

"My righteous
nose I held 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. 45.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1926

PRICE 3 CENTS

New York Dress Makers Elect Officers

Secretary and Executive Board Chosen

As we go to press, Thursday evening, November 4, there is an election for all local officers being held in Local 22, the dressmakers' organization of Greater New York. A secretary-treasurer, an executive board, and a sick benefit committee is to be chosen.

Only one name appears on the ballot of Local 22 for the office of secretary-treasurer, Julius Portnor, the present incumbent. The vote for an uncontested office may be cast for or against, as always has been the rule in local elections in the Union. There are many candidates to choose from for the other offices.

A ballot was employed in the voting, which took place in the four polling offices, as follows:

Bryant Hall, 725 Eighth Avenue
Main Office, 16 West 21st Street.
Harlem Office: 145 East 129th St.
Brooklyn Lyceum, 219 Sacchan Street.

Chicago Federation of Labor Plans To Raise \$150,000 for Cloak Strike

Edward Nockels is Provisional Treasurer of Conference—A. F. of L. Will Send Special Representative—Boston Raincoat Makers Vote Day's Wages.

The Chicago Federation of Labor voted last week to call a conference of all presidents and secretaries of Chicago trade unions to devise ways and means for raising a "big fund" for the New York cloak strikers.

The conference is called for Friday, November 5, by President John Fitzpatrick and Secretary Nockels of the Chicago Federation, both of whom are deeply concerned with the progress of the fight of the New York garment workers. Fitzpatrick telegraphed to President William Green to come to the conference or to send a representative. Green replied that Organizer Conboy, A. F. of L. representative in St. Louis, was instructed to come to Chicago to represent him at the meeting.

The leaders of the Chicago Federation of Labor believe that they will be able to raise \$150,000 for the strike fund. They intend to propose an assessment of from 5 to 10 cents on each member of the Chicago unions. It is certain that the building trade unions

Great Picket Demonstration Ushers In Fifth Month of Cloakmakers' Struggle

Mass Meetings in All Halls Register Splendid Spirit Among Strikers—Police Arrest 40 Workers on Picket Lines—Women's Committees in Harlem and Bronx Active in Strike Help.

The fifth month of the cloak strike was marked by one of the most impressive picket demonstrations held last Monday morning, Nov. 1, in front of the strike-bound cloak shops in the garment district. It is reported that no less than 15,000 persons took part in the marvelous outpouring of strikers and cloakmakers from settled shops who literally flooded the "cloak streets" from curb to curb and gave an impression of wonderful strength and solidarity.

The police, which for a few days prior, owing to the pre-election campaign, had somewhat slackened its anti-strike activity, was again busy harassing and intimidating the strik-

ers. They detained about 40 men, but that did not daunt the strikers in the least, who proceeded with their order by demonstration.

Great Meetings During Week

All during this week, the strikers held meetings in all strike halls. Bryant Hall, Arlington Hall, Hennington Hall, Webster Hall, Manhattan Lyceum and Stuyvesant Casino were the scenes of huge gatherings, at which the latest strike issues and developments were discussed. President Sigman addressed a great meeting on Wednesday at Webster Hall.

Last Monday afternoon, the representative of the Joint Board held a conference to frame a reply to the leaders of the American Cloak Association, the cloak submanufacturers. (Continued on Page 2)

Julius Hochman To Organize Cloak Strike Relief Work

Takes Field at Request of President Sigman

Vice-president Julius Hochman, representative of the I.L.G.W.U. in Boston and vicinities, will leave that city this week on an organizing tour for the cloak strike. He will get in touch with labor organizations all over the country to form conferences and committees wherever possible to raise money for the needs of the sixteen-week-old strike in New York City.

Vice-president Hochman's tour will take him to the Middle West, the principal cities in the East, and, if necessary, to the South West. He will be assisted by the I.L.G.W.U. organizations in all the main ladies' garment markets, and will also receive the cordial cooperation from central labor bodies in all industrial centers.

