

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

—Job 37:5

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. 41.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1926

PRICE 3 CENTS

President Sigman In Baltimore This Saturday Night

Mollie Friedman to Speak to Cloak-makers

Another important meeting of Baltimore cloakmakers, the second large gathering in two weeks, will take place this Saturday, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, at 1929 East Baltimore Street, the headquarters of Local 4.

The steady work carried on in the last three months by the General Office in Baltimore to interest the large number of non-union cloakmakers in belonging to an organization, has brought gratifying results. Vice-president Miss Mollie Friedman, who was requested, some time ago to devote her time to working in the Baltimore district, reports that the membership of Local 4 has at least doubled in recent weeks and that the meetings of the organization are being well attended.

It is expected that the next meeting, which will be addressed by President Sigman and Miss Friedman, will attract every cloakmaker in Baltimore. The organization committee in charge of the meeting has advertised it widely in all cloak shops. The cloak season in Baltimore has been unusually good, and in local union circles it is felt that the time is opportune for enrolling the cloakmakers into the organization.

American Fed. of Labor Endorses Cloak Strike

President Green and Matthew Woll Warmly Support Resolution Presented by I. L. G. W. U. Delegates.—Appeal for Aid Unanimously Adopted.—Detroit Gathering Sounds War on "Company Unions"—A. F. of L. Will Press for Shorter Week.—Three Other Resolutions Presented by Ladies' Garment Workers' Delegates.

One of the first resolutions adopted by the 46th convention of the American Federation of Labor, which began its sessions this Monday, October 4, in Detroit, Mich., was put forward by the delegation of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union asking the Executive Council to call on all its affiliated unions for financial assistance in the strike of the 40,000 cloakmakers in New York, now in its fourteenth week.

The resolution was presented by Louis Pinokovsky, Isaac Nagler, Philip Oretsky, Abraham Snyder and Basilio Desafi. It was referred at once to the Committee on Resolutions from which it was reported without delay the following morning to the convention, with a recommendation that it be adopted. President Green and Vice-president Matthew Woll spoke in favor of the resolution urging support to the striking cloakmakers by all labor organizations in the country. Isadore Nagler also made a short talk in favor of the adoption of the resolution. In order to expedite its adoption, the convention voted to suspend the regular order of its business.

President Morris Sigman, the head of the I. L. G. W. U. delegation, was not with his fellow delegates when the A. F. of L. convention opened, as

Citywide Conference Called To Fight Cloak Injunction

Meeting Called For This Friday in Manhattan Lyceum.—Unions and Fraternal Bodies Send Money to Strike Relief Fund.—Joint Board of Amalgamated in Rochester Gives \$5,000.—Capmakers' and Milliners' Union Send First Installment of \$7,000.

Wholesale Arrests and Fines Continue

The executive committee of the General Strike Committee of the New York cloakmakers met on Monday evening, October 4, and voted to call a conference of all labor organizations in the Greater City to consider collective ways and means for combatting the injunction issued by Justice Ingraham of the New York Supreme Court forbidding all picketing of industrial Council shops. The conference is to take place this Friday evening, October 8, in Manhattan Lyceum and every labor body in New York is expected to be represented.

Arrests and Fines Continue

Last Monday, October 4, the police showed again how servile they can be in the interests of the employers, when they swooped down on the cloak strikers in the Garment Center district arresting them by the hundred. Magistrate Silberman in Jefferson

Market Court imposed heavy fines on the strikers, fining each of them from 25 to 50 dollars with the alternative of from five to ten days in jail.

There were no charges of violence presented against the pickets. They were detained and punished merely for the "offense" of peaceful picketing. The number of arrested cloakmakers exceeded 300, and they were nearly all taken early in the morning, shortly after they appeared in the district. The police were there with their wagons ready to haul them off to court. No attention was paid to whether the arrested men were strikers or not. A group of cloakmakers walking along West 36th Street on their way to work in a settled shop was jammed into a police wagon and carted away along with strikers. In addition, the police, in handling the strikers, behaved with exceptional brutality.

Among those arrested were many officers of the union, such as Charles Zimmerman, vice-chairman of the General Strike Committee, and Adolph

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Ladies Tailors On Strike; Fifth Ave. Shops Tied Up

Shorter Work Week, Higher Pay Main Demands

The strike of the ladies' tailors, for several weeks past a subject of speculation in the exclusive tailoring field, took place this Tuesday morning, October 5, after it became evident that all efforts to induce the owners of the Fifth Avenue establishments to grant the demands of their workers were in vain. Involved in this strike are about 1,500 men tailors, and it is expected that within a few days the tailors will be joined by a large number of women workers employed in these shops.

The ladies' tailors belong to Local 38 of the I. L. G. W. U. The old agreement in the trade with the Costumiers' Association, and with individual employers, expired on September 30th. The strike was decided upon as a final step at a meeting of all the workers in the trade on Monday evening, October 4, at Bryant Hall. The strikers meet at the Central Opera House, 67th Street near Third Avenue.

The manager of the Local Don Wigner announced that already a number of firms have applied for settlement. The settlement committee of the strikers is located at the Woodward Hotel, 54th Street and Broadway. Boris Drasin, former secretary of Local 38, is secretary of the committee. The shops are adequately picketed; the local established an information and law bureau at its office, 877-6th Avenue, Telephone Office 8799.

Cloakmakers' Joint Board Appeals Ingraham Order

Allegation of Violence Resented as Unfounded.

Immediately after it had become known last week that Justice Ingraham decided to continue in force the injunction issued two weeks ago by

Justice Charles L. Guy forbidding cloak strikers to picket the shops of members of the Industrial Council, the headquarters of the strikers issued a statement that the Union will take an appeal from Justice Ingraham's order to a higher court.

Speaking for the General Strike Committee, Louis Hyman characterized Justice Ingraham's decision as a "denial of all the fundamental and elementary rights which the law heretofore accorded to organized labor in its struggle for economic betterment."

The Union's statement follows:

"We are deeply disappointed by the decision of Justice Ingraham constituting the preliminary injunction issued by Judge Guy. The injunction is unusually sweeping and drastic. It prohibits all picketing of industrial Council shops, even if such picketing be conducted in a perfectly orderly and law-abiding manner and goes so far as to enjoin breakers. As we see it, the summary court order is a denial of all rights which the law has heretofore accorded to organized labor in its struggles for economic betterment."

Denies Violence Charge

"The charge that our strike has been characterized by systematic acts of violence is entirely unfounded."

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Reading Trade Unionists Fight New York Cloak Scab Shop

President of Reading Trades Council Arrested on Picket Lines.—Lorraine Cloak Co., New York Owned, Fails to Obtain Injunction Against Picketing

The efforts of S. Goldberg & Co., a New York cloak jobbing firm of 353 W. 36th Street, to open up a shop in Reading, Pa., to manufacture garments for the New York strike-bound market met with a serious snag when Reading trade unionists volunteered to help a group of striking employees of the Goldberg firm in New York City to call a strike in the Reading shop.

The Goldberg firm's shop in Reading began operations recently in that city under the name of the Lorraine Company. Wages in the shop ranged from twelve dollars a week up to about half the New York scale for a few of the higher skilled workers, while the hours were fixed at 52 and a half per week. When the Out-of-Town

Committee of the New York strikers discovered the presence of the same Goldberg shop in Reading it at once forwarded a request to the Penna. State Federation of Labor to enlist in its behalf the cooperation of the central labor body in Reading to stop the Lorraine plant from doing scab work for New York. In true trade union spirit, the Federated Trades Council of Reading, with Brother J. Henry Stump, its president, at the head, at the suggestion of President James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor and a resident of Reading, took charge of the situation and with the aid of a group of New York strikers of the Goldberg firm called a strike in

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Citywide Conference Called To Combat Cloak Injunction

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Schock, manager of the designers' local; Samuel Zeldin, manager of the Brownsville district, and Jerry Goldstein of the Cutlers' Union. These officers were fined \$40 each, but they refused to pay the fine and elected to go to jail for 10 days. The Union's

TO ALL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS OF GREATER NEW YORK!

