

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

—Job 27:8

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. VIII. No. 42.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1926

PRICE 3 CENTS

White Goods Girls Keep Up Drive

Organization Committee to Meet Every Two Weeks

At the meeting of the Organization Committee of the White Goods Workers' Union, Local 62, held in Beethoven Hall last Thursday, October 7th, report was made of the progress of the organization campaign amongst non-union workers. This meeting was attended by representatives of most of the union shops. From the report given, it was shown that practically all the non-union shops have been circled by the organizer, with the aid and cooperation of the active members of the organization committee. In many of the non-union shops small groups have been formed as the basis of activity.

The agreement in the white goods industry expires in the next few months. It will thus be seen that it is very important for every union girl to become active in this organization campaign. Underwear workers who did not attend this meeting, are invited to come to the future meetings of the organization committee, which will be held every two weeks. The office of the Union at 117 Second Ave. is open every evening until 7 o'clock. At this meeting a brief, but very spirited talk was given by Mrs. Fannie Bremmer, who is doing picket duty on the Standard Underwear strike. Mrs. Bremmer called upon the members to aid her in the task of picketing this shop, which locked out its members more than five months ago.

New York Labor Ready for City Hall Demonstration

Prominent Labor Men Will Protest to Mayor Walker Against Police Brutalities and Persecution

The executive committee of the Emergency Labor Conference in the Cloak Strike, organized last Friday, October 8, is rushing preparations to make the labor demonstration in front of City Hall next Saturday, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, a great success. This mass gathering of workers will protest to Mayor Walker and to other city officials against the unwarranted persecution of the cloak strikers by the city police.

The demonstration will start at Union Square and will proceed to City Hall. A committee of representative labor men will head the demonstration, among them John L. Coughlin, secretary of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, president Morris Sigman of the I. L. G. W. U., Louis Hyman, chairman of the general strike committee of the cloakmakers, and J. M. Bodish, of the Capmakers' Union, secretary of the conference. The executive committee of the conference sent out last Tuesday communications to all labor bodies in the Greater City calling on them to take part in the march.

Police Milder This Week

Contrasted with last week's record of arrests, the police appear to have slowed down in their practice of ar-

resting strikers wholesale without ground or cause. On Tuesday only 10 strikers were arrested and when brought before Magistrate Corrigan were all freed. Simultaneously, an employer who was hailed before this magistrate for assaulting a striker was fined \$25. The name of the employer is Glisan, of the firm of Glisan, Nadoz, and Wolf, Hastings, N. Y.

On Monday morning, October 11th, the police arrested about 100 strikers but these were nearly all released or given suspended sentences by Magistrate Corrigan. A few were fined \$1 each.

Ladies' Tailors Win Short Strike

Wage Raise and Shorter Work-Week Gained

The strike of the New York ladies' tailors, members of Local 33, which began on Tuesday, October 5, was settled after a week's duration, this Monday, October 11, after conferences with the employers. The agreement reached between the local and the employers was ratified by the strikers at a meeting held in the afternoon of that day at Central Opera House, the strike headquarters.

The new agreement provides for a flat wage increase of \$3 a week, raising the minimum for the tailors from \$55 to \$58 weekly. The other gains is a 40-hour week for eight months in the year and 44 hours for the remaining four months—from October 15th to December 15th and from March 15th

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Labor Emergency Conference Active in Cloak Strike

Representatives of 800,000 Organized Workers Vote to Assess Each Member One Dollar a Week as Long as Cloak Strike Lasts—Members of Trade Unions Will Help Picket Cloak Shops—Common Fight Against Injunction Launched—Steady Flow of Contributions Swell Relief Funds—Conference Sends Message to A. F. of L. Convention in Detroit

The conference of labor unions, held last Friday evening in the auditorium of the I. L. G. W. U. Building, 3 West 16th Street, to coordinate the relief movement for the striking cloakmakers, proved a huge success. One hundred and sixty-two delegates from 10 central bodies and 61 local unions, representing a membership of 800,000 workers, came to the meeting and adopted a number of practical resolutions for aiding the battle of the cloakmakers for a successful termination of their strike.

Resolutions to Fight Picket Ban

The most important resolutions among those adopted by the Labor Emergency Conference last Friday night dealt with the subject of collective action against the injunction which prohibits picketing of some shops of the cloak trade in the present strike, and with the matter of gathering funds for the relief of the

strikers and of their families. They are in order, as follows:

(1) A resolution protesting in the name of the 800,000 workers represented at the conference against the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

(2) A resolution empowering the executive group elected by the conference to combine with other labor organizations in fighting the injunction abuses and to start a movement for the enactment of a legislative measure that would take away from the judges the power to issue such injunctions in strikes.

(3) A demonstration of all organized workers in New York City as near a date as possible in front of the City Hall, to protest to the Mayor against police brutality, and for a committee of all the big unions of New York to protest to Mayor Walker against the persecution of the strikers by the police.

(4) A resolution calling upon all members of trade unions to cooperate with the cloak strikers on the picket lines.

(5) A resolution to empower the Emergency Labor Committee to communicate with all labor unions to call upon the candidates of all political parties to make clear their attitude with regard to injunctions.

(6) A resolution to send a letter to Mayor Walker and Governor Smith protesting in the name of 800,000 workers against the arrests and brutal treatment of the cloak strikers by the police.

(7) A resolution to send in the name of the conference a message of cheer

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I.L.G.W.U. and Capmakers Delegates Plead for Milder Immigration Laws

Nagler, Pinkovsky, Oretsky, Snyder and Zuckerman of Capmakers' Union Make Strong Argument for Endorsement of Less Severe Admission Laws to the United States—Resolution Voted Down

When the question of considering the proposal contained in the resolution introduced by the I. L. G. W. U. and the Capmakers' Union at the A. F. of L. convention in Detroit, recommending milder immigration laws, came up this Tuesday afternoon, October 12, it was voted down by an overwhelming vote. The Resolutions Committee of the convention by a big majority advised that these resolutions be defeated and that the convention be recorded in favor of the existing restrictions on immigration.

The delegates of the I. L. G. W. U., Brothers Pinkovsky, Oretsky, Snyder and Desti all spoke and voted against the recommendation of the Resolution Committee and in favor of milder laws. Together with them voted the delegates of the Capmakers' International Union, Brothers Goldborg, Greenberg and Zuckerman, and a few other delegates. The resolution of the capmakers' delegates to open the doors of America to political and religious refugees was also rejected.

Max Zuckerman, the veteran secretary of the capmakers' organization, delivered a forceful plea for freer im-

migration. He argued that the scare which is being raised among working people about hordes of new immigrants from Europe breaking down American labor standards is without foundation and pointed to the fact that, while criminal and parasitic elements may freely enter the country, it is closed to honest workers who are an asset to America from every viewpoint. He condemned the cruelty of the immigration laws.

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Educational Season Opens Nov. 19th

Tickets Free to Students and Members

The annual opening celebration of the I. L. G. W. U. educational season will take place this year on Friday evening, November 19, in the large auditorium of Washington Irving High School. Distinguished artists have been engaged to give a fine musical program. There will be short addresses by members of the faculty, and social dancing in the Gymnasium will follow the concert.

Admission will be by ticket only and tickets are to be distributed free among all local unions and students. Reserve this date and spend a sociable evening with your fellow workers and students.

Please take note that though the celebration takes place on Friday, November 19, at 115 P. M., Room 530, Washington Irving High School.

Detailed schedule of courses will be announced soon.

As we go to press, on Thursday afternoon, it is announced that a conference is taking place between the Union and the Industrial Council. This meeting was arranged through the mediation of the Impartial Chairman in the Cloak Industry, Mr. Raymond V. Ingersoll.

Labor Emergency Conference Active In Cloakmaker Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

to strikers serving workhouse sentences.

These are some of the "political" resolutions adopted by the conference as a means of combating the injunction evil. The conference also adopted several practical resolutions with regard to raising immediate financial relief for the cloak strikers. Among such resolutions the most important were the following:

(1) All unions are to tax their mem-

bers a dollar a week as long as the strike lasts.

(2) All paid officers of unions are to contribute a day's wages for the strike.

(3) The unions should forward at once as much money in advance as they can in anticipation of the collection of the tax.

(4) To elect an executive committee of 30 from all the important trade unions to carry out the resolutions adopted by the conference.