It is confidently expected that Hochman's tour will be a big success, joining by the tremendous amount of genuine interest displayed by labor and fraternal organizations all over the country in the cloak strike and the splendid assistance which the American Federation of Labor and all its affiliated bodies are giving it.

Clarence Darrow Speaks on Cloak Strike Injunction

Many Volunteer to Test Injunction—Dr. Chaffee, A. C. Hays, Dr. Weber Speak.

Plans to test the injunction restraining the striking cloak workers from picketing were made last Monday night, November 1, at a meeting under the auspices of the American Civil Liberties Union, held in the Community Church, Park Avenue and Thirty-

fourth Street. The speakers were Clarence Darrow, Arthur Garfield Hayes, Dr. Edmund B. Chaffee, pastor of the Labor Temple and Dr. Charles C. Webber of the Church of All Nations.

Mr. Darrow told of defending Eugene V. Debs in 1913, when an injunction was issued against Debs, who led the American Railway Union in its strike against the Pullman Company. The Chicago lawyer, in effect, said, concerning injunctions: "What's the use of doing anything about them? It's no use fooling ourselves. You can't get a Judge who is impartial. There never was an impartial Judge except one who's dead."

Fundamentally the question of injunctions went back to other things, he said. The present, he added, was a money age and "injunctions are part of it." However, he said in conclusion, it was a question of an individual's "emotional slant." If his sympathy was with workmen he would side with them and if his sympathy was with wealth he would side with property. He declared that the fight on the injunction was worth while.

Mr. Hays maintained that in every strike where an injunction was issued the strikers had to begin all over and fight for the very liberties guaranteed to them since Magna Charta. Despite the defiance of the injunction issued against the cloak strikers, he said, the pickets continue making demonstrations and when they are arrested "the police charge them with disorderly conduct and not with contempt of court for disobeying the provisions of the injunction."

German Tailors and International Clothing Workers' Federation Send Money for Cloak Strike

As Token of International Solidarity—Offer to Organize Relief Movement All Over Europe

As we go to press, the General Office of the International Union received a communication from the headquarters of the German Clothing

Workers' Federation in Berlin, Germany, with the information that the organization of the German tailors had collected the sum of \$1,190 for the striking cloakmakers of New York.

The letter is signed by Bro. W. Ploog, the secretary-treasurer of the German Clothing Workers' Federation. Bro. Ploog, in his letter to President Sigman, emphasizes the fact that while they realize that it is "but a modest sum, it is being sent by the garment workers of Germany as a token of international solidarity with the women's garment workers of America."

The following letter was received this week from Bro. T. Van Der Meer, the secretary of the International Clothing Workers' Federation, the office of which is located in Amsterdam, Holland, by President Morris Sigman. (Continued on Page 2)

Two Weeks Remain To Educational Season Celebration Night

On Friday, November 19th, 7:30 p.m., the opening celebration of the Educational Season will take place in the big auditorium of Washington Irving High School. An unusually fine program has been arranged, in which will participate the famous Saksel Trio Ensemble, consisting of distinguished members of the New York Symphony Orchestra, and Mme. Jeanne Sorocock, prominent European opera singer. Great care was taken to select a program which will make a fine artistic appeal to our members. The evening

will end with a dance in the Gymnasium.

The students' council of the classes will act as the reception committee. The schedule of our courses will be distributed. Seats will be reserved until 8 o'clock only. As the demand for tickets is usually very big, exceeding the capacity of the hall, those who wish to get in should provide themselves with tickets now.

Admission is by ticket only, which can be obtained free from the Educational Department, 3 West 18th Street.

Cloak Strike Begins 5th Month

(Continued from Page 1)
which urged an early settlement of the strike in the trade, it will be remembered that this association has maintained during the whole length of the strike a position of neutrality, having instructed its members not to do any work for strike-bound manufacturers or jobbers until the strike was settled. No reply as yet was forwarded to this association.

