

"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. 43.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1926

PRICE 3 CENTS

Industrial Council Threatens Strikers With 'Grand Jury'

Strike Leaders Scoff at Latest Stunt of "Inside" Employers

No sooner did the door close upon the latest unsuccessful attempt to bring a settlement between the strikers and the Industrial Council, than the leaders of this employers' group, in line with their old tactics of broad-casting, issued a statement that they would "at once" proceed to ask District Attorney Stanton of New York County to place before the Grand Jury evidence of unlawful methods pursued by the cloakmakers and their Union in the course of this strike, probably with the intent of inducing the leaders of the cloak strike.

This announcement created much fear of a ripple among the strikers, and throughout the trade, than what its promulgators had expected. In fact it fell pretty nearly as flat as the proverbial pancake, eliciting but occasional smiles here and there. When the attention of President Sigman was brought to this threat he said:

"If there is to be a grand jury investigation of the cloak strike, it may as well inquire into the underworld elements employed by the manufacturers, who beat up our pickets. It might also inquire into the circumstances under which beds have been fixed up in seamy shops in which men and women sleep in violation of the penal code and in flagrant violation of all conceptions of decency."

Union Square Rings with Protest Against Cloak Strike Injunction

Thousands of Workers Cheer Speakers Who Denounce Police for Brutal Treatment of Strikers—Injunctions in Labor Disputes Declared a Menace—Letter of Protest Sent to Mayor Walker.

A great demonstration, under the auspices of the Labor Emergency Conference for the Striking Cloakmakers, took place last Saturday afternoon, October 16, in Union Square and was addressed by a score of speakers well known in the Labor movement on New York City. The big outdoor meeting adopted a resolution of protest and voted to forward it in the form of a letter to Mayor Walker.

Among those who spoke from the several platforms on the square were John F. Coughlin, the secretary of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, Louis Hyman, chairman of the general strike committee, Edward Lavin and James Walsh of the Interborough strikers, and M. Feinstein, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades. B. Gold of the Farmers' Union, and J. M. Rudish of the Capmakers' Union, secretary of the Emergency Conference.

President Sigman who was unable, on account of a bad cold, to speak at the outdoor meeting forwarded the following statement which was received by the great throng with tumultuous applause:

"Fellow Workers:—The thousands of men and women gathered here this afternoon to protest against the attorney of the judges who hand out injunctions to

Intense Strike Activity Follows Conference Failure

Refusal of Industrial Council to Discuss Union Demands After Deadline Is Reached on "Reorganization" and Hours Leads to Break Up of Parleys—Union Was Ready to Make Concessions in Interest of Peace—Strike to Go On With Renewed Vigor—Effective Changes Made in Strike Machinery.

The conference between the leaders of the cloak strike and the representatives of the Industrial Council, which began on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 14, came to an end on Saturday night, October 16, after thirty hours of conferring, without achieving its purpose, the settlement of the controversy in the cloak industry, which for the past sixteen weeks has held it in the grip of a general strike.

The conference was held in the office of the impartial Chairman, Raymond V. Ingersoll, who has been very active in the interest of peace in the industry. The deadlock occurred ostensibly on the subject of the "reorganization" demand put forth by the Industrial Council and the question of overtime rates for hours above 40 during the last year of the agreement, from June, 1925, to June, 1929, the final period of the contract. In reality, however, the breach took place because the leaders of the Council refused to consent to the suggestion of the Union that both sides take up in the meantime the other demands of the workers, in the hope that after this had been settled a way might be

found to reopen the first two disputed subjects and arrive at a full understanding.

The obstinate insistence of the Council leaders on first disposing of the reorganization and hours demands, convinced the leaders of the strikers that the manufacturers were seeking to prolong the conflict rather than to bring peace in the trade.

Union Willing to Make Concessions
In the course of the discussions during the first two days of the conference, the leaders of the strike conceded in the interest of an immediate peace, several points of the manufacturers on the subject of shop reorganizations and on the work hours. The Union declared itself willing to accept, instead of an immediate 40-hour week, 52 hours until June, 1928, and 40 hours from that time until June, 1929, when the agreement would come to an end. The Union also agreed to the 10 per cent "reorganization" scheme under the following conditions: First, that during the life of this agreement only three such reorganizations take place, namely in June, 1927, June, 1928, and December, 1929, with several modifications affecting replacement of laid-off workers; secondly, that the right

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I. L. G. W. Mourns Passing of Debs

International Building Draped in Crepe

Heart disease that had affected Eugene V. Debs, great labor leader and Socialist teacher in America, for 25 years, caused his death on Wednesday, October 20, in Elmhurst, Ill., in a sanitarium, where he had been for several weeks, following a physical breakdown.

As soon as the news of his death reached New York, President Sigman forwarded the following message to Mrs. Debs in Terre Haute:

October 21, 1926
Mrs. Eugene V. Debs and Family,
Terre Haute, Ind.

Permit us, at this hour of Your bereavement, on behalf of the membership of our International Union, to place at the bier of Eugene Debs this expression of our undying reverence and affection for a great leader of men, a lover of mankind and one of the loftiest souls of our age who has just left our midst. The men and women who comprise our organization will forever cherish the unforgettable memory of Eugene Debs, the great organizer, orator, political orator and noble idealist of the American labor and Socialist movement, whose great heart always beat in unison with the heartbeats of the downtrodden masses of America and the world, of Eugene Debs who personified the hope and optimism of the American working class, of Eugene Debs, the true captain of his soul.

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
MORRIS SIGMAN, President
ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secy.

Settled Cloak Shops Work This Saturday For Strikers

Shop Chairmen's Meeting Votes to Work Another Day for Battling Cloakmakers—September 25 Yielded \$175,000 to Strike Fund—Relief Continues to Pour In.

The meeting of cloak shop chairmen, settled and not settled shops, held on Tuesday afternoon, October 19, in Webster Hall, voted to call on all cloakmakers in the settled shops to work this Saturday, October 23, for the cloak strikers and to turn over

the earnings to the Union. The leaders of the strike who addressed the meeting pointed out to the chairmen that, no matter how generous the response from outside organizations might be, the lion's share of the support for the strikers could only come from the cloakmakers themselves. Brother Baushwitz reported that the last Saturday in September, on which day the settled cloakmakers, shops, and the dressmakers, worked for the strike relief fund, had brought in \$175,000. This Saturday, only the cloakmakers in the settled shops will be asked to work, but as a great many more shops had returned to work since then, a large sum might be realized.

Strike chairman Hyman reported at this meeting on the result of the last conference with the Industrial Council and the reasons for its failure. At a meeting of the General Strike Committee, later in the evening at Manhattan Lyceum, a decision was reached to authorize the leaders of the Union to continue the fight for all the demands of the strikers, except for the demand for a 36 week guarantee.

(Continued on Page 2)

Council of A. F. of L. Appeals for Cloak Strikers To All Internationals

I. L. G. W. U. General Office Sends Out Appeal to All Trade Union Locals in the Country—40,000 Organizations Will Receive Call For Aid to Cloak Strikers.

President Sigman made public this week a copy of the letter framed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in conformity with the decision of the Detroit convention to enlist the aid of organized labor in America on behalf of the cloak strikers in New York City, now in their seventeenth week of a bitter struggle with their employers.

This letter was sent out by the central headquarters of the Federation on Monday, October 18, and bears the signatures of President William Green

and Secretary Frank Morrison. It reads as follows:

Copy of Appeal Sent by President Green and Secretary Morrison
October 18, 1926
To the Officers and Members of Organized Labor:

The intense struggle of the striking cloakmakers' Union was brought to the attention of the convention of the American Federation of Labor held at Detroit, Michigan, beginning October 4th. The officers and representatives

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Vigorous Strike Activity Follows Conference Failure

(Continued from Page 1)

of reorganization include also industrial Council shops employing less than 35 workers, but that such firms do all their work on the premises and send no work outside, and that these firms be obliged to come up to the standard of 35 workers not later than December, 1938. All the firms which employ now 25 or more workers should be obliged to employ not less than 50 workers by December, 1938.

Another stipulation in connection with the reorganization right is that no firm is granted that privilege unless it employs its workers for not less than 32 weeks in the year.

