of the strike. "You have struck for thirteen weeks," Dubinsky said by way of emphasis, "and it goes without saying that if necessary you will continue with the same spirit and energy as heretofore. As to the terms of the settlement, I am certain that you have confidence in those leading this great fight."

The change in the matter of the calling of the conference during the twenty-four hours between last Monday and Tuesday, was so swift, from what one could learn, that it is almost impossible to throw any light on what has happened or will happen. Last Monday, when Dubinsky spoke to the members, one could almost venture the opinion that a conference was positive. The following day, however, left the situation status quo.

Whatever the outcome may be, Dubinsky told the men, they would receive a report at their meetings, and if the situation should come to a head, a special meeting would be called, at which a report would be submitted to them for approval.

Meeting Sees Recurrence of Old Tactics

It is a long time since the jumping-jack tactics of the days when internal strife in the union had been indulged in by certain groups at our meetings. An attempt to repeat such tactics was made last Monday night after the report of manager Dubinsky on the situation of the strike was rendered and after he informed the members of the progress made in the arrangements for the jubilee celebration. A certain individual considered this an opportune time to defy the orders of the chairman. After his refusal to take orders, the chairman, is ordered to turn the meeting into a bedlam, declared it adjourned.

The manager's report dealt with the immediate situation in the cloak trade. During the course of his report he informed the members that decided headway was made in regard to the celebration. A concert and mass meeting was arranged for Sunday afternoon, December 12, at the Mecca Plaza. Further details with regard to the charge for the banquet and the distribution of tickets, which are free for the concert, will be given shortly in these columns.

What was interesting and really important was Dubinsky's report on the cloak trade and the writer's report on the activities of the dress department of our office, as well as of the Joint Board.

Cutters Insist on Maintaining Tradition

The writer rendered a detailed report on the activities in the dress trade. It is needless to go into greater detail on this work at the present time than what already had been covered in the past two or three weeks on this page of "Justice" of the progress made in the dress situations.

An interesting phase of the report was the insistence by the cutters to their right for double pay for overtime. Last week, the executive committee of the General Strike Committee made a decision allowing the affiliated locals of the Joint Board, that is, dressmakers and cloakmakers employed in settled shops, to work all day Saturday, September 25th, and to donate the day's pay in support of the cloakmakers' strike.

The question arose as to the rate of pay for cutters for that Saturday. They were informed by the office that they have a right to insist on double pay and that, upon their employer's refusal to pay them at this rate they might refrain from working but were subject to payment of a day's wages, whether or not they worked.

Many cutters upon being refused double time by their employers, decided to donate a day's wages out of their regular weekly salary. Most of the men, however, worked on Saturday and received double pay. In one dress shop a busy employer ordered the cutters to work overtime during the week. Upon learning, however, that the workers would be permitted to work on Saturday, he instructed the cutters not to work overtime but to come in on Saturday. Sensing the scheme, the men refused to come in on Saturday and told the employer they would sooner donate the day's pay for the strike than work on Saturday. A cloak employer who was informed by the cutters that they would not work for single time, called up Dubinsky in an effort to have him force the cutters to come in on Saturday. When Dubinsky informed him that the cutters need not work on Saturday if they so choose, the employer began talking that the "poor strikers" need the money. Dubinsky, however, assured him that he need not worry; the cutters are fully aware of the needs of the strikers and will gladly pay the day's pay.

Tailors And Private Dressmakers Will Strike

The refusal by the Couturiers' Association, the manufacturers' association in the ladies' tailors' and private dressmakers' trade, the workers of which are members of Locals 10 and 38, to grant the union's demands, which include a forty-hour week, a ten per cent increase in wages, and a forty-four hour week guarantee, may result in the calling of a general strike.

Local 10, which takes in all cutters in every branch in the ladies' garment industry, will naturally be involved in this strike too. A number of the tailors and private dressmaking shops employ cutters, and some of these shops are engaged in the wholesale dress business. Some of these shops have cutting departments employing staffs as large as twelve men. One such shop, employing five men, already had settled on the basis of the union's demands. Another firm employing twelve men is now negotiating with the union for a settlement and the probabilities are that this firm will settle without a strike.

A peculiar condition existing in this trade is that certain firms, which originally began their business as purely private tailoring or dressmaking establishments, had the cutting done by tailors. Such cutting as exists in cloak or dress shops was unknown to them. Later, however, these houses, as they branched out, began hiring cutters and did their cutting in the same manner as now prevails in all other dress and cloak shops.

As the situation stands now the probabilities are that most of these shops which have had agreements with the union up to now will settle and whatever strike the union may carry on will be directed against the smaller custom tailoring shops, which abound on Fifth avenue.

Controllers Continue Activity

The controlling began in the dress and cloak shops some weeks ago still continues. According to Manager Dubinsky's report given at the last regular meeting, about 1,000 cloak cutters have returned to work. In the new agreement a provision is made which stipulates that the employer is to place additional cutters at work whenever deemed necessary.

The union still maintains its policy of not allowing overtime without the express consent of the office. Owing to the fact that there are still a number of cloak cutters registered as unemployed, the office continues its right control in order to check any violations with regard to work so that the unemployed cutters may be enabled to secure employment.

As for the dress department, a complete control of all the shops was concluded some time ago. However, there were some shops the employers of which were suspected of doing their own cutting. There were also shops where the cutters had failed to renew their working cards. For this reason one controller has been retained by the office whose task it is to revisit such shops, to compel the owners to comply fully with the terms of the agreement and to force the cutters to live up to all the union's rules.

STRIKE INFORMATION

CUTTERS WILL HOLD REGULAR MASS MEETINGS EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 3 P. M. IN ARLINGTON HALL. The next meeting will take place Wednesday, Oct. 6th.

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 reefer 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.

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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