It is fourteen weeks now since 35,000 Cloakmakers are conducting a brave struggle against the cloak manufacturers and jobbers. In this struggle the police have distinguished themselves by unheard-of brutality and the courts by their severe sentences against the strikers. The police and judges of the city have made common cause with the bosses in the cloak industry to break our ranks and destroy our Union.

The injunction issued against the Cloakmakers' Union is the most outrageous and daring attack that has been made by organized capital against any labor organization in New York State. Should their efforts be successful, it would mean the beginning of a crusade against the entire labor movement. The appetites of the capitalists will not stop with the cloakmakers but will reach other unions.

Fellow workers, we are firmly convinced that you are with us in this struggle. We know that it is in the interest of all workers to help the cloakmakers in their bitter fight against the injunction; to put an end to the brutality of the police and judges; to help raise the necessary financial aid with which to continue the struggle.

The cloakmakers and all other workers of the Ladies' Garment Workers' industry have always responded generously to the call for aid from all other organizations. We have always been amongst the first both in word and deed and have shared our very last with workers who called for aid.

We therefore now call on you, labor organizations, "Help us win this great struggle against the combined forces of capital, which are challenging the very life of our organization. Help us defeat the combined forces of the bosses, police and courts. Let us join hands to deliver the death blow to the injunction menace!"

To get this aid in an organized manner, the General Strike Committee of the Cloakmakers' Union is issuing this call for a conference of all labor unions for this coming Friday, October 8th, at 7 P. M., at International Auditorium, 3 West 16th Street. Should there be no meeting of your local before the date of the conference, your organization can be represented through its officials. Every organization is to send three delegates.

This conference is of utmost importance to the Labor Movement of New York. SPARE NO EFFORTS IN SENDING YOUR DELEGATES!

Fraternally,

GENERAL STRIKE COMMITTEE,

Joint Board Cloak and Dress Makers' Union,

L. HYMAN,

Chairman.

PRES. SIGMAN AND HALPERIN FREED AFTER TRIAL

Last Friday, October 1, took place the hearing on the case of President Morris Sigman and Vice-president Jacob Halperin, who were arrested together with 30 other union members two weeks ago on the picket lines in the cloak district. The case came up before Magistrate Harry A. Gordon, who asked the leaders of the Union a number of questions concerning the conduct of the strike. They were finally released, together with all the other pickets.

Their discharge hinged on the fact that the arresting officer was able to identify one of two men among those arrested who had not committed a breach of the peace.

During the course of the examination of the arresting officer, Magistrate Gordon, at the officer's mention that there is an injunction prohibiting the Union from picketing, took occasion to point out that "on some occasion under the injunction should not be brought in a magistrate's court."

DAILY FORWARD VOTES \$15,000 FOR THE STRIKERS

Last Thursday night, the Forward Association, publishers of the "Jewish Daily Forward," considered the appeal for aid received by it from the Cloakmakers' General Strike Committee. The Forward Association decided not only to support the strike, as heretofore, in the columns of the "Forward" but to give the strikers a substantial sum of money for relief. A sum of \$15,000 was unanimously voted.

Workmen's Circle and United Hebrew Trades Issue Call for Aid to Cloak Workers

That the striking cloakmakers are

attorneys at once appealed against Magistrate Silbermann's decision and applied for a habeas corpus order to free the detained officers.

The call issued by the General Strike Committee, which is signed by Louis Hyman, chairman, reads as follows:

cloak workers. The Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union is calling a special meeting to consider the question of aid to the strikers, and, in addition, arranged to give the Cloakmakers' Joint Board a new loan of \$25,000, which, together with a former loan of \$15,000, makes up a sum of \$40,000 loaned by the leather goods' workers to their comrades in the cloak industry during this fight.

The Amalgamated Joint Board in Rochester voted two days ago to give \$5,000 to the cloak strikers. This generous gift will be specially appreciated by the New York cloakmakers, as it comes from a group of workers composed of various nationalities, a great many of them women, and it speaks highly for the splendid spirit of labor solidarity which animates these Rochester workers.

The Philadelphia cloak and dress organizations sent during last week \$5,000 and a similar sum was received from the Boston I. L. G. W. U. Joint Board. A number of Workmen's Circle branches are sending in donations, each according to its ability.

Reading Trade Unionists Help New York Cloak Strikers Fight Strikebreaking Shop

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the Lorraine shop on September 30.

Pickets Arrested and Released;
Injunction Attempt Fails

The first effort to picket the shop resulted in the arrest of four New York strikers and four Reading trade unionists, including President Stump of the Council who appeared with the strikers on the picket line. The manager of the Lorraine shop, as his testimony in court showed, even went as far as to capture two New York pickets several blocks away from the plant and with the aid of a private "policeman" hauled the men off to police headquarters where he had them fined for disorderly conduct. President Stump and the other pickets had meanwhile also been convicted of "disorderly conduct" by a regular old-fashioned Pennsylvania-Dutch alderman. The Mayor of Reading, who polls about the same number of votes in an honest election that Stump does as an "candidate of the Reading workers on the Socialist ticket, later in the day dismissed these charges and, in great haste, also remitted the fines.

The Lorraine Company, having for the time found out that the Mayor would not play their game, rushed in to a local court and obtained a temporary

The returns from the day's work contributed by the New York cloakmakers in the settled shops and dressmakers on Saturday, September 25, towards the relief fund of the strikers, have already reached the sum of \$60,000 and are expected to come up to more than \$100,000 after all collections are in.

The United Hebrew Trades of New York, the central body of all Jewish unions in the Greater City, issued early this week a special appeal to all organizations affiliated with it for financial support to the cloak strikers. The appeal is signed by a committee consisting of Joseph Goldstone, Michael Brown, Harry Wadman, Abraham Soloviet, Morris Wolpert, Joseph Schwartz, A. Greenwald and Max Feinstein.

The Workmen's Circle National Office also sent out an appeal to all its branches, over 600 in number, to give generous support to the cloak strikers, and is now organizing a conference of its branches in New York City to organize a systematic collection of funds for them.

provisional injunction on the same afternoon, September 30, preventing picketing and naming the eight persons arrested that morning, James H. Maurer, thereupon, wired the attorney of the Civil Liberties Union in Philadelphia, David Wallestein, to come to Reading to defend the case for the strikers. The result was a sweeping victory for the local trade unionists and for the cloak workers. The temporary injunction was dismissed the next day, Friday, October 1st, by Judge John B. Stevens, and picketing of the Lorraine plant was resumed at once.

The arrest of the pickets and the attempt to break the strike by an injunction has succeeded in lining up the cooperation of nearly every trade union in Reading for the Goldberg-Lorraine strikers, with the result that the Lorraine shop is now pretty effectively crippled. Organized labor in Reading, which had almost given up the hope of ever being able to win any group of women workers into their ranks, has now taken heart again. A mass meeting had been called by the Federal Council for this Friday afternoon, October 8, to gain public support for the striking cloak workers, and to begin a real campaign to bring women in all trades in this district into the ranks of organized labor.

Union Will Appeal Ingraham Order

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There has hardly been a single instance of lawlessness committed by our members on the picket line. From the first day of the strike, our employers have made it a daily practice to cause arrests of hundreds of peaceful pickets and even disinterested bystanders, on the vague charge of disorderly conduct. These men have often been discharged by police magistrates who have found no ground for their arrests; in other cases fines have been imposed on them wholly and indiscriminately. It was on these unjustifiable arrests, wantonly and deliberately caused by the employers themselves, that the charge of violence is mainly founded.

Will Appeal

"The extraordinary injunction against our union will serve to arouse organized labor everywhere to the critical and dangerous situation in which it is being placed by the over-extended

ing use of injunctions in labor disputes.

"As far as the striking cloakmakers are concerned, their vital differences with their employers cannot and will not be settled by a court order. They will continue their struggle for an opportunity to work and to live, with greater faith in their cause and greater determination to win than ever.

"Council for the union has been instructed to take an immediate appeal from the order of Justice Ingraham."