But the leaders of the Council insisted that, in addition to including shops which do not employ a minimum of 25 workers, the Union should waive its demand that such firms be compelled to have 35 workers by December, 1938. The manufacturers also

insisted that after June, 1938, the workers should be obliged, during four months in the busy seasons, to work four hours on Saturday for single pay. The Union objected to these stipulations and recommended in view of the difficulty of reaching an agreement with them, to put them aside for a time, and proceed to negotiate on the other subjects of the Union's program, such as the limitation of contractors for firms belonging to the Industrial Council that are also engaged in the jobbing business, the wage raises, the unionization of the examiners and the guarantee against discrimination of union designers, and several other minor points.

The decision of the Council's leaders not to enter into further discussion with the Union until the reorganization and the work hours disputes were settled, however, disrupted the parity.

PRES. SIGMAN'S STATEMENT AFTER CONFERENCE ENDS

The following statement was issued by the Union at the end of the conference:

"The conference has definitely broken up. Without any arrangement for any other meeting or expectation of meeting again. The reason for breaking up was the refusal on the part of the employers to state their position on all disputed points except on the subject of reorganization rights and hours. These were the only two subjects discussed.

"Substantial mutual concessions were made by both sides, but points of difference still remain on both questions. In this deadlock the union proposed that the remaining questions be considered with a view of reopening discussion of the disputed points

of reorganization and hours, if agreement were reached on other subjects, such as wage increases for certain crafts, specific provisions for the limitation of sub-manufacturers, unionization of examiners and other minor matters.

"The Industrial Council refused to consider these questions unless the union first conceded disputed points of reorganization and hours, which the union refused to do.

This statement was augmented on Monday, October 18th, by President Sigman, as follows:

"The Union offered the manufacturers concessions on the reorganization issue, going far beyond its original stand on this subject. If the manufacturers had really intended to settle,

they would have gone on with the discussion of the other vital issues in controversy, such as wages and the limitation of sub-manufacturers, and accept the suggestion of the Union that the subject of reorganization and of hours be reopened after an agreement had been reached on the first two questions. Instead of that, they abruptly brought the parity to an end.

"As for the manufacturers' charge that the Union came without intention

to settle, the best proof that such a statement is groundless is that the Union made concession after concession throughout the conference. It made these concessions only because it wanted a settlement.

"Now, of course, since the manufacturers refused to set, the Union withdraws these concessions. The struggle must continue, the Union will fight for all of its demands, and it will win them."

Work This Saturday For Cloak Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

This concession was made in order to afford an opportunity for settlement to such of the employers as wanted to settle but could not do so until now because they could not guarantee their workers 36 weeks of work during the year.

The decision to withdraw the demand for a time guarantee of 36 weeks at first met with opposition from the shop chairmen. When the first vote on the proposition was taken it was defeated, but after chairman Hyman had again addressed the meeting, it voted for the withdrawal of this demand.

President Sigman called upon the workers in the settled shops to aid the strikers not only with money but with direct activity, suggesting that they leave their homes in the morning an hour earlier each day and join the strikers on the picket line. He reminded the cloakmakers that they owe

much to the strikers who now are fighting to make the gains secured in the settled shops permanent and uniform throughout the trade.

President Sigman dwelt with emphasis on the relations of our Union to the other organizations in the American labor movement and the importance of maintaining friendly relations with them. He pointed out to the great interest the American Federation of Labor is taking in this fight of the cloakmakers, as shown by the nationwide appeal forwarded by the Executive Council of the Federation to all the unions of the land.

Millinery Workers Collecting Money for Cloak Strikers

The Millinery Workers' Union is continuing to collect money in the millinery shops for the cloak strikers. This union has already contributed \$3,000 and has now added another \$2,000. In one shop, Lisch Brothers Company, the workers collected over \$300.

New York Box Makers In General Strike

Four thousand paper box makers have been on strike in New York City for three weeks. The struggle has been characterized by the usual police intimidation and employers' frame-up, but the ranks of the strikers are stronger today than when the strike began and each day brings the settlement of more open shops.

When the general strike was announced to begin October 5th, the three employers associations in the paper box industry got worried. They decided to merge into one association and to make determined efforts to crush the union. The Paper Box Manufacturers' Association was the result.

How the police are being used to serve the interests of the employers is clearly shown by the following statement made in a bulletin of the Paper Box Manufacturers' Association: "The police work is becoming more and more effective daily. The usual number of wagons are working in and out of the 'botched section' with the proper police protection (a cop for every chauffeur) and more plants are operating as open shops with part forces."

The demands of the union are very modest when compared with the con-

ditions which other unions have obtained for their workers in recent agreements: A 44 hour week, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sunday work (which is contrary to State law, incidentally), a minimum scale of wages and 45 increase in the weekly rate, and recognition of the union—these are the demands which the employers refuse to grant.

Conditions in the paper box industry are worse in New York than in most other industries. In the non-union shops, in Brooklyn particularly, girls work from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. for \$9 and \$10 a week, with only a half hour for lunch. The minimum wage in the union shops is \$15 and an 8 hour day prevails. The employers have been tempting their workers since the strike with offers of \$15 and \$20 a week. Some have fallen for the bluff but more and more are appealing to the offers of the union pickets instead.

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.

Concerts For Strikers This Week

This Friday, October 22, at 1 p. m. an entertainment for the striking cloakmakers will be given at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue. In the musical program will participate the well-known Schiller Band and the following distinguished artists: Gdal Saleksi, cellist of the New York Symphony; Rose Fiori, soprano; James Phillips, bass; Ludmila Toretka, soprano; Ray Porter Miller, coloratura soprano; Abraham Berg, violinist; A. Elstein, accompanist, and others.

A concert will also be given on Tuesday, October 26, at Manhattan Lyceum. Both entertainments will begin prom-

ptly at 1 P. M. and strikers are requested to be on time.

These concerts are arranged by the Educational Department of our International and the Speakers and Entertainment Committee of the strike.

READ OUR 32 PAGE BULLETIN

In which is described the activities of our Educational Department for 1936-37. Select the course you wish to take up, note the number and get in touch with us at 3 West 16th Street, either in person or by mail.

Thousands Voice Protest in Union Square

(Continued from Page 1)

because the fines which are being imposed on the arrested strikers drain the treasury of our union, and rob the children of the striking cloakmakers of food which could be bought for that money.

But the 40,000 cloakmakers of New York, and the whole great family of organized labor in the city, protest against and resent this charge of lawlessness on the part of the strikers. Our men and women have always conducted their strikes with intelligence and with an upright spirit and have never relied on violence to win their struggles for life. Whatever violence there has been in this great conflict, has invariably come out of the camp of our bosses, who now have resorted to judge-made law to help them win their attack upon our standards of work and living.

But the American Labor movement, and our strikers among them, will not be intimidated into giving up their legitimate weapons of resistance to the strike, by any injunctions. It is becoming clearer from day to day that the only way to defeat injunctions in labor struggles is to ignore them. This is the voice and judgment of our country and this will be, I am confident,

the guiding policy of workers on strike in the future.

I sincerely regret that I cannot be here in person, owing to a bad cold, to share with you your indignation and to voice together with you the protest against the brutal attacks which for months have been leveled against our strikers and the entire labor movement of this city. This great demonstration of organized labor on the historic Union Square should serve as a warning to the enemies of the trade unions in America that the organized workers will not permit their rights as wage earners and citizens to be trampled under foot by an order issued by a judge at the behest of employers. From here should go out a ringing protest against the outrageous attempt of the cloak manufacturers to use the injunction as a weapon to crush the strike of the New York cloakmakers, an attempt which I am confident, will never succeed."

Seretary Coughlin of the Central Trades, in presenting the viewpoint of the American Federation of Labor with regard to injunction, said:

"The injunction evil has stripped union labor of its constitutional rights of peaceful picketing, free assemblage and the use of peaceful persuasion to prevent strikebreaking. The Central Trade and Labor Council in defying the most drastic injunction ever issued in this State."

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A. F. of L. Council Appeals To All Unions for Cloak Strike Aid

(Continued from Page 1)
of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union informed the delegates attending the convention that more than 20,000 striking cloakmakers are fighting to maintain a decent standard of living. They are resisting the imposition of conditions of employment which would ultimately lead to the restoration of the sweatshop and the destruction of their organization.