JUDGE PANKEN ADDRESSES CONFERENCE

The conference was opened by Charles Zimmerman, who introduced President Morris Sigman and Louis Hyman, chairman of the general strike committee of the cloakmakers, who in brief talks explained the present status of the cloak workers' struggle. The conference then elected Max Feinstein, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, as chairman, and J. M. Budish, of the Capmakers' Union, as secretary. After a credential committee was elected and began sorting out credentials, the chairman introduced Judge Jacob Panken, Socialist candidate for Governor, who received a great ovation. Panken delivered a impassioned speech in which he condemned the use of injunctions in labor disputes and pointed out practical ways and means for the combating of this practice.

"The injunction problem in this strike," Judge Panken stated, "is not

any longer the problem of the cloakmakers only. It is the problem of the whole labor movement. The cloak strike injunction is probably the worst ever issued in the history of the American labor movement, the most drastic and far-reaching in terms. This injunction, if it is permitted to remain in force, will create a precedent that will place an atrocious weapon in the hands of the employers of labor." The judge then told the story that a few days after he had sent a letter of protest to Police Commissioner McLaughlin against the conduct of the police in the cloak strike, he received a letter from a member of the Ku Klux Klan in which he was advised to "beat it" from the United States. "You may see herefrom," Panken added, "what hates the cloak manufacturers had acquired in this strike, and it may serve as a warning to all organized labor in New York to line up behind the cloak strikers in this great struggle."

UNIONS DONATE FUNDS AT CONFERENCE

Among the organizations present at the conference were the following unions:

The Central Trade and Labor Council of New York; the United Hebrew Trades; the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; The Joint Board of the Amalgamated Children's Jacket Makers' Union Local 10; Vestmakers' Union; Capmakers' Union; Millinery Workers' Union; Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union; Furriers' International, Joint Board and locals; Suit Case Makers' Union; Jewelry Workers' Union; Bakers' locals; Protective Shoe Workers' Union; Paperhangers, Painters Union; Furniture Workers' Union; Brotherhood of Steamship and Railway Clerks; Amalgamated Railway Workers' Union, and a number of others.

Telegrams were received from the

CONFERENCE THANKS PRES. WILLIAM GREEN FOR FAVORABLE ACTION IN CLOAK STRIKE

On Monday, October 11, the executive committee of the Conference sent a letter to President William Green of the American Federation of Labor in Detroit conveying the thanks of the New York trades unions which participated in the conference to the Federation for its favorable action toward the striking cloakmakers. The executive committee promised to carry out the instruction of the convention in full and leave nothing undone for the raising of a big fund for the strikers.

The telegram to President Green reads as follows:

"The Emergency Labor Conference to help the cloakmakers to win their strike and to combat the injunction, held on Friday, October 8, in New York City, with 183 delegates representing 600,000 organized workers, was greatly encouraged and inspired by the resolution adopted by the convention of the American Federation of Labor which pledges full assistance to the cloakmakers and which calls upon all labor organizations to give the

cloakmakers moral and financial assistance.

The conference unanimously decided to express its hearty and fraternal greetings to the officers and delegates of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, to obligate the organizations represented at this conference to respond wholeheartedly to the appeal of the Federation, and to draw the attention of the convention to the recent injunctions issued against the workers of the New York Interborough Company which prevents the organization of the Interborough employees in the A. F. of L. union. Convey our greetings and thanks to the 46th convention of the American Federation of Labor."

The telegram is signed by M. Feinstein, chairman, and J. M. Budish, secretary.

John Sullivan, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, has accepted the honorary chairmanship of the executive committee of the Labor Emergency Conference.

Capmakers, Dressmakers Help

The Joint Council of Capmakers will hold a meeting this Thursday at 6 p. m. at Beethoven Hall to discuss financial support for the cloak workers. At the same time, shop chairmen in the dress industry will meet in Webster Hall, and shop chairmen of the fur industry at Manhattan Lyceum, 46 East Fourth Street, for the same purpose. Chair-

men of settled-cloak shops will also meet at that time.

At a meeting of raincoat makers, it was decided to tax 1,200 members \$1 each per week for the support of the cloakmakers for the duration of the strike.

At a meeting of the United Workmen's Cooperative Association, a resolution was adopted to appropriate \$10,000 for the cloakmakers' cause.

Ladies' Tailors Win Short Strike

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to May 15. Pay for the additional hours during the busy months is to be at regular rates. Overtime is allowed only in the four busy months—10 hours a week at time and a half rates.

The clause concerning legal holidays remains as in the old contract. The Union encountered some trouble when signing the agreement, in gaining the consent of the employers to

reinstate the non-union girls who quit together with the men tailors when the strike was called. Most of the firms consented to this reinstatement, and the Union intends to keep the other shops in strike until the girls are put back to their former jobs.

The strikers authorized and executive board of the local to continue the campaign to organize the custom dress makers in the fashionable shops and to raise a fund to make such a campaign possible.

Plead For Liberal Immigration Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

gration laws which separate families and create untold misery for tens of thousands of people.

Brother Nagler, of Local 10, I. L. G. W. U., argued very convincingly that the restriction policy does not, in the end, benefit the American worker and that the Federation should be interested in freer immigration laws for the sake of the American wage-earners themselves. The workers who are

kept out of America are forced to work at starvation wages in European factories, not infrequently owned by American stock owners, and producing huge quantities of finished articles which are afterwards being dumped upon the American market. The American capitalist does not hesitate to get his wares done anywhere as long as they can be made cheaply, without regard to the fact that tens of thousands of American workers may thereby suffer unemployment.

State Child Labor Laws Banned

Two reported decisions rendered on September 27th by Attorney General Centry of Missouri holding unconstitutional certain features of the Missouri Child Labor Law enacted in 1921 are among the most serious setbacks that child labor legislation has ever met, according to Wiley H. Swift, Acting Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, New York City.

One of the most serious indictments of child labor is its heavy accident toll. From two to three times as many children as adults in proportion to the number employed are killed or injured in industry. A recent study made in three industrial states, Wisconsin, Massachusetts and New Jersey, by the U. S. Children's Bureau reveals that in one year there were 7,478 accidents to minors of which 28 were fatal, 920 resulted in permanent disabilities and 6,520 in temporary disablement. There are certain industries and processes of work hazardous even for adults, and doubly so for children who are naturally irresponsible and cannot be depended upon to recognize industrial dangers.

The second opinion held unconstitutional

the provision that no child under 14 years of age shall be employed except under a permit from the superintendent of public schools or other person designated by the Board of Education and then only upon certificate of a reputable physician and an affidavit of the parent or guardian of such child, on the ground that it is an attempt upon the part of the legislature to vest in other persons a discretionary power which is vested alone in the legislature. This is even more out of line with modern state child labor legislation. Practically every state now requires work permits of some kind granted, usually by school officials.

It is very regrettable, said Mr. Swift, that the fundamental law of any state is such that the legislature of that state may not empower a properly constituted board or commission to declare certain occupations dangerous for children under 16 and between 16 and 18. It is equally regrettable that the fundamental law of any state is such that a standard work permit cannot be required for children under 16.

THE CHILDREN LOOK TO YOU

In Passaic, New Jersey, today, thousands of little children are looking to you for help. Their fathers and mothers are the striking textile workers who, since last January, have been struggling bravely for decent American living standards.

This committee has undertaken to help give milk and shoes to some ten thousand of the neediest children. If you subscribe to this fund you will be rendering genuine service to the poor and oppressed.

You cannot be deaf to the cry of these Passaic children.

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Twenty-five Years of the "Amsterdam" International

By DR. HERMAN FRANK

I. From 1901 to 1919

During last September, the Labor movement of Central and Western Europe celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Jubilee festivities are usually made the occasion for crowning the "Jubilant" with wreaths of laurels. In the working class world jubilees, moreover, offer the workers an opportunity for more than mere rejoicing; it gives them a chance to gauge in a spirit of constructive criticism what already has been achieved and to forecast what might be reasonably be expected in the future from such achievements. Only in this manner painful disillusion may be avoided; only in this manner a steadiness of purpose and a sobriety in calculating the future may be gained.