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A. F. of L. Detroit Convention Endorses Cloakmaker Strike

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RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED BY I. L. G. W. U. DELEGATES

The resolution calling for aid to the striking cloakmakers of New York introduced at the Detroit conventions reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, practically 40,000 organized cloakmakers in the City of New York, under the jurisdiction of the I. L. G. W. U., have been on strike for the past 14 weeks to prevent a lowering of standards of life and work secured through many years of organized effort and sacrifice and to save the industry itself from becoming demoralized and leading the workers back to sweat-shop conditions such as existed before the firm establishment of the Cloakmakers' Union, and

"WHEREAS, the employers in the cloakmaking industry have been and are resorting to every available and conceivable method of warfare, including the injunction process, in their attempt to resist the rightful and justified demands of the organized cloakmakers, and

"WHEREAS, the striking cloakmakers have been and are conducting their just struggle of self-defense loyally and courageously in the face of great suffering and privation, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, that the American Federation of Labor extend its full support to the striking cloakmakers of New York City, authorize the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to call immediately on all affiliated unions for financial assistance, urging them to respond speedily and generously so as to assure complete victory to the striking cloakmakers in their present struggle and contest."

The other three resolutions presented by the delegates of our international deal with the subjects of military training, immigration, and the organization of the unorganized. The resolutions read:

Military Training
"WHEREAS the Citizens' Military Training Camps are an institution

supported by open-shop employers and wealthy capitalists seeking to impose military training on young workers by the use of the false slogan 'month's vacation with pay'; be it

"RESOLVED that the American Federation of Labor inaugurate a campaign against the propaganda of the Citizens' Military Training Camps, and substitute for their slogan the slogan of 'Down with war'; and be it further

"RESOLVED that the convention of the American Federation of Labor express its stand against the militarization of our youth in the colleges of the country, and its full sympathy with the present movement among the college students of the country against military discipline and training."

Immigration

"WHEREAS the workers of most countries of Europe are in dire straits as a result of the world war and subsequent economic derangement; and

"WHEREAS the workers of the world must help each other in their struggles for human standards of existence; and

"WHEREAS the doors of America have been closed to our suffering European fellow-workers through the passage of harsh restrictive laws; be it

"RESOLVED that the American Federation of Labor express itself in favor of the lifting or modification of this ban on immigration, and demand that the doors of America be opened to the oppressed and persecuted workers of Europe."

Organization of the Unorganized

"WHEREAS a considerable portion of the workers in the large and small industrial centers of the United States remain unorganized and thus constitute a menace to the standards won for themselves by the organized workers; be it

"RESOLVED that the Executive Committee and the President of the American Federation of Labor encour-

age joint organizing efforts on the part of the various unions in a given district, with the aid of the central labor body in that district, to reach the large body of unorganized workers through joint campaigns."

President Green Trains Guns on 'Company Unions' in Opening Speech

In his opening address, President William Green of the A. F. of L. spoke of the Detroit employers who were alarmed by the presence of the convention in that city, the largest "open shop" center in the country. He announced that the American Federation of Labor would continue in its attempts to unionize Detroit as well as every other city and State in the

land. The challenge to the Detroit manufacturers was cheered enthusiastically by the delegates as President Green declared:

"The labor movement is here; it will ever remain; its destruction is inconceivable. It has proved by conflict and contest its right to be recognized as part of the institutional life of our great land."

The fraternal delegates from Great Britain, Canada and Mexico were introduced and spoke on the first day of the convention. They were Fred Ramsey and George Hicks of the British Trades Union Congress, Richard Lynch of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, and Fichard Trevino, Secretary of the Mexican Confederation of Labor.

SUBJECTS TREATED IN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S ANNUAL REPORT

Among the subjects treated in the Executive Council's annual report were company unions, wages, employee stock ownership, banking and insurance, cooperation between unions and management, Citizens' Military Training Camps, the Workers' Education Bureau, child labor, radio broadcasting, international relations, labor's non-partisan political policy.

The average and paid-up membership for the last year, according to Secretary Frank Morrison, was 2,813,910 as compared with 2,877,910 in 1925. The decrease is accounted for by the suspension of the fullway Mail Clerk's Union and the loss in membership of railway unions.

Secretary Morrison further reported that because of strikes or unemployment there were at least 500,000 members for whom per capita tax was not paid to the Federation. Adding this number to the 2,813,910 gives a grand total of 3,313,910 members. The war-time peak membership was 4,078,748 in 1920.

"Hands Off" Policy Toward Mexico
The report enunciated a "hands-off" policy with regard to the dispute between the Mexican Government and the Catholic Church, declaring the principle of tolerance was firmly embedded in trade union practices.

"Without tolerance, the individual is denied his right to decide his religious affiliations," the report stated. "For these various reasons the A. F. of L. has not interfered in the difficult situation that developed in Mexico

over religious policies.

"We believe that the Mexican labor movement should exercise unrestricted authority to make decisions for Mexican labor and to adopt policies to be pursued in their labor problems."

Referring to the renewed invitation to affiliate with the International Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam, the report said:

"We trust that eventually a mutually satisfactory basis for reaffirmation will be developed. The Amsterdam International has been standing splendidly in defense of trade union principles against all appeals to compromise with Communist groups. The good-will and support of American labor are with the organization in this position."

The establishment of labor banks was approved and a warning against the introduction of speculative interests in the labor banking field was extended. It was said that the thirty labor banks in existence in the United States now have resources of nearly \$110,000,000.

Progress in the organization of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, headed by Matthew Woll, was noted, as well as the progress made by the insurance enterprises of the Electrical Workers' International Union, the Union Cooperative Life Insurance Company.

The Executive Council discussed child labor and proposed minimum standards in child labor laws.

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White Goods Girl Pickets Freed In Court

Organization Drive in Trade Goes On.

A decided victory for the White Goods Workers' Union, and a setback to the Standard Underwear Company of No. 151 West 30th Street was given in the courts last week. This is a firm which locked-out its workers over five months ago. Local 62, the White Goods Workers' Union, has been making a brave and determined fight against this lockout. It has had a daily picket committee of workers from the shop, aided by committees from other union shops. Two of the workers in the shop—Kate Feingold, who worked in the shop for more than six years, and Mrs. Fannie Brenner, who was employed there for more than fourteen years, were arrested on trumped-

up charges of disorderly conduct. The cases were brought before Magistrate Gordon in the Jefferson Market Court last Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 25 and 30. The charges were dismissed by Magistrate Gordon.

The Union is continuing the organization drive recently begun in the non-union shops. A meeting of the organization committee has been called for Thursday, October 13, immediately after work, in Beethoven Hall, 219 East 5th Street. It is expected that over a hundred members of the committee will attend this meeting to discuss plans for bringing the non-union workers into the folds of the organization.

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 2148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President

A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

MAX D. DANISH, Editor

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EDITORIALS

THE INJUNCTION ON APPEAL

The decision of the leaders of Cloakmakers' Union to appeal immediately from the order of Justice Ingraham continuing the preliminary injunction issued by Justice Guy which prohibits all picketing of Industrial Council shops, should meet with prompt approval not only among the strikers directly interested in the current conflict but from every person in the labor movement, and outside of it, who is concerned with its future growth and normal development.

Not because we are, to any degree, fearful of the effect of this injunction on this strike. In point of fact, this "ukase" to continue the injunction, affecting a rather limited number of shops on strike, was received by the strikers themselves, and their hundreds of thousands of friends and sympathizers all over the city, with considerable equanimity. After more than three months of striking, the cloakmakers are in no mood to become wrought up or unduly excited over an injunction. They know quite well, by this time, that the few deserters or scabs that may be found in some Industrial Council shops would stay on their dirty job anyway, and that the overwhelming mass of the strikers would not be influenced to follow the ugly example of the blackleggs, injunction or no injunction.

As to the "moral" effect of the injunction on the course of the cloakmakers' struggle, the bombshell effect which some of the more adventurous spirits among the leaders of the Industrial Council had hoped this restraining order would produce in the camp of the strikers, its sum total, by common agreement today, is nil. Not only has it not affected the morale of the strikers but it has hardened their will and has strengthened every weak spot in their armor. More than anything else that occurred in this strike, it has opened their eyes to the fact that they are confronted in this battle by an enemy who will stop before nothing, no matter how mean and contemptible, in order to defeat their legitimate aspirations for economic betterment.