No group of organized working people has fought more valiantly for the maintenance of union standards, union conditions, and union recognition than these striking cloakmakers, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The long weeks of struggle and conflict have taxed their financial resources to the utmost. They need financial help so that the men and women who are engaged in this strike may be helped and their families may be provided with the bare necessities of life.

Understanding their needs and the issues involved in the strike, the convention of the American Federation of Labor instructed the officers of the American Federation of Labor to issue an appeal to organized labor to rally to the support of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. We therefore appeal to the membership of organized labor to contribute financially and to help in every possible way in bringing this strike of

the cloakmakers of New York to a successful termination. No International or National Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor has responded more promptly or generously to the appeal of sister organizations, when they were in need of financial assistance, than has the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Therefore, because of the urgent need of the situation and because of the heroic way in which this International Union is fighting for the preservation of union standards, we urge you to contribute promptly and liberally. The situation is very serious. The striking cloakmakers and those dependent upon them need your help and they need it now. Do not delay action. Act quickly. Send as large an amount of money as is possible for you to contribute. These brave cloakmakers will strive until success crowns their efforts if organized labor will assist them financially and supply them with funds so they can be supplied with money with which to assist their needy members.

Send all contributions to Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor

WILLIAM GREEN, President.

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

I. L. G. W. U. SENDS APPEAL TO ALL TRADE UNIONS IN THE COUNTRY

This Saturday, October 22nd, the General Office of the International Union is sending out another appeal addressed to all local unions affiliated with national and international unions in the land, nearly 40,000 of them. The appeal is accompanied by the above-printed letter of the Executive Council, and reads as follows:

October 22nd, 1926

Dear Sirs and Brothers:-

For nearly fifteen weeks 40,000 workers in the Cloak and Suit Industry

of New York have been on strike. They are fighting against the threatened revival of the notorious sweatshop system which in the past has disgraced the industry and kept the workers in a condition of indescribable misery and oppression.

In this struggle the organized employers have brought to bear the power and influence to crush the aspirations of the workers toward human existence. They have been causing the

Chicago Workers Vote to Pay Wage Tax For New York Cloak Strikers

Worcester, Cloakmakers Give Day's Pay

In a message from Chicago which reached President Sigman this week, the Chicago Joint Board is stated to have voted to levy a graduated wage tax on all the workers in the women's garment trades affiliated with it to go to the relief fund of the New York cloakmakers.

All workers receiving less than \$30 a week are to pay a half dollar weekly to the fund; workers receiving from \$30 to \$50 will give \$1.00 a week; and

all such workers as receive above \$50 will contribute \$2 weekly. The tax will be paid as long as the strike lasts.

The Worcester cloak and dress local No. 75, is also helping to raise money for the New York strikers. A day's pay in all cloak and dress shops had been voted and the proceeds were already forwarded to the strikers. In addition, the local is organizing a relief committee among this Worcester trade unions, and its secretary, Bro. D. Goldman, is very hopeful of raising a substantial sum of money.

Cloak Aid Conference Formed in Toronto

Joint Board of I. L. G. W. U. Summons Unions to Form Permanent Aid Group for New York Workers.

The Toronto Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union summoned a conference of all labor organizations of the city of Toronto this Wednesday

afternoon, October 20, to meet at the headquarters of the Union, to organize an agency of relief for the New York cloak strikers.

The call was signed by Sol Polakoff, International representative in Toronto, and manager of the local Joint Board. The conference was attended by the Toronto Joint Board of the Amalgamated, the Furriers' Union, by delegates from the Cap and Millinery Workers, embroidery workers, and from Workmen's Circle branches and several other groups friendly to labor.

The Cloakmakers' Union of Toronto has already sent about \$2,000 to the strike treasury in New York, and it is now making arrangements to raise a large fund for the strikers among the organized workers in that city.

daily arrest of hundreds of peaceful workers; they are attempting to poison the public mind against us by systematic press publications of lying statements about alleged lawlessness with-in our ranks and they have not hesitated to hire notorious gangsters with known criminal records to beat up and shoot up the strikers on the picket line. As the climax of their campaign of terror and repression they have secured an injunction against our Union so sweeping in scope, drastic in effect and reckless in its provisions as to make it unique in the history of labor jurisprudence.

The ranks of our members have not been weakened in the slightest degree by these terrific onslaughts. On the contrary the striking cloak workers stand today more determined than ever to continue their just struggle. The strike has resolved itself into a finish fight in which the employers in their whole hope on their ability to starve the workers into submission. The workers must be given immediate relief to enable them to continue their heroic fight to victory.

The Cloakmakers' Union which thru-out the period of its existence has never failed to heed the call of a sister union for help now applies to you, fellow workers, for support in this critical hour. A speedy and generous response to our appeal will save the day for 40,000 organized workers and their families. Speedy aid is double aid.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,
INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
MORRIS SIGMAN,

President
ABRAHAM BAROFF,

Secretary-Treasurer
JOINT BOARD CLOAK, SKIRT, DRESS AND REEFERMAKERS

LOUIS HYMAN,
Chairman, Gen'l. Strike Comm.
JOS. EHRH, Treasurer

Please send checks to: Joseph Fish, Treasurer, Strike Committee, 3 West 16th Street, New York City.

Or to: Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

UNION HEALTH CENTER COLUMN

The Union Health Center, in pursuance of its policy of serving the members of the various unions, is contemplating opening a children's clinic for the children of union members.

This clinic will be conducted at a time most convenient for school children as well as children of pre-school age. Announcement as to the exact date of the opening of this clinic will be made in a later copy of "Justice".

Parents who have children and are eager to give them a physical examination before the winter period of coughs and colds sets in should watch this column as well as communicate with the Director of the Union Health Center.

The educational office of the Union Health Center is planning a series of health lectures for the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in the very near future. Those workers who are interested in the educational plans can secure further detailed information by applying at the Union Health Center, 131 East 17th Street.

Jewish calendars may be secured at the Union Health Center for the asking.

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

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EDITORIALS

ANOTHER DEADLOCK

The peace moves in the cloak strike, culminating in a three-day conference between the Union, and the Industrial Council last week, have failed again. The last session of the conference came to an abrupt end last Saturday night without any arrangements for any other meeting.

A sober examination at this hour of the facts attending the break-up of the conference fails to justify the expectation that another meeting with the Industrial Council is likely to be held soon. For the second time, since the struggle began in the cloak industry on July 1st, the "inside" manufacturers have thrown overboard an opportunity to bring the strike to an end. For the second time the Industrial Council has spurned the efforts of the mediators to settle the conflict, thereby squarely assuming the responsibility for the destructive consequences of its continuance upon its own shoulders.

We frankly doubt that any of the cloakmakers feel disappointed with the outcome of this conference or that any of them had been deluded into the belief that this parley would actually lead to peace in the industry. Our strikers and their leaders are experienced enough to know that a peace conference in a labor dispute depends for its successful outcome as much on the spirit with which the conferees enter it as on the actual possibility of reaching an agreement on the issues in controversy. And the attitude of the leaders of the Council, all through this struggle and on the eve of the last parley, has not been an attitude of constructive peace but of abiding warfare and of blind stubbornness, and the results of the conference adequately reflect this "die-hard" spirit. Obviously it is not peace but a finish fight they are after, and the striking cloakmakers stand ready to give it to them at their own price.

It was this bitter and unyielding spirit of the leaders of the Industrial Council that has split the conference, when brought to a test at its final session. For over twenty hours both sides have argued questions of work-hours and of the reorganization right demanded by the employers. The representatives of the Union, in the interest of peace, had made several concessions on these points, showing a willingness to accept a 42-hour week on a five-day work basis until June, 1928, and a 40-hour week after that date until the termination of the agreement in June, 1919. The spokesmen for the strikers were also willing to extend the 10 per cent reorganization right to all members of the Industrial Council, even to such as employ at the present time less than the minimum of 35 workers, provided the latter produce all their garments on the premises and engage in no jobbing whatever, and on condition that after June, 1928, such firms are to employ not less than 35 workers.