DETROIT CONFERENCE SENDS FIRST \$500 TO CLOAK STRIKERS

The little letter given below, accompanying the first contribution of \$500 dollars, received this week by Pres-

dent Morris Sigman, from Detroit, testifies in clear terms to the deep-seated interest the struggle of our New York workers is arousing in every city where workers are organized in trade unions. The note reads:

"Dear President Sigman:

"Enclosed you will find a check for \$500 collected at the first gathering of representatives of Jewish labor organizations in Detroit for the striking cloakmakers of New York City.

"I beg to call to your attention that we have obligated ourselves to do all in our power to help you in your struggle. With faithful wishes for success,

JACOB CALLER, Treasurer,
Detroit Conference for N. Y.
Cloak Strike."

Concert for Cloakmakers This Friday

Another concert for the cloak strikers will be given this Friday, November 5th, at 1 P. M. in Webster Hall, 11th Street near Third Avenue. Among the artists who have volunteered their services are Ray Porter Miller, coloratura soprano, and James Phillips, bass, who will sing duets. Bertha Forman, soprano; Michel Ierzman, violinist; prominent actors of the

Hebrew Actors' Union, David Shapiro, and Marcus Perper at the piano.

The concert has a long program and is expected to start one o'clock sharp. The members are, therefore, requested to come early.

These entertainments are arranged by the Speakers and Entertainment Committee of the strike and the Educational Department.

White Goods Workers Will Give Four Hours to Cloakmakers

President Sigman Urges Local 62 to Ever Greater Activity.

A well-attended general membership meeting of the White Goods Workers' Union, Local 62, was held on Thursday, October 28th, in Beethoven Hall. As the first order of business, a resolution was adopted that the members of the Union work four hours for the cloakmakers' strike in the city of New York.

The meeting also discussed many trades questions. Abraham Snyder, manager of the White Goods Workers' Union, gave a report of conditions in the trade. He talked of the agreement with the employers, which is about to come to an end, and called upon every union member to help in the organization campaign which the Union is conducting at the present time.

The principal speaker of the evening was President Morris Sigman of the International, who came to the meeting upon the invitation of Manager Snyder. In his very interesting talk President Sigman reviewed the history of the White Goods Workers' union, compared present conditions in the trade with past conditions, and pointed out the importance of strengthening the Union at the present moment. He called upon the workers to bring as many new members into the Union as possible, especially the English-speaking element. President Sigman said that the International would always be ready and willing to lend a hand whenever necessary, but it would be necessary for the workers themselves to take the initiative in the work of

strengthening the position of the White Goods Workers' Union.

Miss Elsie Gluck, the new organizer assigned by the International especially for the purpose of winning over the "American" element to the Union, addressed the membership on the needs of the organization campaign.

The resolution in favor of working four hours for the cloak strikers was adopted unanimously and with enthusiasm, and it was understood that the Union would take steps immediately towards seeing that all the workers of the white goods trade bring the money for these four hours into the office within a week's time.

The meeting closed with a fine spirit among the workers. The members all pledged themselves to follow the advice of President Sigman and to do all in their power within the next few months to bring new members into the Union, so that they could be in a position to take a success stand against the employers. It was decided to call a second general meeting in the near future.

The White Goods Workers' Union wishes to call the attention of all its members to the decision of the last meeting about working four hours for the cloakmakers' strike. We call upon our members to get in touch with the office of the Union, so that it may be able to make the necessary arrangements for each shop.

Chicago Federation Aids Cloak Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

hansen, Skieland, Holtzman and Bryerman. Nickels already sent the first thousand dollars to Frank Morrison, at A. P. of L. headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Some Contributions During the Week

The Labor Emergency Committee for the Cloak Strike announced that the New York State Federation of Labor has expressed its readiness to co-operate with it in arranging trade union conferences for cloak strike relief in

all cities and towns in New York State. The District Council No. 9 of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators sent 1,000 dollars.

The Boston ratoncut makers' organization, Local 21 of the I.L.O.W.U., held a special meeting last week addressed by Vice-president Julius Hochman, at which it was decided to work a day for the New York strikers. Samuel Forman, manager of the local, already forwarded a thousand dollars on account of this pledge.