A Clearing House of Information

The beginnings of the Amsterdam trade union international were laid on August 21, 1901, at the Scandinavian labor conference in Copenhagen, Denmark. At that conference, in addition to the labor leaders of Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Norway, there were represented the central trade union bodies of England, Germany and Belgium. The organization formed in Copenhagen, however, was an extremely loose one and confined itself primarily to the task of calling international trade union conferences from time to time.

In 1903, this "federation" made its first important step by organizing an international secretariat under the leadership of the late chief of the German trade union movement, Karl Legien. This secretariat, however, remained for a long time only an international bureau of information, a clearing house for the union organizations of the affiliated countries. Its principal task still consisted of summoning international labor conferences, annually, in the beginning, and biannually, later.

Thus, the external development of the trade union international had proceeded at a steady pace. In 1909, the American Federation of Labor joined the I. F. of T. U., and several years later it was joined by the trade union federation of South Africa. The American central labor organization, through its affiliation, actually was the first to turn the European alliance of trade unions into a truly international, worldwide federation. In 1913, the American delegates put forth a demand that the secretariat change its name to "International Trade Union Federation", and this suggestion had been adopted. At that time, the Federation already had 19 countries affiliated to it with an aggregate membership of 7 million workers.

Effect of World War

The labor development of the trade union federation, however, failed to keep pace with its outward progress. The national centers did not show inclinations to allow the international body to acquire strong influence. The secretariat, on the whole, had no voice with regard to questions of major importance affecting the labor movement, and even its conferences amounted to little more than a forum from which, from time to time, would issue an exchange of interpretations and reports of the doings in the general field of trade union activity. Thus, for instance, when at the 1906 convention, the French delegates had asked that the question of the "general strike and anti-militarism" be placed on the agenda, it was sharply rejected by nearly all the other delegates on the ground that "the purpose of the international conferences is to consolidate the ties between the trade unions in the various countries but not to convert the labor union international into a discussion club where to debate theoretical questions."

This shortsighted orientation of the Federation had held sway within it until the outbreak of the World War. Small wonder, therefore, that it crumbled like a house of cards imme-

diately after the first shot in the world war had reverberated across the European horizon. And when the international solidarity of the workers was called upon for a test of strength with the dark forces of nationalistic strife, the workers, in the name of patriotism, made peace with the ruling classes, and the quarrel between groups of capitalists and coalitions for world power thus became a struggle between working masses of one country against the working masses of the other, a war of brother against brother.

The nationalistic hysteria of the war years made it impossible even to convene the affiliated national centers of the Federation to discuss matters of general importance to labor. True, in 1914 there had taken place a trade union conference in Leeds, England, with the participation of delegates from allied countries and from several neutral, and another conference was held a year later in Bern, Switzerland, attended by some neutral countries and delegates from Germany, Austria and Bulgaria. But not until 1919 did it become possible to summon, for the first time since the outbreak of the war, the trade unions of nearly all the countries of Europe to a joint conference. This took place concurrently with the conference of the Socialist International in Bern. As known, the Socialist, or the so-called Second International, did not survive the war crisis and was shattered to pieces under its impact.

The trade union conference in Bern decided to call at once a general international trade union congress in July, 1919, in Amsterdam, Holland. To this conference there were invited, in addition to the union organizations which formerly belonged to it, also the syndicalist unions and several other anti-bourgeois groups. This showed, among other things, that the promoters of this conference had in mind not merely a revival of the old federation but the formation of a new

organization. From this view point, it may, therefore, be safely assumed that the old organization had been liquidated after an uneventful existence of 18 years, without a tear having been wept over its demise by any of its component national centers.

Other International Secretariats

This brief review may aid partly in explaining the reason why the present (Amsterdam) International does not, in its official statements, speak of a twenty-fifth anniversary of the I. F. T. U. but merely of a "twenty-fifth celebration of the day when an international trade union organization had been founded." But even this description of the event recently celebrated by the labor movement of 23 countries falls short of being accurate. It is a fact that long before the Copenhagen convention in 1901, trade unions of several industries had combined in so-called international secretariats. Such, for instance, were the international bureaus of transport workers, of metal workers, of needle workers, etc. The workers in individual industries, it appears, had perceived much earlier the need and usefulness of international cooperation than the national centers in the various countries. This international movement among trade unions in the same industries started about 25 years ago and their conferences usually were held simultaneously with the international Socialist congresses.

Historically, therefore, the organization of an international federation of trade unions had been preceded by international organizations of trade unions in the same industry. This proved true even after the war, when the trade unions of transport and railway workers had resumed their international affiliations and were among the first to help prepare the ground for the general trade union congress in Amsterdam in 1919.

In my next article, I intend to review the activity of the Amsterdam International for the past seven years.

Labor Life Insurance Goes Over the Top

Plans to Begin Its Writings of Policies on Jan. 1

With almost \$500,000 now definitely raised in sales of stock and surplus, The Union Labor Life Insurance Co., is so close to going over the top that it will pass the mark easily before the convention is closed, according to announcement of President Matthew Woll today.

The Board of Directors has been called to meet and all of the members are in Detroit. At this meeting a final date for closing the books will be set. After that date no stock will be sold.

Delegates to the A. F. of L. convention are highly enthusiastic about the company and its prospects. More than ever they see in this new enterprise an instrument of service to labor and they are eager to see it functioning. It is President Woll's estimate that the company will begin writing insurance about January 1.

In their meeting here the directors will have before them the question of the selection of a staff, including medical and actuarial men. Men will be started at the important work of determining forms of policies and rates.

Everything will be got under way to prepare the company to write business.

It is predicted that more than a million dollars' worth of insurance deals and will be written within the first few days of business. Representatives of labor banks also are here conferring with President Woll to work out close cooperation between the company and the banks.

A DENIAL

In a news item headed "Labor Group Backs Wagner for Senate," which appeared in the "New York Times" of last Sunday, the name of Fannie M. Cohn, educational secretary of the I. L. G. W. P., is listed among the supporters of the Wagner candidacy for the Senate.

Miss Cohn, who is at present in Detroit attending the convention of the A. F. of L., has requested us by wire to state that she has never given her consent to any group or individual to use her name for any "Wagner labor committee," and she has nothing whatever to do with it.

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MORRIS SIGMAN, President

A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

MAX D. DANISH, Editor

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EDITORIALS

AMERICAN LABOR BEHIND THE STRIKING CLOAKMAKERS

The struggle of the New York cloakmakers against the efforts of the cloak manufacturers and jobbers to smash their organization and to revive degrading work standards in the cloak shops, is fast becoming the fight of the whole American Labor movement. The call for assistance issued by the Cloakmakers' Union to the labor unions of New York City and of the country at large has found a spontaneous and warm response. The heart of the labor movement was touched by the heroic battle which the New York cloakmakers have been putting up against terrific odds for the past fifteen weeks, and its answer was quick, definite and practical.

The first reply to the countrywide appeal of the cloak strikers came last Tuesday from Detroit, where the labor movement of America, represented by the convention of the American Federation of Labor, brushing aside all technicalities, adopted unanimously a resolution extending its full support to the striking cloakmakers of New York and authorizing the Executive Council of the Federation "to call immediately on all affiliated unions for financial assistance, urging them to respond speedily and generously to us to assure complete victory to the striking cloakmakers in their present contest."

But even more important than this speedy response to the call for aid on the part of the leaders of the American labor movement is, in our judgment, their full realization of the meaning and significance of our struggle, as expressed in the brief talks by President William Green and Vice-President Matthew Woll to the delegates before the resolution had been carried. It is highly encouraging, indeed, to the leaders of the organized workers in this country are not in the least misjudging the vital importance of the issues at stake in the great controversy that is convulsing today the cloak industry of New York. We are tempted to quote a few passages from their remarks. Said President Green:

"I feel that the organized labor movement should respond with alacrity and in a most generous way to the appeal of the Ladies' Garment Workers for financial and moral aid. Their cause is just; they are seeking to maintain standards of life and living commensurate with American citizenship and American requirements. Every morning these men and women have gone on the picket lines, meeting opposition and brutal treatment, sacrificing and suffering for the cause. . . . When you go back home report to your constituency their urgent needs, and I assure you that the Executive Council will issue an appeal to all the trade unionists of the land to respond, financially and morally, to the appeal of our fellow workers in New York."