But there is another aspect to this injunction, menacing in its portent and possibilities, which impels the leadership of our Union not to leave it rest in its present status. There had been, no doubt, labor injunctions in the past which had a greater and more destructive effect on the industrial disputes around which they centered. But we doubt if ever a strike injunction issued by any court at the behest of strike-bound employers was more blindly drastic and sweeping as the Ingraham restraining writ.

This injunction, it must be remembered, prohibits not only "disorderly" picketing but it actually bans all picketing, even if such picketing is conducted in a perfectly orderly and law-abiding manner. It goes, moreover, as far as enjoining peaceful appeals to would-be strikebreakers even when such appeals are made outside the picket lines. In a word, this injunction, in prohibiting to the strikers every legitimate and peaceful method of approach and communication with persons who are likely to take their places in the shops, is practically prohibiting the strike. It is, in its essence, therefore a denial of all the fundamental and elementary rights which the law has heretofore accorded to organized workers in their struggles for higher standards of work and living.

It is a challenge to the labor movement in general, and to our Union in particular, which must not go unheeded. It is not true that the cloak strike has been characterized by systematic acts of violence, as the leaders of the Industrial Council alleged in their affidavits before the court. There has hardly been a single instance of lawlessness committed by the strikers on the picket lines. From the first day of the strike, the cloak employers have made it a daily practice to cause arrests of hundreds of peaceful pickets and even disinterested bystanders, on the vague charge of "disorderly conduct." These men and women have often been discharged by police magistrates, who found no ground for their arrests; in other cases fines have been imposed on them wholesale and indiscriminately. It was on these unjustifiable arrests, wantonly and deliberately caused by the employers themselves, that the charge of violence, swallowed in toto by the court, is mainly founded.

It is to determine, once for all, whether the trade unionists in New York have a right to strike, and, incidentally with striking, to carry on peaceful picketing, that our Union has taken the appeal from the Ingraham injunction to a higher court. We shall not rest contented until the great issue involved in this appeal is

finally determined, even if it has to be taken to the highest court in the land.

As far as the striking cloakmakers are concerned, their vital differences with their employers cannot and will not be settled by a court order. They, as the leaders of the Union had stated right after the news of the confirmation of the injunction had become known, "will continue their struggle for an opportunity to work and live, with greater faith in their cause and greater determination to win than ever."

THE DETROIT CONVENTION OF THE A. F. OF L.

The cardinal question before the 46th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which begins its sessions this week in Detroit, remains—How to organize the millions of unorganized workers in the country eligible to membership in trade unions. This year, the problem of increasing the numerical strength of the Federation is, perhaps, still more accentuated by the fact that in the past twelve months it has lost some sixty-odd thousand members, in itself an event not of alarming dimensions but sufficiently important to stir the leaders of the great trade union organization of America to increased activity.

The continued slump in membership of the trade unions in the United States since 1920, on the one hand, and the steady growth of the "company union," the so-called employee representation plan, the "American plan," and the various other concoctions and schemes engineered by single manufacturers and by associations of employers to thwart the development of the legitimate unions in their industries, on the other, is fast assuming threatening proportions for the American labor movement. The question of organizing the millions of non-union workers, a few years ago a question of academic interest only at A. F. of L. conventions, has now become a problem of paramount importance. And this changed state of mind, the realization of the seriousness of this situation, finds expression in the unequivocal declaration sounded by the leaders of the Federation this week at Detroit that "the United States cannot remain half trade union and half company union."

What a hindrance the "company union" and its various offshoots have been in the past year alone is best illustrated by the protracted strike in the Passaic textile mills, where the company unions are held as the sole barriers to the recognition of the United Textile Workers by the mill owners, the stubborn refusal of the Pennsylvania Railway to deal with the bona fide union of its shop men, and the formation of company unions in the metal trades which are undermining the existing labor organizations in that industry.

The offensive of the Federation against the "company union" as part of the general campaign to organize the great masses of the unorganized, will, nevertheless, begin making real headway only after the various big internationals affiliated to it, have realized that it is part of their daily business and concern to help in this task. Plainly, it is not enough to pass declarations at conventions or to instruct an executive body to carry out a big plan, to ensure its achievement. The printers, the miners, the bricklayers, the plasterers, the plumbers, the teamsters and the other workers who make up the Federation should be willing to carry the burden of the great organizing and educational drive that is to be conducted as a counter-campaign to the "company union" movement and for the enrollment of the non-union wage-earners into the unions, if this drive is not to remain a mere expression of good intentions on paper. It is a campaign which requires large funds, and this money can come from no other source than the Federation unions themselves.

The second outstanding question, among a multitude of others, before the delegates at the Detroit convention is the question of a shorter day in industry, the issue of a five-day plan.

In discussing the movement for the shorter day in industry, President William Green of the Federation of Labor, on the eve of the Detroit convention, among other things, said:

"Our conception of the policy of the American Federation of Labor is to make it sufficiently elastic to meet the developments of industry. That is especially true as applied to wages and hours."

"The pronouncement of our aims in Atlantic City last year was along our traditional line of policy. The policy of Henry Ford of establishing the five-day week is the direct consequence of the foresight shown by American labor."

"This policy has established the shorter work week in some industries already. The printing trades have the forty-hour week for night workers and it has been instituted in some of the garment trades. The garment strikers in New York made a demand for the forty-hour week."

"Labor will not sacrifice wages to get the shorter work week. We think several industries are ready for the shorter week. These are the mining industry, the building industry and the automobile industry. The productivity per worker is so great in the automobile industry that the per capita output has increased from 25 to 50 per cent."

To this we may only add that in the highly seasonal garment industry, the shorter work-day, besides the increased productivity per worker which fully justifies its introduction, is drastically demanded by the woefully short work periods. The shorter week in the highly profitable, from the employers' viewpoint, garment trades would serve the added purpose of expanding the work seasons to more normal periods and assuring minimum living earnings for the workers.

On the whole, we do not expect the Detroit convention to turn out to be a spectacular affair, but we anticipate that it will

Basic Industries in America

XVII. The Anthracite Industry

Anthracite, or hard coal, has properties which make it one of the most convenient fuels for home heating and cooking, and it is used chiefly for this purpose. Only the smallest sizes are not in general demand by householders, and these are sold for steam-making to industries and utilities. Anthracite steam coal is thus a competitor with soft coal, is essentially a by-product, since its production always accompanies the production of the larger sizes, and sells for much lower prices than the domestic sizes. The latter, however, have no important competitors, though both oil and coke are being used for heating in increasing quantities.

This valuable raw material lies in a few limited deposits in northeastern Pennsylvania; it is not scattered over the country as are bituminous coal and oil. Thus the industry is geographically concentrated in a way that makes easier its control by both capital and labor.

Capital has achieved the concentration of control which the geographical situation facilitates. Unlike the bituminous industry, the anthracite is for the most part in the hands of a few large producers. There are hardly more than 175 operating companies in all, and of these, 13 produce more than 75 per cent of the output. These 13 companies, in turn, are so affiliated among themselves that the ownership comes down to six or seven concerns, close to the several railroads which tap the territory. These six or seven act substantially as a unit in regard to important matters, such as prices and labor policy. We thus have the spectacle of a limited and valuable natural resource being virtually monopolized by an interlocking group of large concerns, which need not fear competition either actual or potential—except from other sources of fuel. These concerns, too, have substantially the same owners as the railroads which profit from the transportation of anthracite. They also are closely connected with many of the wholesale agencies which market the coal in the various localities.

It should be noted that much of the coal in the ground is owned by others than the actual operators, and a royalty to the coal-owners is added to the costs of the mining operations.

In view of this monopoly, it is interesting to see that the production of anthracite has been restricted so that there has been no average growth in output for the past ten years or more. At the same time large deposits are being held in reserve for possible future use, and the public is being charged, in the prices for the coal it buys today, for a return on the investment in fields that are being held out of use.