European Tailors Forward Contributions

(Continued from Page 1)

The letter requires no comment:

"International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union,

Morris Sigman, President,

2 West 16th St., New York.

"Dear Comrades:

"In Justice we read that the great fight of the cloakmakers in New York is still going on.

"Our Bureau is watching this struggle with great interest, and is admiring the heroic attitude with which the strikers are keeping up the fight against the hard conditions which, during the last years, penetrated the New York industry.

The Bureau decided to send your executive, as a sign of their sympathy, 400 dollars in favor of the strikers. These 400 dollars have been taken

from the ordinary fund of our International, as our Bureau has not the disposal of a fund for supporting strikers. However, our Bureau is willing to organize actions of support, if an affiliated organization asks for it. If your executive thinks it desirable and necessary that our Bureau calls upon the European organizations affiliated to our International for support, our Bureau is quite willing to organize collections in favor of the New York strikers. If necessary, you could, after receipt of this letter, inform us by cable.

With all good wishes for the Union and the cordial greeting to the brave fighters in New York, we remain on behalf of the Bureau.

Yours fraternally,

T. VAN DER HEED,

Secretary."

Concert for Strikers' Wives This Saturday

Meeting of Committee of Women to Be Held This Wednesday.

Elaborate Musical Program and Fine Speakers

An exceptionally fine concert and meeting has been arranged for wives of striking cloakmakers this Saturday, November 6, at 2 P. M. in Huntington Hall, 214 East 2nd Street.

The artists who will participate in the concert are Ray Porter Miller, coloratura soprano, and James Phillips, bass, who will sing duets; Abraham

Berg, violinist; Samuel Chibulsky, tenor; Bertha Forman, soprano; prominent actors of the Hebrew Actors' Union, Marcus Perper at the piano. Well known women speakers will discuss the condition of the strike.

As the program is long, the women are asked to be on time, so as to start it at 2 P. M. sharp. Where there are little children to be taken care of, it is expected that the husbands will stay home and let their wives attend this meeting.

This meeting is arranged by the Speakers and Entertainment Committee and the Educational Department.

THREE ARRESTED IN LOS ANGELES STRIKE

An effort to organize the Colorado Sports Co., last week, resulted in the arrest of three cloakmakers.

The strike was called last week. The workers arrested were three women, Lena Steinberg, Freida Ashkenazy, and Mollie Dash.

Police alleged that they violated the anti-picketing ordinances of the city and placed them in jail. They will be tried before a jury early in November according to announcement by the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Local 52. According to Green, owner of the company, 22 other employees walked out over the company's refusal to unionize the plant.

DRESS FIRM ASKS INJUNCTION

Ira Moss Co. has filed an application in the Supreme Court for an injunction enjoining Morris Sigman, as president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, from continuing the picketing of the plaintiff's premises and from committing other complained of acts, which, it is alleged, have hampered the plaintiff in its business.

It is alleged that agents of the defendant union have issued orders to contractors and others not to make dresses for the Moss company.

Gordon, Tally & Gordon are attorneys for the plaintiff.

BRONX MEETING OF WIVES OF STRIKING CLOAKMAKERS A FINE SUCCESS

The meeting of the wives of striking cloakmakers, held last Saturday afternoon in Hunts Point Palace, Bronx, was very well attended. "Fine artists entertained the audience, and short addresses were made by speakers who discussed the condition of the strike and appealed to the women to become active and to assist their husbands to win the strike. The hundreds of women present responded wholeheartedly and volunteered to serve on a women's committee.

The combination of a meeting with a concert worked very well. The audience appreciated the performance of the artists who gave of their services gratis. They were James Phillips, bass; Ray Porter Miller, coloratura soprano; Abraham Berg, violinist; Mr. and Mrs. Hudkin, actors from the Hebrew Actors' Union, Samuel Chibulsky, tenor, and Marcus Perper at the piano.

A meeting of the women who volunteered to serve on the committee was called for Wednesday, November 3rd, at 1347 Boston Road. Plans are being made for further activities.

These meetings are arranged by the Speakers and Entertainment Committee of the Strikers and the Educational Department. Fannie M. Cohn presided.