And Matthew Woll added:

" . . . The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is confronting a situation which means either that those workers are going to maintain their standards of life and work or else they are going to go downward, toward the tragic conditions of the sweat shop. . . . Your committee feels that because of the great principles involved, because of the future welfare of the organized cloakmakers involved in this matter, because of the ready response and loyal and devoted support they have given other workers, that we in convention should not only come to their support morally, but that we should likewise express our gratitude and thanks for assistance given in the past by coming to their aid and making the victory of their cause certain."

This splendid appraisal of the gist of the cloak strike controversy as a fight involving not merely a few pennies in wages but great principles on which the future of the cloakmakers' organization and the retention of livable work standards depends, attests to the keen interest with which the leaders of labor movement have followed our fight in New York City. Surely, the New York cloakmakers will never forget the loyal and intelligent response of the Federation and of its constituent unions to its appeal for help at a time when help was needed most.

The second answer to the appeal of the cloak strikers, following immediately upon the action of the Detroit convention, was given by the organized workers of New York City at the memorable conference of trade unions and other labor organizations last Friday evening.

Practically without preparation, summoned on three days' notice, this conference, representing 800,000 organized men and women in the Greater City, spoke the voice of the New York trade union movement when it threw its whole weight of moral and financial support on the side of the cloak strikers. This conference, at which representatives of the Central Trades Council sat side by side with delegates from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and printing pressmen delegates mingled with street carmen, railway and steamship clerks, shoe workers, bakers, jewelry work-

ers, furriers and furniture makers, originally called for the purpose of finding collective means for combating the vicious injunction issued to the "inside" group of cloak manufacturers in this strike, quickly realized that the most effective way of fighting this injunction is to give the maximum of financial support to the strikers. They were practical enough to grasp at once the most imperative need of the cloak strike at this hour—financial help to the limit, and above the ordinary limit!

The concrete results of this historic conference are already being felt in the wide circles of our movement. The planned demonstration of all organized workers at City Hall to protest against the unwarranted brutality of the police in arresting strikers by the hundreds without ground or reason, and the demand issued by the conference to all members of trade unions in New York to help the cloakmakers picket their shops, have stirred up organized labor in New York to the realization that this great fight of the cloakmakers is truly their own fight, their own business and that the winning of this strike is likewise their own task and duty.

In a word, the struggle of the cloakmakers, until recently viewed even by more wideawake elements in the New York labor movement as a fight directly involving only the combatants themselves, has today become a conflict in which every union in this city is vitally concerned. The 160,000 human beings, whose means of livelihood and existence hang upon the successful outcome of the cloakmakers' strike, have now found an ally upon whom they can depend in this crucial hour—the great family of organized labor in New York City and elsewhere, a family of which they themselves are a loyal and integral part.

The decision to tax every trade unionist in the city a dollar a week for the cloak strike, coupled with a recommendation that the trade unions advance at once sums of money from their treasuries in anticipation of collection of relief funds; the organization of an executive group of 30 to carry into effect the voice and will of the conference; the steady stream of money into strike headquarters from every section of the country; the vote of the Workmen's Circle conference to raise without delay \$50,000 for the strikers, and, what is most important, the decision adopted by the cloakmakers in the settled shops to contribute 20 per cent. of their earnings to the strike relief fund,—all this has electrified the whole mass of the strikers with greater hope, courage and inspiration to win this struggle, no matter at what cost and sacrifice.

For, the cloak strikers know today that they are not alone in this conflict. With them, and ready to help to the utmost is all working America, every force for good and advancement, every organization that has the interest of wage earners at heart. And this help, no more of a platonic nature, but translated into material support, should be of tremendous assistance in wresting out of the stubborn hands of the cloak employers a settlement that would meet fully with the consent of the strikers and their leaders.

This tremendous response from the ranks of organized labor in America to the cause of the striking cloakmakers should also make some of the obstinate spirits among the manufacturers in the cloak industry pause and ponder about the consequences of this great strike and its effects upon their own fortunes and the future of the industry. The rumors which have filled the cloak market concerning an impending settlement of the strike, and the efforts of some mediators to bring it to an end, have resulted in nothing. The Union, of course, will not sacrifice or compromise any of the work standards or gains which the workers in the cloak industry have acquired through former struggles and the Union insists upon a settlement that will contain a definite improvement of the deplorable labor conditions which prevail today in the cloak shops.

Fifteen weeks of fighting, fifteen weeks of struggling against the combined power of the employers, aided by the police, police magistrates and court injunctions, have not weakened one iota this determination of the strikers not to return to the shops until their grievances are fairly and permanently adjusted. And if the employers in this industry have failed the cloak market, let them finish, the cloak strikers will be found ready to meet their final challenge, ready to go on with the battle, no matter how long it takes to win it.

And in summing up the status of the cloak strike at this moment, we may say the following:

Despite all rumors and propaganda, the ranks of the cloak strikers today are as intact and as solid as they were on the day it was called out. Moreover, it is a vicious falsehood that the cloak industry in New York has during this season manufactured even an appreciable portion of the cloaks that is produced in this market each fall season. If there are among the strikers any persons who may still doubt this, let them make a tour of the better class cloak and suit retail stores, or department stores, and find out for themselves whether these stores have any stocks of medium price for high price coats, or what prices the retailers exact for the few garments they succeed in obtaining.

The American labor movement is rallying like one person to the support of the strikers from one end of the country to the other. The New York trade unions and labor organizations in particular are deeply astir with the urgent need of helping the cloakmakers in their hour of want, and this movement of brotherly cooperation is daily growing by leaps and bounds. It has become, in fact, the predominant question on the order of day of the labor movement in our city.

The bitter opposition of the employers, the police persecutions, the arrests and fines, and the injunction have only tended to make the resistance of the cloakmakers stronger and has augmented their belief in the justice of their cause. As before they have but one slogan, one fighting motto: The struggle will go until it is won!

The London Cloakmakers and Their Union

London, England, is the cradle of the Jewish labor and socialist movements, the fiftieth anniversary of which is celebrated this year. It fell to the lot of the Jewish workers in London to have the first pioneers of that movement sojourn among them. Before they later migrated to the United States, M. Winchewsky, B. Feingbaum, Abraham Cahan, S. Yanofsky, and the late Philip Krantz, Baranoff, and several others—had attempted, in the early flush of their youthful enthusiasm and energy, to plant the seed of socialist thought among the Jewish workers of London.

The London workers also had had the luck of giving refuge, for longer or shorter periods, to such bright luminaries in the radical movement as Marx, Engels, Bakunin, Cherkessky, Stepiak and Kropotkin, and later also to Lenin and Trotsky, though these Socialist teachers had not taken a direct part in the Jewish labor movement. But there were other non-Jewish residents of London, revolutionary emigrants from other countries, such as N. V. Tchakovsky, the grandfather of the Russian Revolution—Louise Michel, the heroine of the Paris Commune, Enrico Malatesta, the famous Italian revolutionist, now a prisoner in a Mussolini jail, and several others, who worked directly in the Jewish labor movement, speaking to and lecturing before Jewish workers, their speeches in French, Italian or Russian, being interpreted to the Jewish audience into Yiddish or English.

It is also in place to mention here the important part played in the London Jewish labor movement by other Gentle teachers and organizers, among whom the most prominent are Rudolph Rocker and M. Bock, the Swiss, a German, an outstanding orator and for many years the editor of the Jewish "Arbeiter, Freund", and the second, a Russian, editor of "Nele Zeit", a Socialist-Bundist weekly.

I am inclined to believe that "Justice" readers might be interested to learn of the present condition in the labor and socialist movement of London. We shall first touch on the condition of the London cloakmakers and of the cloakmakers' union in that city.

The Cloak Trade

There are in London about 1,200 cloak shops employing nearly 8,000 cloak workers, averaging seven persons to a shop. Half of these cloak makers—about 4,000—are native English women. The majority of the shops belong to small contractors, or as they are called here "masters" who get their orders from manufacturers to be made up according to samples furnished by the contractors.

The method of giving out work to these contractors is a most atrocious one. On fixed mornings, two score or more of these contractors appear in the office of a manufacturer with their sample wares in line. The autocrat-manufacturer, after a substantial waste of time, leisurely emerges from his inner office and condescends to inspect the samples and their prices. If a sample offered by a "master" and its price happens to appeal to the manufacturer, he mentions him aside, to wait until he is through with the rest of the "masters", after which he is ready to "talk business" with him.