Then, the conferees for the Industrial Council interjected new stipulations. Not contented with the concession that would include the smaller Industrial Council shops into the reorganization arrangement, they proceeded to dictate a condition that these shops employing less than 35 workers now should not be required to increase their staffs on June, 1928, to a minimum of 35, despite the fact that all the while these spokesmen for the "inside" manufacturers had maintained that it is their purpose and object to work for larger shops in the industry and for the encouragement of bigger production units. Furthermore, they put forth a demand that after June, 1928, the workers shall be required to work four hours on Saturday during the four "busy" months in the Spring and Fall seasons each year, but that this work be paid at single pay rates only.

The Union's conferees, of course, firmly refused to entertain these new conditions. Nevertheless, still unwilling to withdraw from the conference, the spokesmen for the Union, at this point, proposed that the conference proceed to discuss the other very important demands of the strikers, the wage increases, the provision for the limitation of sub-manufacturers, the unionization of designers, and several minor subjects. The leaders of the Union suggested that if an agreement were reached on these subjects, the discussion of the disputed points of hours and reorganization could be reopened later with brighter prospects of adjustment.

But the manufacturers would not listen to the logical and cool-headed proposal made by the representatives of the Union. They burst forth with a charge of "breach of faith" and refused to go

on with the plan suggested by the Union. The conference, therefore, came to an end.

Whether by their refusal to enter into a discussion of the other major demands of the strikers, the limitation of sub-manufacturers for "inside" manufacturers engaged in jobbing and the raising of the wage scales, the Industrial Council had planned to sidetrack these demands entirely during the final hours of the conference, or to get "bargain" raises in the rush, we are not prepared to say. But we unmistakably declare that their action fully confirms the belief that the leading spirits of the Council have staked their all on this final gamble, on this threat to prolong the strike indefinitely, in the hope that they might out-game and out-nerve the strikers and their Union.

But the cloak strikers will not be fooled nor misled by this maneuver of the Council leaders. They are ready to show the "inside" manufacturers, should this strike resolve itself into a test of endurance and nerve, that they are splendidly equipped to stand the siege. They will call the bluff of the leaders of the Industrial Council in a manner that will prove to them convincingly that the cloakmakers cannot be cajoled by any threats into the acceptance of any settlement that does not include the essential terms for which they have fought so valiantly all these four long months.

As for the immediate effect of the break up of this latest peace move on the strike, this may be briefly stated as follows:

It may be reasonably expected now that within a short time a large number of Industrial Council members will individually come to terms with the Union. These firms have been waiting eagerly for a settlement which the leaders of the Council had promised them for months past. And now, that the chances for a collective settlement had been made nil through the high-handed and blind policy of the Council's leadership, these manufacturers, unless they are ready to go out of business, are bound to turn to the Union and settle with their workers. The season is far from over, and judging from the scarcity of garments in the retail market, anything produced within the next seven or eight weeks will be snapped up by the buyers as soon as it gets out of the pressing rooms.

As for the strikers, after sixteen weeks of struggling, they are today in no mood to be swayed one way or the other by any maneuver of the employers. The four months of the strike have given the cloakmakers that invincible mental edge, that enduring confidence that brushes aside all doubt and sees nothing but eventual victory ahead. Moreover, never before in the history of their organization have the cloakmakers witnessed such a tremendous uprising of organized labor on their behalf, such solid support for their cause. With a gratitude that lacks words for expression, the cloak strikers realize today that their sister organizations in the needle industries, and in a great many other trades, have actually made the cause of the cloakmakers their own cause, and are making a huge collective effort to raise money for the fighting fund of the strikers and to render every other form of assistance within their power.

This magnificent rally of the labor unions will give the strikers additional inspiration to carry on the great fight until it is brought to a termination on satisfactory terms. And the cloakmakers know what the American organized labor expects from them in return for this wholehearted support—nothing but proof that as strikers, as fighters for the cause of Labor, they are second to none in the great army of our movement, loyal, self-sacrificing and seasoned trade unionists.

THE AMALGAMATED AND THE CLOAK STRIKE

Among the labor unions which have come to the assistance of the cloakmakers during this strike, the organization of the New York clothing workers, the Amalgamated, deserves a place of honor. In keeping with its finest traditions in the past, the Amalgamated has done its best to help the cloak strikers, morally and financially, notwithstanding the generally known fact that it has been considerably handicapped itself in a financial way owing to a terrific drain imposed on it by several large shop strikes in the New York area, the Fruhauf and now the Finkelstein strikes.

All the more, therefore, is to be regretted the attempt made in certain quarters to belittle the aid extended by the clothing workers to the striking cloakmakers, or, what is worse, to impute that the Amalgamated has failed to carry out a sufficiently right control in its shops with the result that some scab cloaks are manufactured in clothing factories.

Fortunately, these insinuations are wholly without basis. It may be true that some men's clothing shops, especially in the out-of-town area, are making some scab cloaks. But these scab nests, only a short time ago, had been scabbing on the Amalgamated during its strikes in New York City with just as few scruples as they are now trying to make scab garments for cloak manufacturers, or would make scab dresses in the event of a strike in the dress trade. These shops are professional blackleg establishments, and to charge the Amalgamated with responsibility for their dirty work is either ignorance or sheer malice, or a mixture of both.

The Economics Behind Marie

By LOUIS STANLEY SILVERSTEIN

America has prostrated itself before Marie, Queen of Roumania. This is as it should be, if the plans of Her Royal Highness are not to fail. True, she is not here as the official guest of the United States Government, but only in a private capacity. Yet she is travelling just as cheaply. Already she has been donated the five thousand dollar Imperial suite of the Leviathan. Her railroad fare through the United States and Canada will amount to about five dollars. The companies are only too pleased to transport her for nothing. When the roads of Southern California were too stingy to give her a free ride, she dropped that section of the country from her itinerary. She will be fêted here and there. She will travel royalty. America will be pleased to foot the bill.

Why has she come? To see the United States? Her intellectual curiosity is not so keen. To display her beauty? It is not what it used to be. To bask in the sun of American democracy? That would be vulgar. To marry off her youngest and remaining unmarried daughter? Possibly, but hardly. Marie has more important ends in view. Disguised as a tourist, she is yet engaged in business of state. She is the Arch-publicity Agent of Europe and her client is Roumania.

Her country is in trouble. It has not yet recovered from the ravages of the World War. When the Germans occupied Belgium, they had to rebuild and maintain the railroads and industries for their own benefit and when they were forced to retreat, they had no time to destroy the land. But in Roumania, it was different. There the Germans had their way completely. The military collapse of Russia made it unnecessary to guard the eastern front. Consequently, Roumania was looted of everything valuable. A steady stream of loot flowed in the direction of the Central Powers. Little was left of Marie's country by the end of the war. Had it not been for the disappearance of King Ferdinand, whose signature was necessary to legalize any treaty, Roumania would have been forced to abandon her allies and relinquish important territories.

Then peace came. After all Roumania had been an ally although quite a useless one. She was given the territory she claimed on the ground that the inhabitants were of her nationality. There were Bessarabia from Russia, Transylvania from Hungary and Bukovina from Austria. There were still others. The territory and population of Roumania more than doubled overnight.

So all would have been well, had not the very annexation of the coveted territory created new problems and aggravated old. The peasants in the recent acquisitions demanded land, as they had been promised. The collapse of the former Russian and Austro-Hungarian lands had to be transformed into Roumanian land. The railroads had to be readjusted and brought into connection with the Roumanian lines which indeed had been built with an eye on military alliances rather than on economic needs. Moreover, the railway stock had been depleted by the Germans and needed replenishment.

But that was not all. The end of the war brought difficulties of its own. The country was poverty-stricken. The population was restless. The currency was inflated. Money was owed to Great Britain and France for assistance in the war. Compensation for damages were claimed by Frenchmen, Englishmen and Americans whose property at the request of the allies had been destroyed by Roumans in order to keep it out of the hands of the

invaders. The little Balkan country was in sore distress.

In many ways Roumania was ripe for a revolution at this time. Bolshevik Russia, her next door neighbor, was a model to be followed. Roumania, however, never followed suit. In other countries dictators seized the reins of government. In Roumania the little group in control took hold more firmly than ever.

The American press has been elsewhere by chivalry or a regard for capitalist interests to refrain from spoiling Marie's publicity by discussing Roumania's government, one of the most rotten in Europe.