Buy Union Stamped Shoes

We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
240 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE,
General Secretary-Treasurer



Philadelphia Dress Local Elects Officers

Big Theatre Benefit a Success—Organizing Campaign to Get Under Way Soon

What the Philadelphia dressmakers' organization is at present doing and what it is planning for the near future is fully covered in the following letter from Sister Ada Rosenfeld, secretary of Local 50:

"I have already written of the theatre benefit that the Union was arranging for October 20, 1926. I am now ready to report that the undertaking was a moral as well as a financial success in every sense of the word. Almost the entire Jewish labor movement of Philadelphia participated in this affair. The house was crowded, despite the fact that it had rained all day. The Union arranged this affair with the purpose in mind that as soon as work started in the shop, we shall begin doing organization work on a large scale.

"The dress industry at present is going through a very 'black period.' Some shops are closed entirely. We expect, however, that about the 15th of November, work will begin for the spring season, and then we hope to begin our organization work.

Educational Season Begins
"With the beginning of the winter season, our educational work will also start. The Educational Committee is now forming classes for the following courses:

"Literature, English, History, Trade Unionism, Physical Culture. All these classes are under the auspices of the Philadelphia Labor College.

"As part of our educational work, the library (in which our Union now has a large selection of books), will be enlarged. The library contains books that are often difficult to obtain in other public libraries. The Educational Committee has planned to get the latest publications and the newest books for the use of our members.

Help for Cloak Strikers
"We have already reported about the day's wages, which our members contributed for the 'cloakmakers' strike. In spite of the fact that the week during which the people gave the day's wages was a dull one, we

were able to contribute the sum of \$3,000.00 for the cloakmakers, and \$500.00 for the striking British milliners.

"A relief committee of many trade unions in the city of Philadelphia has been formed, for the purpose of aiding the striking cloakmakers. Robert Reiberg, the manager of our Union and vice-president of the International, is chairman, and is one of the prime movers for the raising of a large fund for the cloakmakers. There is no question that the waist and dressmakers will not be backward in doing all they can to help their striking brothers and sisters of New York win their valiant struggle.

Local Elects Officers
"Wednesday, October 28, elections were held at the Union for business agent, chairman of Local 50, and for an executive board. The following were elected:

"Business Agent—Bro. Carl Schulz; Chairman—Bro. Aaron Kleinbinder.

Executive Board Members
Operators' Branch

"Minnie Rubenstein, Abraham Bloomfield, Bonnie Goren, Nathan Tucker, Edith Kalish, Fannie Shatkin, Dora Waxman, Beckie Mintz, Ida Aronsky, Anna Solomon, Sam Kroll, E. Rosenberg, Lillian Rose, Frea Rosenthal.

Cutters' Branch
"Moe Meisler, Philip Silver, Ben Cohen, Sam Winick, Arthur Itank, Charles Skinkin, Ben Feldman.

Pressers' Branch
"Sol Predgast, Isidore Podolsky, Jack Drill, I. Huzash, Isidore Gold, Morris Ames, M. Schwartz, M. Greenstein.

"As can be seen, we are not asleep in Philadelphia. We are quite wide awake, and expect to be very active this winter in every field that affects the life and welfare of the workers in the waist and dress industry.

"As soon as the new Executive Board will be installed work will begin, and we will notify you from time to time of the progress that we are making."

Sacco-Vanzetti Protest Meeting In New Madison Square Garden

On November 18, Under Auspices of New York Emergency Conference

With the slogan, "On Your Guard! Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die!" the New York Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee has issued a call to all New York friends of those two persecuted workers to attend a Protest Mass Meeting in Madison Square Garden on Thursday, November 18 at 8 o'clock.

The Emergency Committee is composed of representatives from more than 200 labor organizations whose members are determined that Sacco and Vanzetti must have a new trial, and we realize that this can only be brought about by the united effort of all labor and radical groups.