The results of restricted production are of course not entirely bad. This can be seen by a look at the highly competitive and unrestricted bituminous industry, which is in a chaotic condition of inefficiency, unemploy-

ment and low labor standards. The anthracite industry, on the contrary, offers fairly steady employment to its workers, a fairly steady output—except when it is interrupted by strikes or lockouts—and fairly steady prices. Stabilization in itself is a good thing—the only question is how far the restriction should go and who should profit by it.

In the case of anthracite, capital has profited immensely at the expense of labor and the public. Prices have risen more than the general average of prices, and so have profits. The capitalization of the companies has grown apace. We are used to seeing large industrial profits plowed back into capital, but in that case the policy is usually justified, in part at least, by the enlargement of plants and the growth of output. The significant point with anthracite is, that although the companies have been growing much richer and place a much higher valuation on their properties, those properties are little, if any, larger than before and do not produce any more coal.

One important feature to remember, since it affects every attempt to raise anthracite wages or lower anthracite prices, is that some companies have much lower costs and much larger profits than do others. If we raised wages and lowered prices as much as possible in the more profitable concerns, you would put some of the less profitable out of business and thus further restrict production. This is the reason behind various proposals

Labor The World Over

Workers vs. Wall Street in Ecuador

IN the Socialist weekly "El Faro," published in Guayaquil (Ecuador) there has appeared a lengthy manifesto issued by the Labor Union of the Guayas region, the "Confederación Obrera del Guayas," addressed to the workers in general, and describing in striking language the evil influence exerted in socio-political affairs by the big banks. But capital in Ecuador is completely in the hands of the Wall Street financial magnates. By means of a policy of systematic inflation the banks have been able to force successive governments in Ecuador to accept larger and larger credits, in respect of which they have been able to obtain for themselves the most valuable concessions.

The latest government has, however, adopted restrictive measures, which have resulted in the stopping of payment by various banks and therewith the failure of a considerable number of businesses. The consequent disturbance to commercial life is at present very great, and bankruptcies occur daily. The Labor union points out that this disturbance is a passing phase in the rehabilitation of normal conditions, and calls on the workers to face coming events with firmness and confidence.

It is further stated in the manifesto that the socialist representatives in the Guayaquil Town Council have demanded the appointment of a subcommittee to keep watch over price fluctuations.

French Teachers as Trade Unionists

AT the time of the post-war reconstruction of the French trade unions, a large number of the elementary teachers placed themselves on the side of the organized workers. In the year 1921 the National Union of Teachers affiliated with the Federation of Employees in the Public Services. The Teacher Congress of 1925 resolved that so far as possible every member of the Union of Teachers should, before the date of the 1925 Congress, be in possession of a card of membership of the French National Trade Union Centre (C. G. T.).

Thanks to the tremendous propaganda efforts of the National Committee, which, without disturbing existing relations, did everything possible towards arousing the sense of class-consciousness and appreciation of working-class organization among teachers, complete success can be recorded. Out of the 90 Departmental Sections, (including colonial sections) there is only one which does not report a total number of membership cards of the C. G. T. equivalent to its membership strength. In addition, 456 cards were bought by the sections in Morocco, 300 by the branches in Martinique and 20 in Indo-China. The total number of cards passed was 64,050.

The teachers' union thus includes the majority of the elementary teachers in France, and is in a position to represent them in negotiations with the education authorities. In a large number of Departments the teachers' unions cooperate with the trades councils.

The German Unions During 1925

THE German National Centre (A. D. G. B.) can record an increase of membership for 1925 in comparison with that of the previous year, (4,182,511 as against 4,023,867) The number of affiliated unions has been decreased through amalgamation from 41 to 40. The highest point was reached in respect of membership, in September, the figure being 4,213,345. Increasing unemployment prevented any further upward movement. The financial position of the unions has generally speaking made gratifying improvement. The rate of contribution has been considerably increased and there has been a corresponding increase of income.

The total income amounted to 147,526,701 marks, as against 97,657,600 in the previous year. Total expenditure was 125,574,093 marks. Benefits accorded for 33,042,727 marks, wage-movements, strikes and lockouts for 29,656,940 marks, trade union journals and education 5,968,770 marks, and propaganda, conferences, etc., accounted for 21,723,250 marks. Expenditure on benefits has increased by 22,698,116 marks and on wage-movements, etc., by 12,971,924 marks as compared with the previous year.

Owing to the improved financial situation the percentage of total expenditure accounted for by benefits has become more favorable, while on the other hand expenses of administration have been correspondingly diminished. For every 100 marks spent, benefits accounted for 26.26 marks as against 14.88 marks in the year before. Unemployment benefits amounted to 13,814,291 marks sickness benefit amounted to 14,210,286 marks, benefits to 1,084,564 marks, and death benefits to 1,127,188 marks.

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.

FOR WHICH WE OFFER THANKS



that have been made for reorganization of the industry. The United States Coal Commission, which recommended federal regulation for the industry, suggested that a system of taxation be adopted to get at the excess profits. Others have proposed

actual pooling of costs and profits under a single governmentally owned corporation. Without some such measure neither the public nor labor can benefit to the fullest extent from any possible control of prices or wages.

There are between 150,000 and 175,000 employees in and around the mines—the figure varies from year to year. Most of them are solidly organized in the three anthracite districts of the United Mine Workers of America. The struggle of the anthracite miners for the right to organize and for better conditions has been long and bitter, but it has been in large measure successful and has greatly improved the standards of the workers. There remains, however, many difficult problems to solve before the industry will operate at its highest efficiency either for the workers or the consuming public.

concentrate on a number of highly important constructive policies.

With several jurisdictional troubles out of the way, owing to the tireless efforts of President Green during the past year, the convention should spend as little time as possible on this always rancorous and vexing subject. The creation of a practical and well-financed national movement to combat the danger of "company unionism" and to enroll the masses of the unorganized into the unions of the Federation should start the American labor movement well on the way towards acquiring a new record of humeral and spiritual strength. The movement for a shorter workday, especially in the highly standardized or seasonal trades, should also receive the unequivocal support not only of the entire working class in America but of every humanitarian group which regards the physical and mental well-being of the workers above dollars and cents.



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 installments, on this page of "Justice".

(Continued)

General Time Schedule

Our school year at the Workers' University consists of about 24 weeks, November 13-April 17.

The activities of the Extension Division are continued over a longer period.

Classes meet evenings, Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings.

Students can obtain a time schedule at the office of the Educational Department.

Opening Exercises

The annual opening exercises of the educational activities of the I. L. G. W. U. will be held in Washington Irving High School, Saturday evening, November 13, 1926.

Union Primer

Our Educational Department has prepared a primer to acquaint our members with the increasingly complex and varied activities of our International Union and with their rights and duties as members of a trade union organization.

Course No. 1. The Place of Workers in History—A. J. Maste.

One of the leaders of the British workers' education movement remarked some time ago, "History should be the backbone of the courses in all workers' colleges." This would suggest that some workers at least have found a means to read the record of the past, and make it useful in their life and struggles today. Such will be the aim of this course: to survey the past and present life of human beings, especially workers, in our own land and on the other side of the earth, and to see how from it we of today may gain a richer life and more intelligent methods for waging our struggle to attain the goal of all history—the emancipation of the workers.

Course No. 2. History of the I. L. G. W. U.—H. J. Carman.

This course, based on Dr. Levine's "Women's Garment Workers" after briefly contrasting industrial America of 1860 with that of today, will stress the outstanding features of the history of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The major topics of the four lessons of the course will be: The background and the beginning of the American Garment Industry; "Darkness and Revolt"; "The Promise of Peace and Progress"; Recent changes and the problem ahead. Course No. 3. Social Factors in American History—H. J. Carman.

Emphasis in these lectures will be placed on the leading social factors which have in large measure helped to shape our present day civilization. The topics for discussion will include the influence of the frontier, the widespread application of the machine, humanitarianism, immigration and nationalism, and the beginnings of social control.

Course No. 4. Current Labor Problems.