When a contractor, for instance, demands 8 shillings, or two dollars, for the garment, the manufacturer is likely to inform him that another contractor is ready to make up the same garment for 6 shillings (even if the contrary is true). He further intimates that in his own shop, with his own staff, he could produce the same gar-

Cradle of Jewish Labor Movement—Special Correspondence to "Justice"

By S. K.

ment for 5 shillings, but as he has known this "master" and his satisfactory work for many years past, he would be willing to give him 6 and a half shillings. The contractor usually takes the order, even if he knows in advance that he could not make a penny on the transaction, except the price of his own labor.

If one were to ask such a "master" how he ever could afford to accept work under such terms from a manufacturer, his reply is likely to be as follows: "True, there is no profit in such work, but I am likely to earn my own wages making up this order, and, besides, I have no one to watch over me and I can work a few hours overtime, and the wife and kiddies are likely to give a hand. Then, one must remember that if I don't take that order the next fellow is sure to take it—so what's the use?"

This cut-throat competition between the contractors themselves, on the one hand, and the competition of the manufacturers who work in the "inside" shops with female help, on the other, have dragged the cloak trade down to its lowest level. The women who work in the larger inside shops, though earning pitifully small wages, remain apparently satisfied inasmuch as they refuse to belong to a "Jewish" trade union. Only a few weeks ago, the widely-read weekly "John Bull" published a sensational story of the horrible sweating system under which women work in the tailoring industry. The writer ends his article as follows: "Conditions in the tailor trade have changed very little from the day when John Hood wrote his famous ballad 'The Song of the Shirt'."

Under such circumstances, it might have been expected that the larger manufacturers, especially the "English" employers, would have nothing to do with Jewish workers, most of whom belong to the union. Due to the simplification of styles in recent years these manufacturers could probably have managed to get along with their women workers only. The reason, however, why they still send work to Jewish shops is found in the fact that they are eager to save the very large expense for designers and sample makers. The contractors bring to them daily any number of samples from which they are in a position to choose styles and copies to their heart's content. There are manufacturers in the cloak trade in London who produce more than a quarter of a million garments a year without employing a single designer. One such manufacturer boasted that he is making use of the "brain power" of 50 designers (meaning his contractors) who supply him with samples without the expenditure of a penny.

The Condition of the Jewish Workers

The effect of the general condition of the trade on the Jewish workers may readily be imagined. Week work is the prevailing system of work in the shops. The sanitary conditions in the factories, despite supervision by government inspectors, is far from satisfactory. The workday is abnormal, and a Jewish cloakmaker, in order to earn a week's wages—a maximum of 8 pounds—during the season is obliged to work from 14 to 15 hours a day. There are no minimum prices, and the union may only interfere in price disputes when it is brought out that one "master" pays less for the same garment than another, provided both

receive their work from the same manufacturer. But even in such instances it is not always certain that the union can accomplish anything, as the contractor is frequently in a position to prove that he is paid a lower price than the next man. And it is just a futile, if not hopeless, for the union to start a fight with these "firms" whose entire foundation rests on shifting sands.

The Cloakmakers' Union

The organization of the London cloakmakers—the "United Ladies' Garment Workers' Union"—has a membership of about 4,000 persons, about half of the trade, about 50 per cent of them are men and 50 per cent women.

In 1912, the London cloakmakers carried out a successful general strike which lasted seven weeks. The horrible sweating system, which until that time prevailed in the trade had been abolished to a great extent thru that strike. Thanks, however, to the economic crisis which has held England in its grip since the end of the war, creating destitution and unemployment, and also owing to sharp competition offered by the unorganized women workers, the Union's control has become materially weakened

The Embroiderers Union of Toronto

To the Editor of "Justice":

The readers of Justice will, no doubt, be interested in reading a report of the activities of the Embroidery Workers' Union of Toronto, Local 7 of the I. L. G. W. U.

In the short time that the local has been in existence—about eight months—we have been successful in bringing the trade out of the chaotic state in which it found itself previously. The general strike, conducted by the local six months ago, terminated in a tremendous success for the Union. The employers were forced to sign a collective agreement with the Union, granting its most important demands, namely, recognition of the Union; a minimum scale of wages, divided into three classes: \$50 for the first class, \$40 for the second class, and \$30 for the third; time and half for overtime; three legal holidays; equal sharing of all work, etc.

The local includes all workers occupied in the embroidery trade, such as operators, designers, stamper, spoolers, finishers, etc. At present the Union controls 50 per cent of the trade, and in spite of the fact that the season is unusually slow, the local will continue with its organization work.

Now, let us look back to the days before the embroidery workers organized. There existed an awful condition of cut-throat competition in both camps. The bosses were ever ready to spy at each other's throats, and all this was naturally done at the expense of the workers. It is true that from time to time the workers would make a feeble attempt at resistance, but being unorganized, these attempts were invariably failures.

The more conscientious embroidery workers realized that such a state could not be allowed to continue, and that only through the organizing of an active local union could the situation be saved. They then set to work, with the help of the Cloakmakers' Joint Board of Toronto, and especially with the help of Brother Polakoff, its manager, to organize the embroidery workers of Toronto. The work proved to be successful, and in the short time the local has been in existence, the workers have become

and it is compelled to overlook a great many violations of accepted work conditions. The union has, nevertheless, waged a heroic fight to maintain some of its gains. As there are no employers' associations in the industry, the union has no agreements with the employers.

The weekly dues paid by the members amount to 6 pence (12 cents). From this income the union pays strike benefit of a pound a week to workers on strike; It maintains its own home with office, meeting halls, etc., and an organizer (manager), two business agents, a secretary and an office staff. All these receive what is regarded here as fair wages—from 6 to 8 pounds a week (30 to 40 dollars).

The manager of the London cloakmakers' union is the well-known trade unionist, M. Kaplan, one of the oldest workers in the local labor movement and one of the first editors of the historic Jewish radical weekly, the "Arbeiter Freund", which is an excellent paper and had led the union, for the past 17-18 years, having piloted it through all its struggles and clashes with the employers. There is hardly any doubt that the cloakmakers' union of London owes a great deal of its prestige to the able and wise leadership of Brother Kaplan.

Of "leftism" in this and other unions, and of the Jewish labor and cultural movement in London in general, in my next article.

more and more convinced of the necessity and importance of the Union.

The installation of the following new officers in our Union took place on the 5th of August: Brother L. McKay, chairman; Brother G. Weinstein, secretary; Brother George D. Moore, vice-chairman; and executive board members: Bros. Taub, Katz, Charf, Weinstein, Milrod, and Sister Twiss. Brother Polakoff installed the new officials, talked of conditions in the trade, and urged the necessity of being loyal to the Union and standing on the alert to guard the interests of the workers.

The gathering also adopted the following resolution:

"The meeting of August 5th, 1926, appreciates the fact, that Brother Sharf, our first chairman, as well as the members of the executive committee, have honestly and loyally done their duty towards our Union. The meeting also wishes to extend our heartiest thanks to Brother Polakoff for his loyal services to our local."

M. MILTON.

Recitals for Workers

The People's Symphony Concerts announce for 1926-1927 a series of six artists' recitals for workers and students at the Washington Irving High School, 16th Street near Irving Place. The series includes Nina Tarsavova, Russian Folk Songs in costume, Nov. 6th; Cornelius Van Vliet, 'celist, Dec. 4th; Muni, the Polish pianist, Jan. 15th; Josef Bizgel, the Hungarian violinist, Feb. 12th; Madam Sokolsky Fried, the Russian pianist, March 19th; and Marguerite D'Alvarez, the famous Peruvian contralto, on April 2nd. Workers and students, teachers, artists, and professional people, may secure club subscriptions to six concerts for \$1.00 at the office of the People's Symphony Concerts, 22 Union Square, New York.

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.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



Workers' Education A Basis For Hope

By M. H. HEDGES
Electrical Workers Journal

Morris Jastrow, psychologist, remarks that the adjective most frequently used with the word "idiot" is "cheerful". Plainly he is against unbounded optimism, the kind that is paying distributed by kept advertising men, and swallowed whole by Babbitts and Rotarians. When I write over this article the title "Basis for Hope", therefore, I do not refer to a condition for senseless optimism. I am aware that there is much in this "prosperous" land of ours that should make every thinking man sober and even sad. There is no reasonable basis for optimism in a country that still tolerates child labor, the American Plan, anti-constitutional addition laws, the Ku Klux Klan and lynchings. And least of all, trade unionists can afford to be optimistic. They must be if not pessimists—skeptics, open-eyed, unflinching surveyors of things as they are. The very life of trade unions depends on our ability to escape buying pigs in pokes. Trade unionists must not spoof themselves. They must see industry and industrial society as it is.