In continuing the fight for Sacco and Vanzetti, every worker should feel a personal responsibility for only if

a mighty protest is raised will these men be released even in spite of the new evidence which proves their innocence and shows so plainly that they were victims of the post-war anti-rad hysteria. The demand for a trial is to be continued without ceasing, so that Sacco and Vanzetti may be freed. Without a doubt a new jury would acquit these workers, and it is the task of their friends and sympathizers to see that they get this new trial and are not doomed either to the electric chair, or to life imprisonment through commutation of their sentence.

The meeting at Madison Square Garden on Nov. 18 is a protest. Judge Thayer's prejudiced decision, and rally the workers for a continuance of the battle in behalf of their fellow-workers.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office: 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2145

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

Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.00 per year.

Vol. VIII. No. 45. New York, Friday, November 5, 1926

Entered as Second Class matter, April 18, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917 authorized on December 22, 1919.

UNION HEALTH CENTER

A special conference of physicians of the Union Health Center was held on Thursday, October 28. This conference discussed the policies of the Medical Clinic for the coming year. A number of new and most important clinics will be started at the Union Health Center beginning with November.

Children's Clinic

A special Children's Clinic will be open at the Union Health Center under the auspices of the well-known Children's specialist. This Clinic will be held Tuesday and Wednesday between 3 and 5 p. m. All examinations will be made by appointment only, and the fee will be \$1.50.

This is the first Children's Clinic in the country conducted especially for the children of organized workers. It is being started upon the request of a number of union members who have felt that they would like to bring their children to their own Health Center.

Chemical Laboratory

A chemical laboratory is being opened by the Health Center with a special chemist in charge, to make analyses of urine, blood, sputum, etc.

This will enable the patients of the Union Health Center to have blood tests and sputum analyses made at the Union Health Center for a minimum fee. The laboratory will be open from 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. daily and marks a step forward in the service which the Union Health Center is rendering to the workers.

A Special Clinic for Diabetes and High Blood Pressure

A special clinic has been established for those workers suffering from diabetes, commonly known as "sugar disease," and those workers having high blood pressure. This clinic was organized to furnish patients suffering from these diseases, with special attention and consideration such as they could not receive during the ordinary clinic hours. Examination by appointment only.

The clinic will be under the supervision of a specialist and the fee will be \$1.50. Further information for this clinic may be secured at the Union Health Center, 121 E. 17th Street.

The Union Health Center and Picket Duty

The Union Health Center of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was organized to serve the health needs of the members of the Union. The Union has the job of improving the economic conditions of the workers. The Health Center has the job of improving the health conditions of the workers. Both conditions are dependent one upon the other. A

worker cannot be healthy or take care of his health unless he has a good job, good wages, and good working conditions.

Recently a number of workers came to the Union Health Center with the following complaint: "Doctor, I want you to examine me and give me a certificate to bring to my local to tell them I can't come to the picket line. I am a sick man and don't want to get sick." This was an unusual complaint.

Since its inception in 1917 the Union Health Center has weathered strikes and many workers have come to their "union doctor" to be examined by the physical examination given by the doctors have revealed acute heart disease, rheumatism and lung disease, which justified the doctor in giving a certificate urging that the union excuse the patient from picket duty.

These cases have always been one in which the physicians felt that undue excitement or strain might prove fatal to the patient. On the other hand as many cases have been found where the physical examination of the workers indicates nothing serious the matter with him, and shows that the workers are merely trying to get an excuse to be excused from performing their duties as citizens of the Union.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE BRONX

Courses for our members in the Bronx will begin Friday evening, Nov. 26th, at 8 o'clock. At this time Alexander Fichandler will start his course on "The Economic Basis of Modern Civilization" in the McKinley Square Gardens, 1223 Boston Road. This will be a study of the natural resources of the great production areas of the world, the methods of production employed, their effect on the social, political and economic life of the people and their relations to the Labor Movement.

This course will be followed by others to be given by S. H. Nieger, Max Levin.

For further information apply to the 124th National Department, 3 West 16th Street.