This course will treat of recent developments in such vital problems as Labor Control, Shop Economics, Unemployment Insurance, Union Cooper-

ative Life Insurance, Women in Industry, Labor Banks, The Cooperative Movement, Company Unions, Government Intervention in Industrial Disputes, Labor Press, Workers' Education, Labor and the Law, Compensation, Labor and Publicity, Waste in Industry, Giant Power, Methods of Trade Union Organization and other subjects of equal interest and importance to the labor movement. Special attention will be given to the development and problems of the Women's Garment Industry.

These problems will be discussed by Leroy E. Bowman, Robert Bruer, Stuart Chase, Evans Clark, Paula M. Cohn, Thomas J. Curtin, Julius Hochman, Sylvia Kopold, Spencer Miller, Jr., David J. Saposs, Ben Steikman, Morris Sigman, J. P. Warbasse, Theresa Wolfson, and others.

Course No. 5. Trade Union Policies and Tactics—David J. Saposs.

The active trade unionist is inevitably preoccupied with the pressing problems of his own organization so that he has little opportunity to keep abreast of developments in the labor world. This course is intended to be a stock taking process and will deal with the current developments in thought and practice of trade union policies and tactics.

Course No. 6. Economic Problems of the Working Woman—Theresa Wolfson.

In the organized labor movement the question of women in industry, as a special problem, has often been raised. Two points of view are often expressed. One claims that the interests of men and women workers are identical. The other accepts the fact that women workers are a more or less temporary factor, and therefore, should not be considered. Both these attitudes have seriously handicapped the work of organizing women workers.

A discussion of these problems in the light of experience, as they affect the position of women in industry and in trade unions, will do much toward clarifying a number of issues much belogged by old social and economic prejudices.

Course No. 7. Labor Situation in Basic Industries.

An attempt will be made to analyze

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 156th Street.

Lower Bronx, P. S. 42, 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.

By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN
Instructor in Economics, Brookwood

XI. The Need of Control

It ought to be apparent that if the whole problem of the production and distribution of goods continues to be left to chance, to be carried on haphazardly according to the whims of a host of unconnected and irresponsible business groups, progress toward an effective administration of economic affairs will be slow and bungling. There must be more system, more control.

This fact is realized by those that hold the key position in the business world—the financiers. They would be quite willing to assume responsibility for heading up the whole of economic life under the jurisdiction of a money trust, control to be exercised through the granting or withholding of credit and ultimately through the interlocking in the hands of the financiers

themselves of all the strategic direct- oracles, so that the business world could move as a unit and operate according to system.

There is considerable merit in such a scheme. Only persons with a large familiarity with the broad relations and general workings of production and distribution the world over can be in a position to control effectively the scope and direction of new investment and of the operation of the system as a whole. If no better plan for general control can be devised, then we shall have to let the bankers more or less on the inside in order to know at least a little of what is going on, though they can not expect to have any considerable influence. It is hardly likely, however, that the workers will be permanently content to have things run by financiers over whom no one can have any real control. Sooner or later we shall have to look elsewhere for an effective administration of the economic system.

New Educational Season Will Be Celebrated Friday, November 19

Concert, Speeches, Dancing at Opening.

The Educational Department is making arrangements to celebrate the opening of the educational season on Friday evening, November 19, in the spacious auditorium of Washington Irving High School, 16th St. and Irving Place. A concert will be given in which prominent artists will participate. Members of the faculty will make short addresses, and there will be social dancing in the Gymnasium after the concert.

The 36-page bulletin announcing the educational activities of the Department will be distributed. Members of

the Students' Council will act as the reception committee. Everything will be done, as always, to create a family spirit in the hall.

Admission will be by tickets only, which will be distributed free among our local unions, and to all students.

Please take note that this celebration will be Friday, November 19, not Saturday, November 13, as previously announced. The classes, however, will commence on Saturday, November 13, at 1:15 P. M. in room 520 of Washington Irving High School.

Detailed program will be announced later.

the industrial maladjustment in the four most abused industries in present-day America—Steel, Coal, Meat, and the long struggles for liberation on the part of Labor, its failures and successes and some of the reasons for both.

Course No. 8. The Industrial Development of Modern Society—Arthur W. Calhoun.

A study of the development of industrial life in the United States and Europe. Particular attention will be

paid to the relation between the changing processes of production and our industrial organization, and the effect of these relations on the life of workers and on the development of the Labor Movement in America and Europe.

Course No. 9. Recent Social Development in Europe—Lewis L. Lorwin.

A discussion of present day tendencies in Europe, as affected by the economic, political and social results of the war.

(To be continued.)

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.

REGISTER AT ONCE FOR THE COURSES AT OUR UNIVERSITY at the Educational Department and get detailed information.

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.

"Prosperity" Figures

By NORMAN THOMAS

Statistics show:

1. Industrial output in our factories was never higher; 1926 may pass 1925's record.

2. But because of better organization and improved machinery fewer workers are employed.

3. Taking the average factory payrolls of 1923 as 100, money wages in the first eleven months of 1926 were 96 as against 94 in 1925. But the cost of living has been slowly rising so that employed workers are only about as well off as in 1925 and less well off compared with 1923, than the figures 96 as against 100 would indicate. Textile workers are 10 per cent better off than in July 1925 and 26 per cent below the average for 1925.

What the workers may lose in wages emphatically they do not gain in dividends. In 1922 these workers who are, according to Professor Carver, all becoming capitalists owned less than 2 per cent of capital stock. And a lot of that carried no voting rights.

BUT if you are a stockholder in some industry, then you may talk about prosperity. Then, according to figures compiled by Leland Olds from various capitalist sources, the purchaser of 100 shares of General Motors in 1911, if he exercised his right to subscribe to additional stocks has made, including dividends, 1,150 per cent.

In like manner 1000 per cent could have been made in five years in Quaker Oats. (Did you ever hear of a grower of oats making 100 per cent?)

This prosperity depends upon who is doing the talking.

Oil and the Next War

"The fields of Mexico and South America are of large yield and much promising geologic oil structure is as yet undrilled. That our country should vigorously acquire and explore such fields is of first importance not only as a source of future supply but supply under control of our own citizens."

This paragraph is taken from the report of a board comprising the secretaries of War, Commerce, the Navy and the Interior which considered the matter of oil land in other countries that they can. Such an invitation from such a source implies government backing. This is economic imperialism at its baldest. Let all strong nations join in similar frantic search for oil on the basis of their supposed national needs and the interests of their concession hunters and the result will be war. To that war the resentment of exploited people as well as the rivalries of strong powers will contribute its inexhaustible stores of fear and hatred. The end of that war will be desolation too horrible to contemplate. Yet to this goal the wisdom of public officials would lead us. It is true that the oil supply is important. We can find a way to get oil without being willing to die for the dear old Standard well concealed behind the flag.

China, the Powers and Peace

When one turns from pleasant dreams of lasting peace because of improving Franco-German relations and the League's part therein to recent events in China, one is rudely awakened. The League as usual has done nothing about China's protest against the British bombardment of Wan Hsien. This protest only evoked a bitter reply from Viscount Cecil because of its irregular form. The facts are that a British gunboat on the Yangtze River, where it had no right to be, bombarded the virtually defence-

less town of Wan Hsien killing 1000 people. There is some dispute as to the exact facts leading to the bombardment. Trouble began when British merchant boats going full speed up the Yangtze sunk some crowded Chinese boats. The Chinese sought to arrest the captains and crews of the British ships. Without waiting for peaceful negotiations the British, irritated by the turmoil of civil war in China and the Chinese boycott against Hong Kong, took matters in their own hands. The result was a brutal tragedy on a par with the massacre of Amritsar.

This sort of thing is likely to happen so long as foreign Powers claim rights in China they would never dare to exercise if China were stronger. Few Americans, for instance, are aware that our gunboats patrol the Yangtze River. Why? Well, the State Department claims it is an old custom and quotes treaties which to the layman by no strength of the imagination confer such rights. There is civil war along the Yangtze. Only the other day one of our gunboats, the Pigeon, was caught in the crossfire between the enemies. It had no business there. It was not helping to settle Chinese affairs. It could not, not only endanger American lives and perhaps precipitate for us some incident like Wan Hsien to stain our good name and add to the wrath of China against the Western world. Make your personal protest to the State Department and your Congressman against this sort of thing.