Outstanding there is parliamentary rule, ministerial responsibility and universal manhood suffrage. Actually no election takes place without wholesale arrests, brazen interference by the military and the police, and juggling with ballots. It is an historical fact that no administration has yet lost a general election in that country.

The real rulers are the small clique that we have mentioned already. This oligarchy consists of the three Bratianu brothers: Mircea Cristea, Patriarch of the State Church, and Prince Barbu Stirbey. The latter is an inmate of the Bratianu's and is also on especially good terms with its lovely Marie. The royal family, if it wishes to live luxuriously for nothing, must bow to this gang because they are the big industrialists of the country who control the banks, the mines and the factories. The visit of Marie is partly for the purpose of blinding Americans to this detestable condition through the glamour of beauty and royalty. Therefore, one of the first pronouncements that the Queen made in America was regret that her oldest son, the Crown Prince Carol, had not yet mended his ways. "He will have to take his punishment just like anyone else," she said. The correspondents discreetly failed to mention what the crime of Carol had been. He had renounced his claims to the throne unless his family broke off relations with the Bratianu oligarchy. Of course, when his Paris spouse uses up all his money, he may still have to reverse his position and be good again.

Now, during the four years ending last spring, Ionel Bratianu had been Premier himself. During that time land had been taken from the nobles who were given some compensation. Made up of contributions from the state and from the peasants among whom the estates were divided. But the rural districts still seethe with discontent. The expropriation has been going on too slowly and the portions distributed have been too small. That has been better than nothing. At the same time the Premier tried to reorganize the railroads and stabilize the currency. For this purpose substantial loans were made by the Roumanian National Bank and heavy taxes were levied, especially upon imports and exports. This work of reconstruction gradually brought a new order out of chaos, though the poor crops, the disorganization accompanying readjustment and the tariff continued to hamper the country's economic recuperation.

There was still another hindrance: capital was needed to pay back the loans to the National Bank, to help defuse the currency and to establish the railroads—which are all owned by the Government—on an efficient basis. There was, of course, the possibility of enlisting foreign aid but old Bratianu would not listen. "Roumania for Roumanians,"—he meant Roumanian capitalists—he said. After all the oligarchy hated to give up anything.

So laws hostile to foreign capitalists were passed. Oil is the chief industry of the nation. It has the greatest prospects of development. About ninety-five per cent of the known oil-bearing land is still untapped. The Standard Oil Company, operating under the name, *Romana-Americana*, as well as other foreign corporations, have vast interests in Roumania. Bratianu defied them all. In 1924 legislation was passed requiring all oil companies to transfer a majority of their stock to Roumanians within ten years. Simultaneously it was provided that all drilling be done at a specified distance from the edge of one's property under penalty of compensating the owner of the adjoining land, whose oil might thus be drained away from under the oil belonging to him. Since the oil companies had been only able to acquire narrow strips of land, the land speculators, among whom the ruling clique no doubt could be found, would have benefited immensely. The foreign companies raised a howl. Their governments entered vehement protests. The United States hinting notified Roumania that payment on her war loans was about due. The laws were never enforced. Nevertheless, Bratianu during his term of office made no concessions to outside capital. He stood stubbornly by his guns. The chances of foreign financial assistance were nil.

Then last spring General Averescu

replaced the sick Bratianu, when the latter's premiership terminated by constitutional limitation. Everybody knew he was but a puppet of the oligarchy yet he announced that the former hostile attitude toward foreign investors was a thing of the past. The country could not recover without external help. He stated openly, "I shall abrogate all restrictive measures against the flow of foreign capital into Roumania." Evidently the gang had come to see that it need not necessarily lose by a policy of enlightened altruism. Financial circles in London and New York began to talk of a loan to Roumania.

That is why Marie is here. Her despotic backward country must be brought into the public eye. Bankers must come to notice the new state of affairs: the gradual stabilization of the lei, the reduction of the tariff, the annulment of the anti-foreign measures. Debt agreements have been made with Great Britain and the United States, thus removing one possible objection on the part of our State Department. The Standard Oil Company will begin to lubricate the diplomatic and financial machinery. The International Harvester Company, with its interests in Roumania, will begin to look forward to future reapings. The Baldwin Locomotive Company which even at present has in its possession 7 per cent Roumanian Treasury notes amounting to almost a million and a half dollars, will begin to chug ecstatically as it will look forward to the orders that will renovate the State railways. Queen Marie is certainly an excellent publicity agent and perhaps even a better financier.

Local 62 Covers Non-Union Shops With Special Leaflets

Union Setting Work Standards for Unorganized Shops.

The White Goods Workers' Union.

Local 62, is distributing special campaign circulars in all non-union silk and cotton underwear, petticoat and reglette shops in the city. One leaflet entitled "The Season Is On—Time to Wake Up" has already been distributed with gratifying response from several shops. Another leaflet to be distributed in the next two weeks, emphasizes the subject that Election Day is a legal holiday in the union shops, but, with few exceptions, it is not a paid for "holiday" in the non-union shops. It also sums up the other advantages which the Union shops have over the non-union shops and asks the workers to respond on individual cards attached to the circular.

While it is true that the Union has succeeded in setting standards, not only for the organized shops, but for many non-union shops thus making organization especially difficult, talks with the workers outside the shops

reveals the fact that very few non-union shops in reality come up to union standards. Such shops, for instance, as have 41 hours do not pay double time for overtime as in union shops; payment is at single rate or at time and a half. There are, of course, no committees to make piece prices. Wage rates are very much lower. There are fewer legal holidays. But even more outstanding is the suspicion and distrust with which the workers regard one another, and the fear of "spies" and of "discharge" makes it difficult to approach the "radical" non-union workers.

Nevertheless, the local feels much encouraged yet only by the response in the non-union shops but by the active interest shown by union members in the organization campaign. A large and active organization committee is meeting often and has pledged itself to assist the organizer, Miss Elsie Gluck, assigned to the local by the International.

Workers' Training Course at Rand School

The Workers' Training Course given this year by the Rand School of Social Science at 7 East 15th Street, has fifty-three students enrolled, of whom forty-two are trade unionists and more applications are pouring in. At present fourteen different unions are represented in the class: Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Ladies Garment Workers, Fur Workers, Millinery Workers, Sleeping Car Porters, Electrical Workers, Carpenters, Painters, Jewelry Workers, Pocketbook Makers, Saitcase and Bag Makers, Shoe Workers, Typographical Union, and Bookkeepers, Steengraphers Union.

It has been decided to close registration for the present class and to organize a second class, which will

begin its work about November 1st. Trade union members who wish to be considered for free scholarships in this second course should apply without delay at the office of the school. The 7:30 evening classes in English A, B and C, are now filled almost to capacity, but there is room for a few more students in the other classes that meet at 8:30 P. M., as well as in Mr. Brenner's class in Composition and Literary Criticism which meets on Mondays at 7 o'clock.

A new course in English for beginners will be launched about November 1st. This is intended primarily for persons who have lived in this country only a short time and are very deficient in English.



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)

Course No. 15. Social Psychology—Alexander Fischandler.

Important events occur daily. Some of them have an enormous influence on human history and on our personal lives. Most workers, however, accept these more or less uncritically. They read about them in the papers, sometimes discuss them for a little while, forget them and go on living as before.

In this course an attempt will be made to explain such events. Psychology discusses human conduct. It analyzes and explains the fundamental causes which force human beings to act as they do. It attempts to answer such questions as, Why do people fight, why do they cooperate, why do they seek power, why do they follow leaders, why do they make sacrifices for ideas, why do they fear, etc.

Course No. 16. A Social Study of American Literature—Emory Holloway.

Like history, literature is not concealing what it reflects the lives as well as the thoughts of a people—their hopes and their fears, their dreams and their struggles to achieve a better destiny. This course will study the social significance of more recent writers like Bellamy, Frank Norris, Jack London, Sinclair Lewis, W. D. Howells and Upton Sinclair.

Course No. 17. Social Tendencies in Modern Literature—By J. R. Stolper.

Yiddish both as a language and a literature, has made extraordinary strides in the last thirty years. It has risen to the dignity of a skillful, powerful, subtle instrument smoothly moulded by fine literary craftsmen. The coldest logic, the warmest sympathy, the most delicate imagery and music, the most fine-spun metaphysics of the race find Yiddish as a language peculiarly adequate to express every turn of mood or thought.