IN MEMORIAM

We, the members of the White Goods Workers' Union, Local No. 62, I.L.G.W.U., at our general membership meeting held at Beethoven Hall, Oct. 28th, 1926, stand bowed in deepest sorrow over the death of Eugene Victor Debs, noble idealist and leader of the tolling masses. His service to the workers will never be forgotten; his name and his ideals will always live in the memory of the workers in America, who will carry on the struggle which he so ably championed.

White Goods Workers' Union Local 62
A. Snyder, Sec'y-Member.

LEARN DESIGNING

Earn \$20 to 200 Dollars a Week

Take a Course of Instruction in

THE MITCHELL-DESIGNING SCHOOL

of Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's Wearing Apparel and Ladies' Fur Garments



The Mitchell School of Designing, pattern making, grading, draping and fitting of cloaks, suits, dresses, fur garments and men's garments has achieved—

NEW IDEAS—NEW SYSTEMS—BEST RESULTS
A course of instruction in the Mitchell Designing School means an immediate Position—Bigger Pay.

DEMONSTRATION FREE AT OUR SCHOOL
—A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN—

EASY TO LEARN
Individual Instruction Day and Evening Classes
Evening Classes Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
Write for a free booklet and full information

Mitchell Designing School

15 West 37th Street New York City
Telephone W. 4-2618

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office: 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2449MORRIS SIOMAN, President A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer
MAX D. DANISH, Editor

Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.00 per year.

Vol. VIII, No. 45. Friday, November 5, 1926

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under
the Act of March 3, 1912.
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1102, Act of
October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1926.

EDITORIALS

THEY "BELIEVE IN A UNION"

In the course of the past four or five months, we have heard this phrase rolling off the lips of the spokesmen for the Industrial Council and for the Jobbers' Association more than once. In point of fact, they have prefaced with this declaration of "belief" in the existence of a labor organization in the cloak industry practically every piece of poison propaganda issued by them in the public press, paid for and unpaid, since the strike had gone into effect on July 1st.

Particularly after they would commit some especially obnoxious stunt, after wholesale arrests of strikers on the picket lines engineered by them with the kind aid of the police, after obtaining an injunction to throttle the legitimate pursuit of the strike by the workers' organization, would their publicity agents become vociferous about their belief in a labor union among the cloakmakers. Union baiters? Open-shoppers? Perish the thought! They, the manufacturers and the jobbers in New York's greatest industry are high-minded, square-dealing union employers. They hate the idea of hiring guards to smash the heads of pickets peacefully passing the front of their shops; they are so loath to "sic" the police on the strikers to arrest them for no rhyme or reason by the thousand, but they simply cannot help themselves, these "believers in unionism!"

It hurts them awfully to seek out an injunction against the Union on "affidavits" concocted in malice and stewed in lies, but these gentlemen who claim to adhere to the idea of a labor organization in their industry just cannot help it. They are such a consistently principled group. Ask their publicity agents; they know.

What do they mean by this camouflage?

Their main purpose, of course, is to create, among the workers on strike and among the general public who are watching the great contest in the cloak industry with keen interest, the impression that they are not employers of the union-smashing type which their conduct during the past five months has indelibly stamped them to be. The entire community is today fully conversant with conditions in the cloak industry. The world knows by this time, after the impartial investigation of working and living conditions of the cloak workers made public last year, that cloakmakers are forced to work only a half year at their trade and that they average a starvation wage of less than thirty dollars a week. The world knows of the chaos and irresponsibility that exist in the jobber-owned submanufacturing shops and the helpless conditions of the workers in these shops.

And the world knows besides that it was the influence of the Union in the cloak industry only that for the past sixteen years has managed to hold in check the insatiable appetites of the employers and to maintain a semblance of decent conditions in the shops. It is no secret to anyone that all during the past decade, it was the Union and the Union alone which has offered any constructive remedy of the work and production evils which have made the cloak industry a byword in the industrial life of our community.