Yet, when a moment arrives in industrial evolution that clearly favors a more orderly development of industrial institutions, industrial law, and industrial democracy, trade unionists should not be the last to recognize the hopeful sign. Such an hour has already arrived. The first manifestations of this new order is a realization that the ideas and concepts, which we have been using as tools for fitting ourselves into industry, are worn out. Ideas are what we work with. They enable us to make adjustments to environments, an environment that is often hostile. Should the ideas be borrowed from a too remote era of our past, they just don't fit the situation. As some one put it the other day, you can't till soil any longer with a crooked stick. The tractor has been born. You can't run twentieth century industry with a twelfth century mind. That certain responsible persons have been trying to operate industry with a medieval mind is evidenced by the mess industry is in; by enforced strikes; by unorganized areas of industry with cruelly low wage scales; by the company union.

Let us look at our national past for a moment. The ideas under which most Americans operate came out of a pioneer, agricultural society. Washington and Jefferson, indeed most of our colonial fathers, were country gentlemen-farmers. Jeffersonian democracy so-called has been interpreted as a rebellion of the isolated farmer against the growing power of the oncoming capitalist class, men of the cities and towns. Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln, wise, able and good men that they were, no more guessed what 1926 America was going to be, than Columbus guessed that he had discovered a new land when he disembarked that October day 1492 on the shores of a southern American Island. All the significant inventions, which have transformed farm America into industrial America, arrived after Washington, Jefferson, and even Lincoln. But old ideas die hard. They are reinforced by selfish interests, inherited prejudices, legal privileges and taboos. They hang on. They work havoc. They triumph, only to push back slowly—in the end to be pushed to the rubbish heap.

That we are no longer an agricultural

nation but an industrial nation can be demonstrated by figures. About 1920 the United States crossed the line of demarcation between country and city population, as the census figures show.

Population of U. S. as divided between cities and farms:

	City	Country
1910	42,166,120	49,806,146
1920	54,594,662	51,408,917

Here is factual evidence that we have passed out of the farm era into an industrial era. The need for an adjustment of our mental spectacles to this transition should be apparent.

Now labor unions have always been educational institutions—unconsciously. They have afforded a field for business enterprise, (now more than ever since unions have entered, help banking and insurance). They have afforded a field for the study of economics in the raw especially at those points where the business structure bears on human life. And they have given many a man his first opportunity to learn the full value of language as he sought to sway his fellow to action on the union floor. Workers' Education as a deliberate movement did not appear in full force until after the war. Its newest movement came as a direct response to the new industrial era. Labor was among the first to see that old ideas about industry and the business of living together were not adequate. What distinguishes this new education is a keen interest in the technical side of industry, and in economic law—conditions are affected by new industrial conditions in this America.

Prior to labor's perception of this social change a small group of the managing class saw the need of modernizing industry, and now Sam A. Lewisohn, secretary of the American Managers' Association (in his book "The New Leaders up in Industry") is advocating the education of employers. Mr. Lewisohn thinks employers have been backward in facing the

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)

Course No. 10. The Making of Industrial America—Sylvia Kopold.

The large social forces which have moulded the civilization we know as present day industrial America, may be traced in their workings through any of the great modern industries of the country. In this course an attempt will be made to trace them through the development of the Ladies' Garment Industry. Louis Levine's history of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, "The Women's Garment Workers", will be used as the text. The following topics, among others, will be discussed: Making women's garments in pioneer America. The appearance of the national market and the passing of the frontier. The role of the machine in the women's garment industry. Why "women's garments" is a small scale industry and "steel" is a large scale industry. The immigrant worker in industrial America, the fight against the sweatshop and the slum, the coming of the

problems that the industrial era has ushered in.

All this is hopeful. It does not mean that education is a panacea. There are no panaceas. It does mean that if labor—if society—can mobilize enough intelligence, mass intelligence, the dark lands of industry can be reclaimed for justice and decency.

Little Lessons In Economics

By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN
Instructor in Economics, Brookwood

XII. The Place of Statistics.

Now if there were a responsible head to the economic system so that things could be directed in an orderly way, not much could be accomplished toward an economical administration except as exact information on all important points could be made available. It would be necessary to know precisely what it costs to perform every industrial operation, and it would be necessary to keep track of changes in demand for all sorts of goods, as well as of all other information needed in the planning of investment and operation.

As it is now, a very small part of the business world keeps any adequate accounts. Most farmers and small business people blunder along not knowing how they really stand or whether they are operating at a profit or at a loss. They do not know the cost of performing any particular operation, and of course they can have no knowledge of what the demand for their products is going to be, simply because they can not tell how much of the market competitors will annex. Even the large concerns

often have defective systems of accounting and business statistics.

It should be apparent, then, that one of the things on which the solution of our economic troubles depends is the collection and utilization, of the most exact information on every point that can be measured, so that everything can be done on the basis of certainty rather than on a basis of guess work such as prevails now. The government has recognized this need and is now taking a census of manufactures at short intervals instead of only once in 10 years. Besides this investigation, this Department of Labor is continually making studies of wage-rates and unemployment having to do with industrial conditions. The business interests also have private sources of statistics of their own.

Labor also is awakening to the need of exact information to use in labor controversies and is deriving such data from organizations such as the Labor Bureau Inc.—It is becoming more and more evident that only by the most complete use of the most accurate possible information about all the details of production and distribution will it be possible to overcome poverty and meet the world's material needs.

union, the first two decades of unionism, the present problems confronting the industry and the union, the new union program and the Union as a social organization. Membership in this course will be restricted to those who can show a satisfactory acquaintance with Dr. Levine's book.

Course No. 11. Economics of the Women's Garment Industry—Sylvia Kopold, A. A. Friedrich.

This course will present a thoroughgoing survey of present day conditions in the women's garment industry. An attempt will be made first to study the present day plight of the trade, the economic causes responsible for unemployment, the existence of shops, the control of the jobber. The rise to prominence within recent years of the sub-contracting, and outside shops will be traced. The attempt of employers to move their manufacturing plants to the country, in an effort to escape union control over conditions will be analyzed. The amount of employment made possible to workers will be studied. The extent to which the industry is mechanized, the size of its units, in matters of finance, equipment and working forces will be discussed and compared with other industries. The history of the shorter working week, the higher wage rate and unemployment insurance in the industry will be discussed. From this analysis of the present conditions of the trade the history of the industry in the United States will be outlined, as well as the rise of the union within it. Finally, the present day program of the union meeting the terrific economic problems now confronting the workers will be discussed.

Course No. 12. Social Economics—A. A. Friedrich.

This course will provide an analysis of the nature of modern economic organization. The structure and functioning of the basic economic institutions will be analyzed. Special attention will be given to the place of the worker and his various organizations in the industrial society.

Course No. 13. Current Economic Literature—A. A. Friedrich.

This course will review for analysis and discussion the outstanding current books dealing with labor, its interests and problems.

Course No. 14. Psychology and the Labor Movement—Alexander Fichandler.

In this course an attempt will be made to get at the fundamental human traits which make men and women behave as they do. Human motives, instincts and desires will be analyzed. The class will study the fundamental laws of the human mind, will analyze common mistakes in thinking and will attempt to learn how to eliminate such mistakes from their own life.

(To be continued)

In the Cooperative World

The Cooperative Health Clinic of Minneapolis

WITH the first of January the Nutritional Clinic of the Franklin Cooperative Creamery Association completed its first nine months of operation, reports The Cooperative League. The total attendance at the Clinic during that time has been 1,200; 107 children of school age were actually treated for malnutrition as they registered from 7 to 30 per cent underweight. Hundreds of other children were discovered to be suffering from various diseases and ailments which would not have been found but for the Clinic.

The Clinic in the South Plant of the Creamery Association was so successful during the first six months, that a second had to be opened in the North Plant in October. After treatment by the doctors and nurses the gain in weight over a period of nine months was found to be from 8 to 14 pounds. Much attention is also given to educating the parents to the health point of view.