This course will take up Yiddish dramatists, poets, novelists, critics; names like those of Peretz, Sholem Asch, Mendele Mocher Sphorim, Sholem Aleichem, Jacob Gordin, Spector, Iznoffoff, Shomer, Rabot, Mani Leib, H. Leivick, Reisen, Yehosh, Opotshu, Morris Rosenfeld, Blalik, Niger, Vipser, Frug, Eliashev, Hirschbein, Pinski, etc.

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.

OPENING CELEBRATION OF our Educational Season will take place Friday, November 19 in Washington Irving High School. Prominent artists will participate in the musical program. Dancing in the Gymnasium.

Of modern Italian writers, very few, apparently, have managed to pass into international currency over the border of their own country. Of course, D'Annunzio, Leopardi, Carducci, Benedetto Croce, Fogazzaro, Anna Neri will be examined for what they are worth in expressing the literary tendencies of their racial genius.

Among the Spanish craftsmen, the work of Goghegaray, Benavente, Alarcón, Galdos, De Ayala, and Martinez will be discussed.

Course No. 18. Current Events in the Labor and Social World — A. J. Muste.

In this course the instructor and the class will analyze the most important occurrences of the week. The social and labor aspects will be studied and an attempt will be made to interpret them in their bearing on the theory and tactics of the labor movement.

Social and Labor Problems
The worker is confronted on all sides with problems which affect vitally his social and economic life. He is called upon frequently to help solve them. In his shop, at the union meeting, and at the ballot box, he must express his voice. He should be intelligent and well informed. The worker should be thorough grounded on all matters which he must help to decide, and should be familiar at least with basic principles and important facts.

These courses are aimed to meet this end.

Course No. 19. Industrial Changes and the Trade Union Movement — Theresa Wolfson.

Tremendous economic and technical changes have taken place in industry in the last fifty years. Capitalist institutions have undergone a process of evolution—methods of production and distribution, the credit system, international relations, etc., have undergone radical changes. The position of the worker in these economic institutions has changed. The trade union movement, therefore, has been compelled to face new problems. This course will discuss the ways and means which the American trade union movement has used to meet these new conditions.

Course No. 20. Shop Economics — Sylvia Kopold.

Economics includes practically all matters that are of first concern to workers—wages, industry, industrial organization, production, exchange, distribution, waste in industry, etc. The shop in which the members of the International work will be used as a window from which to study these various questions, as related parts of the workers' whole life in America and elsewhere. From the conditions prevailing in the women's garments shop an attempt will be made to discover and discuss such problems as: How can workers increase wages? What are the elements determining the cause of a woman's garment industry not been troubled? What are the facts of wages, profits, interests, rent and taxes in the woman's garment industry and in all industry? Can seasonal employment be controlled? From such

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 165th Street.

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

Bronx, P. S. 64, Freeman Street and Interlegue Avenue.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Festive Opening of Study Season Nov. 19

Courses Begin on Saturday, November 13.

The opening of the educational season of the I. L. G. W. U. will be celebrated on Friday, November 19, in the Municipal Auditorium of Washington Irving High School.

For this occasion a fine musical program will be given by distinguished artists. There will be short addresses by members of the faculty, and a dance in the Gymnasium after the concert.

Admission will be by tickets only.

distributed free and proportionately among the local unions and students. Reserve this date and spend a pleasant evening with your fellow workers and students.

Please take note that although this celebration takes place on Friday, November 19, the classes in Workers' University start a week earlier, on Saturday, November 13. A detailed schedule of courses will be announced soon.

Reunion of Unity Vacationists On Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12

A reunion of Unity House vacationists will be held on Lincoln's Birthday, Saturday evening, February 12. The thousands of our members and friends who enjoyed a few weeks of

vacation in the beautiful surroundings of the Unity Village, will be offered an opportunity to spend a delightful evening together.

For this occasion a dance has been arranged in the grand ballroom of the Manhattan Opera House, 34th Street near 8th Avenue.

A volunteer committee of Unity vacationists is busily occupied with plans to make arrangements which will assure the success of this affair.

We advise all members and friends, to reserve Lincoln's Birthday, Saturday, February 12, for the reunion of past and future guests and friends of Unity.

Detailed announcements will follow.

Course No. 21. Social and Economic Forces in American History—A. L. Wilbert.

This course will discuss the development of our transportation system and the problem it has faced before the American people. Our international trade and expanding foreign commerce will receive careful observation. Attention will also be given to our credit institutions and their function in American industry. The great striving of the American people to improve their general well-being, of which the Labor Movement affords the most noteworthy example, will be one of the most interesting topics.

Course No. 22. English.

Classes in Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced English. Three evenings weekly, all Centers. Teachers assigned by the Board of Education.

Course No. 23. Physical Training.

Weekly gymnasium work in charge of competent directors.

(To be continued)

Public Discussion

A Course by Josephine Colby

The Educational Department has arranged to have Josephine Colby give a course on "Public Discussion." This course is arranged for members who plan to attend regularly. It will have the following aims: (a) to study selected works in labor and social literature; (b) to give training in oral and written interpretation of the material studied; (c) to teach the student how to organize his speech material; (d) to aid the student in the matter of taking notes; (e) to develop physical and mental habits of effective delivery (f) to help the student express himself correctly and clearly; (g) to familiarize the student with parliamentary procedure.

For further information apply at the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

News From Cleveland

What the Cleveland Workers Are Doing to Help the New York Cloak Strikers

By CHARLES KREINDLER

One of the chief topics of interest among our garment workers in Cleveland is the strike of the New York cloakmakers. Small wonder, indeed, as our workers are fully conversant with the issues of this strike, and they are no less conscious of the fact that the New York cloak bosses are trying to crush the cloakmakers and their powerful union. They know too well that this strike is not a fight of the New York union only, but of the whole organized body of workers in the industry. The Cleveland cloakmakers and dressmakers, therefore, will help in every manner possible the New York strikers to win this great strike.

To begin with, we are sharply on the lookout for any scab work in Cleveland. The slightest suspicion against any local shop with regard to New York work is being immediately sifted to the bottom. The next thing, of course, is financial assistance. Our men and women know well that a strike of such dimensions as the New York conflict costs a great deal of money, and they are more than willing to do their share to frustrate the attempt of the New York manufacturers on the life of the cloakmakers' organization.

That's why our workers did not wait until the call for assistance from the N. Y. general strike committee. We decided weeks before that to turn over to the N. Y. strikers a half of the assessment which is being collected in our city to strengthen the position of our Joint Board. As quickly as the money came in we forwarded it to New York \$5,000—more and we expect to send a good deal more as soon as the rest of the fund is collected. And as the strike has become protracted, the Cleveland Joint Board has now recommended to the members to tax every cloakmaker and dressmaker with a half day's work. A special meeting for this purpose had taken place last Friday, October 15, to which President Sigman and Vice-President Sal. Nifno had been invited, and this meeting unanimously voted to adopt this suggestion and to keep on sending money to New York until the strike of the cloakmakers is satisfactorily settled.

Besides the question of aiding the New York strikers, the meeting also discussed the problem of dealing with some of the local manufacturers who have refused to renew the agreement with the union. The injunction question and how best to oppose it and protest against it also attracted the attention of our workers. It is in place to mention here that in Cleveland a local judge recently issued an injunction against the Buildings Trades' workers who refused to work together with scabs, ordering them to return to work. Brother Louis Friend, who presided, after a brief talk about the purpose of the meeting, introduced Brother MacLaughlin, the president of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, who voiced a strong protest against the injunction in Cleveland and simultaneously assured the cloakmakers that the Cleveland Federation would do all in its power to help the New York cloak strikers.

Brother Ab. Katovsky, business agent of our Union, spoke next and outlined the issues of the New York strike and warmly supported the recommendation of the Joint Board for a half-day pay contribution. The meeting also adopted a decision to strike against any firm refusing to come peacefully to terms with the union.

The writer of these lines was the last speaker, and he emphasized the point that the bitter opposition displayed by the New York manufacturers, the refusal of some of the local employers to sign agreements, and the Cleveland building trades injunction—all are prompted by the same motive, the determination of the manufacturers and their allies to break the union. It is, therefore, up to the workers to resist these attempts to the utmost and to defend their organizations by helping those who today are on the firing line holding back the onslaught of the enemy.

К РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИМ КЛОУКМЕР-НЕРАМ.

Уважаемые товарищи рабочие! События в производстве дамской одежды, которые мы переживаем; наша работа, и если мы посмотрим, что произошло за последние несколько недель, тяжелая историческая забастовка, то без преувеличения, можно сказать, что как работники производимые последние зимние пальто со стороны владельцев, против которого преступно бороться. Как работники могут помочь насилию в забастовке, а работники остаются безжалостными.

Вечерняя последняя двух лет они

продолжали историю существующих на рабочих. Работники не могли работать, но и мушкетеры, которые с каждым днем увеличивались, и давали возможность забастовке, не нарушая закона — основы конституции Соединенных Штатов.

Забастовка была объявлена и велась в полном порядке современных законов. Но законом, как видно, существуют только для рабочих, а капиталы могут обойти все, что им нужно для грабежа и насилия. С первого дня забастовки, милиция в полном своем составе пришла на помощь хозяевам и стала им законом арестовывать рабочих сотнями рабочих, чтобы вывести на последние страдания и спасти забастовку. Убийцы, блатные, общественные преступники творят преступления, но милиция зашла арестами мирных людей, которые и не имеют времени следить за преступниками.

Против беззастенчивого капитализма со стороны полиции протестуют все, но преступники не признаются в своем и в преступном.

Хозяева заявляют, что они хотят прекратить забастовку, а на конференции организаторы признают, как бы то ни было права за рабочими. Разве это не провал?

Хозяева потеряли человеческий образ, любую совесть, и желают только оставить рабочих делать пошлость и отказываются от своих настоящих требований.

Товарищи рабочие! За последние три недели в газетной стали помещаются разные новости, а одна неизменно — забастовка. Сообщается, что конференция представителей хозяев с хозяевами состоялась, и договор подписан; другой — что конференция не состоялась; и даже такие новости, что забастовка закончена и рабочие могут вернуться на работу. Все эти сообщения были ложно-пропагандными, с целью деморализовать забастовку. Для выяснения всего положения после забастовки велась такая забастовка Генеральный Забастовочный Комитет созывает массовый митинг всех членов Русско-Польского Отдела Союза Женских Портняж.

Все члены должны присутствовать на митинг, чтобы дать то, что ожидается, в котором мы находимся, а также не дать повод думать, что те, которые будут отсутствовать, работают в качестве слобод.

Надеюсь, что такая покаянная и нежелательная для всех организация.

МАССОВЫЙ МИТИНГ.

В пятницу 22-го октября Генеральный Забастовочный Комитет созывает массовый митинг всех членов Русско-Польского Отдела Союза Женских Портняж. Цель митинга — выяснить положение после забастовки перед Генеральным Забастовочным. Митинг состоится в Народном Доме, 315 Нит-10а ул., в 8 час. вечера. Все члены обязаны прибыть на митинг и нести при себе Членские книжки или же рабочие карточки.

A. M. Саулик, секретарь.

Do Polsko-Rosyjskich Krawcow.

Sezonowy Towarzyszy! Generalny Komitet Strajkowy Damskich Krawcow zwołuje Masowe Zebranie dla członków Polsko-Rosyjskiego Oddziału Krawcow Damskich, u celu wyrażenia obecnej sytuacji i zagadnień, których fabrykanci nie chcą przysłać.

Wszystcy członkowie oddziału Polsko-Rosyjskiego powinni być obecni na zebraniu, a żeby nie abscedować na siebie podjęcie, jest faworyzmem.

Zebranie odbędzie się w Piątek dnia 22-go października, o godzinie 8-ym wieczorem, w Domu Narodowym, 315 East 10-ia Ulica, w New York.

A. E. Saulicz, Sekretarz.

DRESSMAKERS

MEMBERS OF LOCAL 22

The Objection and Election Committee

— will meet —

THIS SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, AT 10 A. M. IN THE OFFICE OF THE UNION, 16 W. 21st ST.

to examine objections against candidates.

All nominees who desire to become candidates for office should appear before this committee and bring their Union books along.

All such as will fail to appear will not have their names placed on the ballot.

Any member having an objection to any nominee, is requested to report to the Objection and Election Committee.

The following were nominated:

FOR SECRETARY-TREASURER:

Julius Portnoy	Mollie Friedman	Julius Hochman
Chas. Solomon	Chas. S. Zimmerman	Meyer Kravetz
Joseph Spielman		Rose Worts

FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS:

Rose Kuntz	E. P. Roltzman	Emma Cashman
Rose Wolkowitz	Fannie Stern	J. Shubolich
Isidore Farfash	Isaac Weinstein	Ruth Simflicker
Rose Worts	J. Gelfer	Ethel Miller
Alex Cohen	Celia Bernstein	A. Medvin
Isidore Goldenberg	Clara Fox	Rose Zucker
Edward Dachs	Anna Szmofsky	N. Herring
Louis Goodman	Emma Yanitsky	A. Kerkevich
Anna Freedman	Joe Rubin	Sophie Spain
Lena Klein	Clara Silverstein	Rubin Schwartz
Bella Rathford	Anna Mintz	I. Goren
A. Roch	Chella Samorodin	Sam Israel
Lena Goodman	Abe Chratin	Chelkowsky
Aber	Kva Rubin	Humeint
Benjamin Miller	Ab. Lupin	H. Stern
Harry Koenig	Rose Passata	Frank Mandel
Sarah Bagdon	Sarah Goldenberg	T. Gran
Sarah Dornier	William Ober	Ben Shulman
Sonia Chaiken	L. Dressman	Adella Greenberg
M. Mikdel	Nathan Berman	Sam Goldstein
I. Haber	Sarah Weinstein	Nathan Weinhaus
Pearl Halperin	Joe Cooper	Beckie Cooper
Sonia Neiman	Anna Kronhardt	Ida Birenbaum
Celia Samorodin	Rose Mirsky	Ethel Miller
Rose Wolkowitz	Harry Kalman	Abe Schneider
Jacob Cooper	William Block	Bertha Kaplan
Mary Shorr	Celia Feller	Bendict
Celia Rosenberg	Abe Schneider	David Hollander
Anna Barkan	Joe Thomas	Louis Cantor
Anna Garash	Isidore May	Harry Grossman
Adelle Krauthamer	Sam Sheiner	Mandel
Alex Kantz	Sara Ziffer	Gussie Bitter
Jacob Migdahl	Morris Rosenberg	Louis Abramowitz
Hyman Bokapan	Chas. Margulis	Ben Kipnes
Annie Mattison	Rubin Berger	Leitman
Joe Goldstein	Jacob Cox	Max Cohen
Ginsberg	Julius Liebowitz	Kergier
Bertha Kaplan	Wm. Himmelfarb	Frank Storme
Dora Rubinstein		Virginia Allen

FOR THE SICK BENEFIT COMMITTEE:

Sarah Weinstein	Ben Kwinter	Ethel Barkan
Wm. Zaslow	Celia Feller	Jennie Golden
Lena Taylor	Weinhaus	J. Hollander
Fannie Cantor	Anna Kronhardt	Pola Gelman
Paul Eisenstadt	Jennie Medvik	T. Liebowitz
J. Scitain	Isidore Sherman	William Altbar
Rose Wallace	Ethel Levine	H. Stern
Rosenblum	Isidore Freedman	Irving Cohen
Wm. Block	M. Dan	Frank Bronnas
David Hollander		

EXECUTIVE BOARD DRESSMAKERS' UNION LOCAL 22, I. L. C. W. U.

JULIUS PORTNOY, Secretary

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

After three days of conferences, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week, without reaching even a basis for a settlement with the Industrial Council, the Union proceeded with the sixteen-week old strike, by reorganizing the entire strike machinery with a view to carrying on the struggle more intensively.

Peace Not Aim of Bosses

"The Industrial Council," declared International President Morris Sigman in a statement this week in the local trade paper, "never had any real intention of settling the strike. The Union offered the manufacturers concessions on the re-organization issues. It went far beyond its original stand on this issue. If the manufacturers had really intended to settle they would have gone on with discussion of the points which they consider minor matters but which are vital matters to the union.