Among the N. Y. White Goods Workers

By ABRAHAM SNYDER

The "black" season is finally at an end in our trade.

There is nothing new now for white goods workers to go idle for lack of work in the shops; the time when our women used to work all year around has passed long ago, and, like most garment workers, we now have "busy" seasons and "black" seasons, except that some idle periods are worse and longer than others. The one that just now closed was about the worst we ever had, and our workers had to endure great hardships while it lasted. Moreover, our employers, following the example of other garment employers in taking advantage of workers in "black" time, and knowing that our trade is not yet fully organized, had annoyed and harassed our members a great deal in the last few months.

The workers, on the other hand, unable, in many instances, to stand the strain of the "black" period, had quit jobs wholesale in several shops in quest of doubtful improvement of their conditions in other shops, or even trades, with the result that now, when the season is on again, the Union is confronted in these shops with special organization problems and with the task of retaining union conditions in a factory half filled with new staffs or non-union workers. This shift of workers from shop to shop during the "black" time offers our union an endless source of embarrassment and enhances its difficulties to keep under control the work conditions in the already unionized part of the trade.

Our other big task is the organizing of the large number of non-union shops. It is a fact that in many of

these shops some work conditions, thanks to the pressure of the union from the outside, are up to union standards. There are, however, a number of essential standards which they lack, and it is, of course, our business to go after them, at the beginning of each season, and try to organize them. This season in particular, in view of the expiration of the agreement with the employers a few months from now, this question of organizing the non-union shops is especially urgent. We should reach, during the next three months, as many workers as we possibly can, and begin to prepare the white goods workers to a possible general strike early next year. It is a big task, in which Local 62 will require the aid of the International Union. We hope that the special meeting of the executive board, arranged with the view of having President Sigman present at it, will bring us the assurance of the full cooperation of the General Office.

A beginning in this direction already has been made with the appointment of Miss Ethel Gluck as special organizer for our union. Miss Gluck is quite busy visiting shops and making connections with the workers in the trade. Until now, while the workers were still outside the shops, nothing much could have been done. But as the shops begin to hum with work the possibility for activity is widening and we are hoping to proceed along rapidly.

For a start, we had a meeting of shop chairladies and shop committees on September 21, at which Miss Gluck had her first opportunity to meet our active members and to talk to them. Such meetings will be called frequently from now on and every effort will be made to infuse new life among our workers.

I should like to make use of this opportunity to appeal to our members to come to the aid of their union.

We cannot, at this hour, expect the International Union to give us all the help we want. The great strike of the cloakmakers is still draining every resource in the International Union, and we must therefore look to ourselves to carry on our fight. Besides, it would be wrong and impractical to depend upon others for the work that should properly come from our own midst.

Our members should join the organizing committee of the union and help carry the message to the non-union workers; they should do their best to interest these workers in our union, and should make it possible for the union to obtain the financial means without which an organizing campaign is unthinkable. Our local treasury has suffered hard during the slack period and through the small strikes which we had been forced to carry on. Now is your duty to help the union to regain its financial standing and to give it an opportunity to do its work on a large scale.

Last, but not least, I should like to remind the members of Local 62 of the strike in the shop of the Standard Underwear Co., 151 West 1st Street. This is probably the longest strike our local ever has waged against a firm, since it was organized. The firm has made use during this night of brutal and contemptible methods—from beating up pickets to causing false arrests and sending strikers to workhouse. The union, however, is not daunted by these strong-arm methods. The Standard shop is constantly being picketed and the firm is feeling the effect of the strike. We have every reason to hope that it is a much harder job to crush the union than what it thought it would be, and will meet the terms of the strikers.

A. M. Sayan.

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

КОГДА БУДЕТ КОНЕЦ ЗАБАСТОВКИ.

За последние две недели в газетках стали появляться разные новости о ходе кукольной забастовки в Нью-Йорке. Одни даже сообщают, что конференция представителей кинома с хозяевами состоится в течение двух недель; другие, — что хозяева отказались вести переговоры, а третьи, что забастовка закончена и договор подписан.

Все эти сообщения были перепроверены и оказались с целью деморализовать забастовку.

От раздумий действия начали раздражать мысль среди рабочих о заключении работы представителей забастовки, и начали думать что подмена доверия к некоторым руководителям.

В последние время эти раздумия действия поставили перед рабочими вопрос: на самом деле, где мы стоим и когда конец забастовки?

Напомним было такое, что не было возможности указать точно, что произошло и каковы результаты от всего этого оказались.

Хорошо у рабочих оказалась много; все же главным делом жизни добра для рабочих, но трудно было сказать, что из них друг и кто враг рабочих.

Вспомогательная часть, как в докладе стоить перед рабочими. Рабочие должны не обманываться никакими ни на каком этапе и близком концу или далеко от него, а смотреть во свои силы, чтобы враги не могли больше ослабить ряды рабочих своих провокационных переговоров. На это обращение серьезно внимание и предприятия рентабельные мер. На последнем собрании Генерального Забастовочного Комитета, рабочие затронули доклады о том, в прошлом дошло бурно, в смысле определения для борьбы с хозяевами, был вынесен ряд решений, которые будут иметь большое значение на всю

забастовки. Было решено увеличить уплату процентов с 15 до 20 процентов в фонд помощи забастовки, тех, которые возобновили работу, так как судья все зависит от тех, которые продолжают забастовку. Решено стоять в борьбе твердо до тех пор, пока договор не будет подписан официально между кинома и ассоциацией хозяев. Никогда не согласны на какое-либо соглашение для решения и другим путем из контроля мастеров, чтобы остановить работу в Нью-Йорке.

Решено немедленно созвать конференцию представителей всех организаций для оказания помощи забастовке кукольной в Нью-Йорке. Принята резолюция, требующая от Генерального Забастовочного Бюро Интернационального немедленно созвать конференцию представителей всех организаций кинольной индустрии по вопросу объединения всех рабочих в один союз кинольной индустрии для борьбы с эксплуататорами.

Все эти решения и резолюции были приняты и на бывшее только, но впоследствии применены к жизни.

Рабочие должны принять решение продолжать в поддержку своих руководителей и бороться наравле, не сдаться в кризис.

Хотя же со дня на день ожидается конец забастовки, но рабочие не должны сказать своего оружия, пока официально не будет подписан договор.

Будет ли договор подписан завтра или не завтра решит продолжать забастовку, решение должно быть только одно: объединить все свои силы и бороться до конца, а конец забастовки только тогда, когда он будет объявлен не провокаторами и продолжит протест, а тогда когда Генеральный Забастовочный Комитет выступит с объявлением: "Победа, давайте наше оружие! Враг побежден и забастовка окончена!"

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The answer of the striking cloak and suit cutters, given at their weekly mass meeting in the large auditorium of Arlington Hall last Wednesday, October 6th, to the jailings of the strikers and to the injunction, was an endorsement of Judge Jacob Panken, Socialist candidate for Governor, and the entire Socialist ticket. This, on motion of Brother Harry Goldstein, and unanimously carried by a rising vote, followed the eloquent address of the Judge, who was received with cheers by the solid mass of striking cutters in the large hall.

Another incident which brought forth cheers was Dubinsky's announcement, as he reported on the progress of the strike, of the presence of Brother Jack Goldstein, a dress cutter on strike who, after he had been arrested for picketing when the magistrate imposed a fine of \$15 upon him, elected to take a jail term in order to save the organization the money fine.

Strike Assumes Wide Significance

The strike of the cloakmakers, Judge Jacob Panken said in the course of his address to the cutters, now in its fifteenth week, assumes the broad significance of a struggle against the use of injunctions and the jailing of strikers, which is clearly a denial of the workers' right to fight for improvement of their conditions.

When Judge Panken first rose on the platform, greeted by the cheers and the shouts of the men, his opening remarks were that the difference between a Socialist judge and a judge elected on the tickets of the conservative parties is that the former comes to cheer the workers on and the latter sends patrol wagons for them.