This is but one of the services rendered by the Franklin Cooperative Creamery Association, the largest workers' cooperative in the United States. On net sales of \$2,533,175 in 1925, the net "profit" was \$102,033. There are more than 5,000 stockholders who have an investment in this huge cooperative amounting to just short of \$1,000,000.

What Is Cooperative Rent Insurance?

THE Bedford-Barrow Cooperative Apartments of New York City constitute one of the best cooperative housing associations. When the by-laws were originally drawn up a provision was made that a small sum be put aside each year into a Rent Insurance Fund so that when a member of the group found himself unable to meet his monthly rental payments, because of unemployment or sickness, this fund might be drawn upon to meet the emergency. The Board of Directors have recommended that out of the surplus of \$1,490 showing at the close of 1925, \$250 should be put into this insurance fund.

This association has 35 tenants. Their property is valued at \$162,000, and the annual income from rents is \$29,000, which covers all the expenses of operating and the retiring of three mortgages. The members expect to be able to reduce their rental payments at the end of 1926.

DELEGATES to the Co-operative Congress at Minneapolis, November 4-6 will find American's most significant examples of harmonious relation between the organized labor movement, consumer's cooperation, and the organized farmers.

The only industrial union, 100 per cent organized, in the dairy field—this is the boast of the Franklin employees. Everyone from general manager down to the last stenographer is directly affiliated with the milk drivers' union. It is Franklin that has brought the Union to its present strength and en-

abled it to organize solidly the private milk companies.

On the other hand, the Franklin Creamery uses milk and other dairy products that come exclusively from the organized farmers. It deals directly with the Twin City Milk Products Association, pays a low price for the raw materials, and assists these milk producers very materially in their fight to keep cash milk off the markets of the Twin Cities.

Finally, the tens of thousands of consumers of Minneapolis get from Franklin the very highest grade of dairy products at a price lower than the price prevailing in almost every other large city in the country.

Unique Credit Union Work

THE Headgear Workers' Credit Union of New York is doing some of the most interesting and unusual cooperative work to be found anywhere in the country. Though they were organized just a little more than two years ago, they now have 1100 members and paid in share capital of almost \$150,000.

At present they are taking out group life insurance for their members. Any member of the Credit Union by paying 90 cents per month, gets \$1,000 protection under this group insurance plan.

Another new service being provided for the members is a checking service. Many of the headgear workers have no connections with any regular bank, and therefore have no means of procuring checks for the easy mailing of money. This Credit Union offers a checking service free to its members. The man or woman who wants to pay an electric bill, gas bill or installment on the new radio and send a check through the mails, merely brings the cash into the office of the credit union, and the cashier makes out a check to the order of that member.

There is no credit union in New York State growing so rapidly as that of the Headgear Workers, and none that is so rapidly extending its services into other fields.

Cooperators at Waukegan, Illinois

THERE are few finer cooperative societies in the country than the Cooperative Trading Company of Waukegan, Ill. The society was organized 15 years ago by a few Poles for the cooperative purchase of groceries. To-day there are 1000 members, many of them American, Swedish, German and of other nationalities; and the concern is operating two grocery and meat stores and a large milk plant. The members started the business with a capital of \$430. Today they have invested in the business nearly \$45,000 of share capital and savings deposits.

During 1925 the sales of all kinds of foodstuffs amounted to almost exactly half a million dollars, on which a "profit" or surplus of \$21,658 was made. This means that every member gets 6 per cent paid back to him on his capital investment, and an additional 4 per cent of the amount he spent with the cooperative.

The company has 35 employees and a dozen delivery rigs for distributing groceries, meat, milk, cream, butter and cheese. For the past three years the increase in sales has averaged \$100,000 per year.

And the most interesting feature of this Cooperative is the attention it gives to educational and propaganda work. Courses of lectures for employees, evening classes, summer picnics for the members, propaganda parades through the city, mass visits to co-operatives in other cities: these are a few of the activities

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

СРЕДИ БАСТУЮЩИХ КЛОУМНИКЕРОВ.

В прошлую пятницу 8-го октября состоялась конференция представителей всех рабочих профессиональных союзов Нью-Йорка.

Конференция была созвана забастовочным комитетом клоуменкерс с целью привлечь всех рабочих на митинг бастующих клоуменкерс в борьбе с эксплуататорами и их приспешниками, против наемников в действии забастовки, с целью уничтожения рабочих союзов.

На конференции присутствовало большое число представителей от всех наемных рабочих союзов. Конференция приняла резолюцию, в которой излагается бастующим поручение и о привлечении необходимых сил для сохранения единства организации, которую должна решить разбить во что бы ни стало, для того, чтобы спасти неограниченный труд в мастерских.

В соответствии немедленной помощи конференция вынесла решения в резолюции:

Избран Исполнительный Комитет в составе 30 человек.

Решено объявить долларными взносами в неделю каждому члену принадлежность к профессии какой бы то ни было профессии в Нью-Йорке.

Взростом должны быть до тех пор, пока забастовка клоуменкерс не окончится.

Решено рассмотреть заявку с просьбой о помощи в 40,000 долларов отдаленным профессиональным союзам в Америке, а также организовать всесоюзную массовую демонстрацию в Нью-Йорке рабочих всех профессий, для протеста против попыток капиталистов на рабочих союзах с целью их ликвидации.

Конференция сыграла большую роль в смысле помощи клоуменкерс не только в Нью-Йорке, но всему рабочему движению в Америке, так как спасает от разгрома союзы клоуменкерс, они спалили и другие союзы, которых бы не стало, так же участь, после гнусной организации над работниками, как одним из самых сильных в опытных союзов.

После этой конференции хозяева заговорили иначе и решили пойти на уступки, так как боялись наступления на их рынок, который был поставлен против их объединения фронтом всех рабочих организаций города Нью-Йорка.

Хотя митинг тотой ночью на некоторые уступки, все же нельзя отбрасывать фактов, что конференция представителей рабочих союзов и их помощников клоуменкерс поставила целью изменить политику и таким путем превратить забастовку в кон-цессии.

В субботу, 16 октября устраивается массовая демонстрация всех рабочих города Нью-Йорка — протест против попыток капиталистов на рабочих союзах клоуменкерс, в том числе и против всех рабочих в Америке.

Все рабочие в 12 часов для демонстрации собираются на Юнион Сквер, 14-ая улица, откуда по Бродвею направляются в Сити Говл.

В РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКОМ ОТДЕЛЕ.

В понедельник 10-го октября состоялась собрание Испол. Ком. Р. П. Отдела, на котором обсуждались очень важные вопросы.

Решено созвать массовый митинг на пятницу 22-го октября. Митинг состоится с целью осуждения наемников-рабочих во время тяжелой забастовки и о результатах пятидневной недели забастовки.

Исполнительный Комитет решил принять меры, чтобы митинг был успешным и представить доклад о том, что рабочее усилие на этот период пятидневной недели тяжелой забастовки.

МАССОВЫЙ МИТИНГ.

В пятницу 22-го октября состоится массовый митинг всех членов Русско-Польского Отдела Юнионских Портных.

Цель митинга: вынести результаты пося нападками наемных забастовки. Митинг состоится в Народном Доме, 315 Нст 10-ая ул., в 8 часов вечера. Все члены должны иметь при себе членские карточки или рабочие карточки.

Секретарь А. М. Саува.

Wiec Masowia.

W piątek, dnia 22 października, o godzinie 7:30 wieczorem, w Domu Narodowym, 315 East 10-1a ulica odbędzie się Masowe Zebranie wszystkich członków Polsko-Rosyjskiego Oddziału Unii Krawców.

Cel mitingu: omówienia obecnego sytuacji strajku. Wszyscy członkowie powinni przybyć na zebranie.

UNION HEALTH CENTER COLUMN

The Union Health Center is rapidly extending its medical services to the workers of other unions. One hundred and twenty-five physical examinations and treatments were given to members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union since the beginning of the year. Three hundred and forty-three physical examinations of members of the Fur Workers' Union were also given in addition to a special physical examination made of three hundred striking fur workers during the recent strike. Members of the Musicians' Union, the Bakers' Union and of several other unions have taken advantage of the expert medical services furnished by the only trade union health center in the United States.