"The only possible explanation is that the officers of the Industrial Council wanted to give an appearance of action because of the pressure for settlement that was being brought to bear by members of the Council. And they did give the appearance of action, but at no time did they really act for peace."

The statement concludes with the point that the manufacturers' charge that the Union had no intention of settling is without foundation in that the Union had made important concessions. In the face of this no other course was left for the Union but to continue ahead to win its demands on the picket lines.

Peculiarly enough, the statement of International President Sigman followed a report of the disrupted conferences in "Women's Wear" on October 30, in which it was stated that "the determination of the manufacturers to protect the interests of the small members was the apparent reason for the breaking up of negotiations with the Union on Saturday night."

Measures to Continue Struggle Adopted

Among the decisions adopted by the Executive Committee of the General Strike Committee last Monday was to

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. 27th.

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

reinforces the picketing of all strike shops in Greater New York and out of town. Chairmen of settled shops, representing ten thousand strikers who have returned to work on Union terms, met last week and devised methods for additional money aid to the men and women still on strike. These workers, by a recent decision, are already contributing twenty per cent of their wages to the strike benefit fund.

The Executive Committee of the General Strike Committee also discussed plans for cultivating actively the support of the American labor movement which is already contributing to the support of the cloakmakers' strike. It is anticipated that the action taken at the recent American Federation of Labor Convention in Detroit calling on all international labor unions in the country to support the strike and to protest against the injunction will bring tangible results.

The meeting, which took place last Saturday, October 16, in Union Square, against the cloak strike injunction was addressed by well-known speakers. Among them were strike leaders and other officers of the International Union, as well as M. Feinstein of the United Hebrew Trades, who is chairman of the Emergency Conference Committee in the Cloakmakers' Strike, and J. M. Budish, Secretary of the Capmakers' Union. Isidore Nagler also spoke at the outdoor mass meeting, and strongly urged the use of the injunction and arrested the strikers that the American Federation of Labor is back of them in their struggle and in their protest against judge-made law.

Declaring that now it is no longer this or that demand, but that the situation in the cloak strike has simmered down to a point where the employers have plainly shown themselves to be anxious to weaken the union, Manager Dubinsky at last Wednesday's mass meeting of the striking cloak and suit cutters in Arlington Hall, urged the men to respond vigorously to the union's call for strike duty to carry on the struggle, no matter how long, to a victorious conclusion.

Opening the meeting, Samuel P. Mutter said that the sudden injection by the employers, at the last conferences with the Industrial Council of a measure of "protection" for their "little brothers", showed plainly the employers' lack of sincerity about establishing peace in the cloak industry.

Permitting reference to the minimum program which the union submitted to the Industrial Council as the basis for a settlement. Here were terms that should have made a settlement possible and really did test the employers' desire for settlement.

Speaking on this phase of the situation in the strike, Isidore Nagler said that he was not at all apprehensive of the ultimate outcome of the present struggle, now that the labor movement of this country gave the cloakmakers' union the assurance of financial and moral support in the present struggle. The sincerity of this pledge was evident, Nagler declared, when, as was already mentioned in these columns, the American Federation of Labor at its convention in Detroit adopted a resolution to this effect on the second day of its sessions.

Immediately upon his return to this city from Detroit, where he represented the International as one of the delegates to the convention, Nagler learned that the appeal for support in this resolution, was already comprising in all the international labor unions, he too, urged on the cutters to renewed activities as

now the duty of every member of the union is very plain.

Dubinsky received a detailed report as given above, of the steps taken by the Executive Committee of the General Strike Committee to reorganize the strike machinery. Speaking on the conferences which terminated in the break last Saturday, he said that: "After the union had found it necessary to draw up and present to the conference committee of the employers a minimum program and no settlement was reached, the duty of every member of the union is quite evident now."

"I am not afraid of the employers breaking our union. They cannot and will not accomplish this. And I doubt whether they are so glib as to believe that they can succeed in this. What they are anxious to accomplish and may attempt is the weakening of the union. It is to thwart any effort along these lines that cutters, and every worker, should draw to the wall of the union. To fail to do this or to manifest any degree of passivity would be a danger to the union."

"Grievances must be just able. The continuance of our struggle is clearly necessary. The drawing up of an agreement now is not so important as is the necessity to maintain the union solidly. For no agreement, no matter how securely worded or laudably phrased, would be worth the paper it is written on if there is not back of it a strong union to enforce it."

Activity in Dress Trade Lessens

This week saw a greater lay-off of cutters in dress shops, including cutters of the larger houses who, only a week ago, were working while the cutters of the smaller houses were idle. This is indicative of the approach of the normal slack season in this line.

However, the fact that many dress cutters are unemployed now does not prevent a few unscrupulous cutters from violating rules governing hours of work. Last Saturday the committee regularly sent out by the office to investigate suspected shops found two cutters working in a certain dress house. They offered the lame excuse that they had come down to work in order to make up the day's pay which they contributed towards the strike and which they failed to make up on the Saturday set aside by the Union for that purpose.

The men were advised to plead guilty without equivocations. Only in this manner, were they told, might the executive board consider the question of leniency if they could prove the presence of extenuating circumstances. The Saturday set aside by the Union to afford workers an opportunity to make up and contribute a day's pay for the cloak strikers was September 25th. The office definitely refused permission to make up that day's pay on some future Saturday.

Dress cutters apprehended two and more weeks ago for working on a Saturday were fined in spite of the excuse offered that the day was intended as a contribution towards the strike fund. Certainly, the executive board will not accept any such excuses at this late date. Moreover, in the face of the slack season the executive board will not hesitate to impose harsher penalties for any such violations at a time when men are glad of a chance to secure even a day's work. Every hour of overtime in the slack season deprives an unemployed cutter of an opportunity to earn a few dollars.

Miscellaneous Cutters Discuss Organization Work

At a well-attended meeting of the Miscellaneous Section of Local 10, on Monday, October 18th, at which a representative number of men from each of the trades comprising this section—the children's dress, halibone, house-dress and kimono cutters—were

present, to organize the cutters in the open miscellaneous shops were discussed.

The discussion resulted in the appointment of a committee of about twelve men, who will shortly be called to meet in the office to decide on a plan of action. When volunteers were called for to aid the office in this work, the response from the men came readily and with enthusiasm.

In his report, to the miscellaneous cutters on the activities in the office and in their trades, the writer cited the method adopted by Brother Philip Hanel in securing increases for the cutters in a number of houses. As these trades are very active now, it was not necessary for him to secure increases by means of stoppages. Instead, cutters, either seeking jobs or desiring to secure an increase, were advised by the office that they could refuse jobs when a low wage was offered in the one instance or to quit their places in the other instance where they would be refused an increase and take a job elsewhere where they could get more money. In this manner it became possible for miscellaneous cutters to work above the minimum scale.

In one underwear shop Hanel took up with the employer the question of an increase in wages as far back as last July. The firm refused to concede to the request. The result was that, while the firm would normally operate in the busy season four men, it could not this season get any additional cutters and was forced to work with a force of two cutters only for some weeks. Each time the firm would hire a cutter the office would give the man a different job at a higher wage. In this manner the firm finally was forced to concede to an increase in wages.

Tailors and Private Dressmakers Returning to Work

A number of shops of the Ladies' Tailors and Private Dressmakers' Union, the custom garment shops on Fifth Avenue, have returned to work after having secured from the employers improved conditions. They went out last week for the forty-hour week and an increase in wages.

One difficulty which Local 10 encounters in this trade is that the cutters in the past have been able to secure very little work. The office for this reason is seeking to secure a guarantee for the men. The claim of the employers in this trade has been that most of the garments are custom made and that the tailors cut them. Local 10 points out, however, that the cutters can as efficiently cut them, if not better, as the tailors. Local 10 insists that when all the cutting in the custom shops will be done by cutters, the employers should be able to give the cutters a fair measure of guarantee of employment.

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

Help The Striking Cloakmakers

Come to the GRAND BALL to be given under the auspices of the COOPERATIVE HOME SOCIETY

— of —
111th St. and Lexington Ave.

Sat. Eve., October 23rd, 1926.

At CARLTON HALL
6 W. 11th St., Cor. 5th Ave.

Tickets 50 cents