Ordinary strikers, Panken said, concern themselves with increases in wages and reductions in hours. The present struggle of the cloakmakers, however, involves the rights of the workers to picket. The pious declaration by judges of the conservative political parties and their oft-repeated statements that the workers have a right to strike become meaningless when the workers are deprived of the

right to picket by injunctions or by being thrown into jails.

He said, in connection with this, that in previous years whenever a struggle by the ladies' garment workers was contemplated, there was not a time when his counsel and aid were not sought. However, in the present conflict of the cloakmakers, he said, he is considered by the leadership of the strikers as persona non grata. "But my heart is with the cloakmakers," he emphasized eloquently. "If it is a fight for the workers I shall always strike a blow for the working class."

A. F. of L. Pledges Support to Cloak Strikers

Samuel Perlmutter presided over the meeting. He opened it by warning the cutters against being misled by the propaganda of the employers who are resorting to every foul means to weaken the morale of the strikers. The workers, he said, are standing solidly and are gaining the support of other labor unions. Last Wednesday morning a telegram was received from Isidore Nagler, who is a delegate to the Detroit convention of the American Federation of Labor, in which he stated that the Federation pledged its support to the cloakmakers' strike.

Resolutions are never reported out by the Resolutions Committee during the first few days of the convention. In the case of the cloakmakers' strike, however, Nagler wired, the resolution pledging the support of the American labor movement to the cloakmakers of New York was reported out on the second day of the convention.

By virtue of his office, the president of the International is a delegate to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor. However, the cloakmakers' strike prevented Brother Morris Sigman from attending the first few sessions. It is for this reason that Nagler was made the head of the International's delegation, among whom there is another member of Local 10, Brother Philip Grotzky, organizer for the International. The resolution pledging aid to the cloakmakers was unanimously adopted and its adoption was urged in the speeches of the Federation's president, Green, Matthew Wall, vice-president, and Brother Nagler.

Cutters Will Fight on Determinedly

Speaking on the progress of the strike in its fifteenth week, Dubinsky said that the ranks of the members of the Industrial Council, whom Panken characterized as "industrial tyrants", are gradually disintegrating. The Council, he said, is composed of three groups; the first is the "middle" element, who is anxious for a prolonged strike. The second is a mild group which seeks a settlement, but a "reasonable one". The third is composed of an element that desires to settle at any cost. More than half of the cloakmakers are back at work as a result of the settlements with individual firms, among whom there are a number of former members of the Industrial Council, who refused to play the part of puppets.

The benefit paid to the strikers has already been increased. This Wednesday night, Dubinsky further stated, a meeting of the workers of all settled shops took place at which the question of revenge and other matters of importance in connection with the strike were taken up. Due to the decision of the dressmakers to work on Saturday, September 25th, in support of the strike, nearly \$150,000 was col-

lected. These measures, Dubinsky said, together with the spirit displayed by the cutters as instanced by Bro. Jack Goldstein, who preferred jail to paying a fine, are keeping the ranks of the strikers in solid formation.

Dress Trade Takes Drop

The somewhat unusual activities in the dress trade during the past two months took a drop last week. This was shown by the number of dress cutters who gathered in the office on Monday and Tuesday in quest of jobs. On Monday not a single call for dress cutters came in. On Tuesday, however, a few calls did come in but not sufficient in number to take care of the men who were laid off last week.

Nevertheless, this should not be taken as a final indication that the dress trade is in for the slack season with its usual large number of unemployed cutters. Judging by the number of men out, the unemployment situation has not yet assumed any undue proportions. It may mean that some shops only slowed up temporarily.

According to the leading trade paper of Monday, October 4th, "the dress market during the week just past continued to give evidence of the belief that the present season is the most successful in many years. Orders were placed in sufficient quantity to warrant the opinion that wholesalers need not fear any sudden slump." The paper goes on to say that greater activity was noticeable in the more expensive lines. This is confirmed by the fact that none of the larger shops, manufacturing better lines of dresses, had laid off any cutters during last week.

Another fact in connection with the lay-off of cutters observed last week was that it affected mostly shops manufacturing cheaper lines. Quoting further from the same article: "While no instance was cited among the medium-priced houses that indicated that the business had grown better during the past week, nevertheless, it was evident, that only few manufacturers had experienced any slackening in their general activity."

Overtime Work to Stop

Owing to this slight slump in the dress trade, numerous requests by cutters for permission to work overtime were denied. The men were told that their employers would have to hire additional cutters if the amount of work they had on hand warranted the working of overtime.

The control of the smaller shops, principally those in which a lay-off took place last week, continued with greater intensity this week. It is well known by this time that this type of group hires cutters at the peak of the season for only a few weeks, and as soon as a slackening is felt the employer begins to look for outlet that would permit him to do his own cutting.

Such shops as employ during the height of the season only one cutter are now frequently visited by the controllers. As a result of these visits quite a number of complaints lately had been filed charging the bosses with doing their own cutting. In each of these complaints the controllers found the employers at the tables either cutting out a lay or making a marker.

Committees charged with investigating shops to apprehend cutters who might be working on Saturdays or excessive hours of overtime during the week will now redouble their vigilance in the face of the slump in the trade. Among the requests for overtime by cutters the office also received lately a number of permission to work on Saturday to make up the day's pay to the cloak strikers.

This request was denied and will be denied to all such as request it in view of the fact that the day set aside for the cloakmakers was Saturday, September 25th. The cutters who fail-

ed to work on that day were not and will not be permitted to work on any other Saturday to make up for it. Such as desire to work overtime during the week to make up this time must receive the express consent of the office, and if granted, must receive double time.

Fails to Report Shop Employed in

A certain dress shop cutter experienced considerable difficulty owing to his failure to report a shop in which he secured employment. It may not have been the intention of this man to evade any union rules. Nevertheless, because of his failure to inform the union, he caused a number of workers to remain idle for a few weeks.

The cutter in question secured employment about a year ago with a certain dress firm. An examination of the factory showed the existence of violations. The firm was requested by the union to remove them, but instead of complying the firm closed up its factory and publicly stated that it was going out of business.

Some time later the cutter originally employed by this firm secured employment in what he thought was a new firm. He noticed the presence of the two former partners of the firm where he had been previously employed. One of them told him that he was the foreman of the factory and the other said that he was the salesman. The cutter continued working for this "new" firm but did not notify the union of the presence in the shop of the partners of his former place of employment.

Subsequently, an investigation by the union of this second shop disclosed this fact. It was evident that this "new" shop was a camouflage form of the old shop. Of course the union at once proceeded with organizing the shop. The cutter was called to account and in his defense pleaded that he had not the slightest idea that the firm was not a new one.

Miscellaneous and Raincoat Cutters Apprehended Saturday

The fact that the forty-hour week was established in the raincoat industry and that the trade in no manner slowed down its busy run during the past few months, prompted the office to send out controllers last Saturday, with the result that a few men were found working in violation of the forty-hour week.

Incidentally, the investigators were also asked to visit some miscellaneous shops, which resulted in the apprehension of three cutters found at work at two o'clock last Saturday afternoon. The miscellaneous trades work under forty-four hour week clause.

If any raincoat or miscellaneous cutters were under the impression at any time that they were immune from being apprehended when caught working excessive hours they will soon find out their mistake.

The work of controlling shops on Saturdays will be carried on to a greater degree than the raincoat shops. The union will bend all efforts firm to establish the forty-hour week in the raincoat industry. Some raincoat houses were under the impression that the forty-hour week will not mean any more than a possible ten per cent increase in wages.

The forty-hour week is now a principle with the organization and it will not permit its violation. Raincoat cutters must bear this in mind, for their shops will be frequently visited on Saturday. And the Executive Board will in no manner be more lenient with raincoat cutters than it is with dress or cloak cutters found guilty of violating this principle.

OPENING OF OUR Educational Season will be celebrated with a fine concert and dance on Friday, November 19, in Washington Irving High School.

STRIKE INFORMATION
CUTTERS WILL HOLD REGULAR MASS MEETINGS EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 2 P. M. IN ARRLINGTON HALL. The next meeting will take place Wednesday, Oct. 13th.

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.

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.