The Union Health Center has been giving physical examinations to all new applicants to the International Ladies' Garment workers' Union. All special and general clinics have been remarkably well attended by the members of the union despite the strike and the unusual hardships of the strike period.

Dr. George M. Price, director of the Union Health Center, has attended the International Conference on Tuberculosis held in Washington this month. He is also a delegate to the American Public Health Conference held in Buffalo, N. Y., from October 11th to October 17th.

Help The Striking Cloakmakers

Come to the
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WHITE LILY TEA
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Exclusively

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

Test Cloak Employers' Sincerity for Peace

Latest developments with respect to a settlement of the cloak strike were reported by Manager Dubinsky at the regular weekly meeting of the striking cloak and suit cutters last Wednesday, October 13th, in Arlington Hall, in the course of which he stated that the situation has simmered down to a test of the sincerity of the desire of the leaders of the Industrial Council for peace in the cloak industry.

The union has amply shown its willingness not to prolong the strike. Newspaper reports carried last Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday accounts of proposed conferences and activities on the part of outsiders to bring the conflicting parties together. The union was ready to meet them. One has a right, however, to question the employers' desire for peace, Dubinsky declared.

If it is a matter of smothering the union that the employers are after, then what the union will do is place the facts before the members and determine to go on with the struggle with a greater intensity and make every sacrifice to preserve the union, built up by the mass of the cloak-bakers by untold sacrifice, at any cost.

Manager Dubinsky informed the members of the minimum program worked out by the advisory board which was reported Tuesday night to the General Strike Committee. The minimum program, which was supposed to be a test for settlement, reviews the original demands as submitted by the union before the strike was called out. It contains a modification on the forty-hour week, the time guarantee, and the reorganization question.

These modifications of the original program were advanced to the employers as a basis for settlement largely in order to test their sincerity regarding a settlement. Should they refuse settlement on these compromises the workers will realize that their struggle and sacrifices to build working class organizations.

STRIKE INFORMATION
CUTTERS WILL HOLD REGULAR MASS MEETINGS EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 2 P. M. IN ARLINGTON HALL. The next meeting will take place Wednesday, Oct. 20th.

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 reeler 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 their form at the jubilee celebration of the local's twenty-fifth anniversary.

As to the jobbers' situation, no change in it has taken place so far.

Urged to Participate in Demonstration

In his opening remarks, Dubinsky reminded the men of the decision by the Strike Committee to stage a demonstration at City Hall by the wives of the strikers on Saturday, October 16th, to protest against the use of the injunction in the strike and the jailing of hundreds of strikers. He declared that every married cutter should urge his wife to participate in the demonstration.

Mass meetings in the East Side and the Bronx were arranged, but the time of writing the exact places had not been determined upon. A decision to this effect was to have been made on Friday, October 15th. This issue of the "Justice" will reach the cutters, however, not soon enough for that, and they are asked to scap the daily newspapers for the meeting halls or inquire at their strike halls for this information.

As usual, the speakers' committee had secured a number of speakers to address the striking cutters. For last Wednesday's mass meeting there were Almeron Lee, lecturer and educational director of the Rand School of Social Science, and Robert W. Dunn, member of the executive board of the Civil Liberties Union, and author of a number of articles on company unions printed in the monthly magazine, the "Lase Age."

Almeron Lee reminded his hearers that the gains which they, as well as workers in other industries, enjoyed were not won thru the good-will of the employers, but rather because of their struggles and sacrifices to build working class organizations.

What workers, he said, have often to fight for is as much for self-respect as for gains in point of hours and wages. Workers, he said, who remain outside of labor unions, whether through ignorance of the value of labor unions or other causes, are a danger to themselves and to the union.

Speaking of injunctions, which more than anything else keeps the Civil Liberties Union active in defending workers' organizations in court, Robert W. Dunn said that a considerable step forward was taken by the American Federation of Labor when, at its convention in Detroit this week, it adopted a resolution aiming at a more vigorous combating of the use of the injunction in labor disputes.

In the interim, a series of mass meetings and plans to give financial aid to the cloakmakers is being arranged.

Labor Unions Extend Aid

On Friday, October 8th, an Emergency Labor Conference was organized to combat effectively the injunction issued against the striking cloakmakers and also to adopt financial aid measures for the strikers.

This conference was called by the General Strike Committee and was made up of one hundred eighty-three delegates representing 800,000 organized workers in New York city. M. Feinstein of the United Hebrew Trades and J. M. Budish of the United

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, were elected by the conference chairman and secretary, respectively.

Among the decisions adopted by this conference was one in the form of a telegram addressed to William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, in which the conference expressed itself as "greatly encouraged and enthused by the resolution adopted by the American Federation of Labor Convention, pledging them (the cloakmakers) moral and financial assistance. The conference unanimously decided to extend heartfelt fraternal greetings to officers and delegates of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled and pledged the organizations represented in this conference to respond wholeheartedly to the appeal of the Federation."

The resolution of the American Federation of Labor was printed in full in last week's issue of "Justice," in which the convention also resolved that the American Federation of Labor extends its full support to the striking cloakmakers of New York City, authorized the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor 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.

A. F. of L. Heads Last Cloakmakers' Achievements

President William Green and Vice-president Matthew Woll, Secretary of the Resolutions Committee, not only urged the adoption of the resolution but in their plea for assistance to the cloakmakers reviewed the courageous struggles of the cloakmakers in the past which lifted the garment workers from rags in sweatshops to more humane conditions of employment. "Every morning," declared President Green, "three men and women have gone on the picket lines, met opposition and brutal treatment, sacrificing and suffering for the cause."

Istodore Nagler, as one of the delegates of the International to the Federation's convention, reviewed at length the history of the cloakmakers' union during the course of his address to the convention asking the assistance of the American labor movement for aid for the cloakmakers. "Our international union," Nagler said, "has made progress in building up the organization even to the extent of putting in the five-day week, and not in imitation of our good friend, Henry Ford, for we had established the forty-hour week before he established the five-day week. However, we have met the worst obstacles the organization has experienced in the struggle we are engaged in at this time."

Delegate Nagler followed this up with a brief sketch of the history of the cloakmakers' union since its historic struggle of 1916. He dwelt at considerable length on the jobbing-contracting system, the chief cause responsible for the present struggle. "In order to bring these jobbers, who control seventy-five per cent of the industry in New York City, to some sense of their responsibility, so that our workers may know their wages are secure, we went into this struggle. The chief executive of the State of New York has had a committee ap-

pointed to study our industry, and there was such an indictment appointed to study our industry, and there never was such an indictment brought against any industry or against any group of people as was brought by this commission."

Dress Cutters Divide Work

Contrary to expectations, the slight drop which took place the week ending Friday, October 2nd, which found quite a number of dress cutters unemployed, continued into the following week.

From reports appearing last week in local trade papers, it may have become too believe that the dress trade was not faced with any prospect of an immediate slack season. However, the lay-off, slight as it was, appears to be really the beginning of the idle season not only in the cheaper lines, but in the better shops as well. This week has seen the beginning of division of work in some of the better class of shops.

How long the "slack" will last is a matter of speculation. Reports have it that it will be of short duration and that the next season is promising. This, however, is not the most serious one, as immediately upon a cutter's complaint, an adjustment is usually made reinstating the cutter, either through the business agent taking up the case in the shop or through a shop meeting of the cutters in the Union's office.

Lay-Off in Middle of Week Banned
What seems to be a far more grave question is that in some of the contracting shops, where two or more cutters are employed, the men accept their lay-off in the middle of the week. Last Monday, at a shop meeting, the office learned that the owner of a contracting shop employing three cutters had placed a man to work on Monday morning with the instruction that he would be kept for a day or two days only.

The cutters were informed that this is a violation and that as soon as a cutter is laid off in the middle of the week he must report to the office and file his complaint for reinstatement. Should this warning be insufficient and should any more cases of this nature come to the attention of the office more stringent measures may be taken to enforce the rule of a week's work. This means that men guilty of accepting a lay-off in the middle of the week would be called to the executive board and disciplined.

Dress cutters are also instructed to report to their shops each week to secure whatever work there is in the slack season. Failure to be prompt in this respect invariably encourages some employers to do their own cutting.

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

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CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

REGULAR MEETING

MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION Monday, October 18th

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