Much as they hate to admit it, our employers realize that before the whole world, before the community at large, they stand convicted as a group of industrial bourbons, as bitter-enders who learn nothing from the experience of years and who remember still less. Even though they have succeeded, with the aid of the police and the courts, in prolonging this strike over a whole season, their conscience is not easy. They have a pretty solid feeling that the purpose which they have set out to accomplish—to smash the cloakmakers' organization—has failed. They may boast in the trade press of "having plenty of workers to meet the needs of their production," but they are none the less aware that their shops are demoralized and crippled, that through their headstrong obstinacy they have ruined a work season for themselves and for the workers, but have not succeeded in demoralizing the ranks of their strikers, who are ready to continue the struggle even if it is to go into another season.

Moreover, these leaders of the Council and of the Jobbers' Association are not blind to the fact that the great majority of their own members, their own "rank and file," kept voiceless and speechless during the past five months, suffering huge losses with prospects of utter ruin facing them, are now loudly clamoring for peace with their workers, for a settlement that will bring back normal conditions in the trade. This mass of manufacturers and jobbers who for sixteen years have got along with the Union and their workers, will no longer be content to watch with arms folded their businesses wiped out by another strike season—in order to satisfy the "Napoleonic" ambitions of a few of their union-baiting leaders.

Small wonder that in the last few days the spokesmen of the Council and of the jobbers have again come out in the press with assertions that they are not opposed to the Union, if only the Union "would try out their plan." Small wonder that in view of the tremendous response by the entire American labor movement to our International Union's call for aid on behalf of the cloak strikers, the union-smashing hopes of the gentlemen who steer the fortunes of the employers in the cloak industry, have taken a sudden drop. Small wonder that the chairman of the Industrial Council is now appealing to the President of the New York State Federation of Labor to withdraw the support of the organized workers in New York from the striking cloakmakers and to institute "an inquiry into the merits and issues of the strike."

Yes, we, too, are inclined to believe that Mr. Finder, Mr. Engel and their close associates want a "union" in the cloak industry. But their idea of a union is poles apart from the idea and ideal of the cloakmakers. The manufacturers and the jobbers, when they pay lip service to the desirability of a union in the cloak shops, have in mind a weakened union, a spineless, bloodless organization, not the kind of a union which has, since 1910, fought tirelessly and without regard to cost and sacrifice for every gain and improvement in the work and living standards of the tens of thousands of cloakmakers and their families.

In this the Council leaders and the jobbers will fail. The cloakmakers, no matter how long it might take, will never abandon their Union. The cloakmakers have good memories; they know what their Union has meant to them during all these years, and if their enemies choose to make this a fight to the bitter end, they are ready for this challenge today as they were eighteen weeks ago when they first quit the shops at the call of their Union.

TWO MORE INJUNCTIONS

Within the last ten days, two more restraining orders had been issued against our Union by judges, prohibiting "interference" with shops engaged in making strike work for the firms in the New York strike area—one by a Federal judge in Baltimore, and another by Vice-Chancellor Backus in Jersey City.

In both instances, the injunctions were issued on allegations made by the complaining firms to the effect that the Union had made attempts to organize the workers employed by them so as to stop scab production in their plants, that their shops had been tied up by strikes owing to the activity of the Union. The complaints emphasize little if any "attacks" or "coercion" and the other customary "tales of horror" which adorn the pleas made by non-union employers for injunctions. Why, indeed, scarce affidavits and accounts of fantastic "kidnapping," if a plain charge of "attempts to unionize" is sufficient to extract from a sympathetic judge a blanket decree of prohibition?

The novel point, if we may so term it, about these two injunctions is that in neither of the applications of the Baltimore and Jersey City firms is there any attempt made to deny that they have been for months working for strike-bound shops in New York City. The three Baltimore cloak manufacturers and the Jersey City firm openly affirm that they had been operating as scab shops for New York jobbers.

In the absence of violence, and in the face of these frank admissions of conducting scab shops as strikebreaking units for New York, the grant of injunctions to these firms can therefore be construed only as a direct challenge by the courts of the right of unions to engage in organizing activity of any kind, whenever and wherever an employer might allege that such organizing work is causing him inconvenience or a mythical "irreparable injury" to his property. It is a bald denial of the workers' right to collective action, a simple, crude and unadorned expression of judicial bias in favor of "property rights" as against human rights, the right of free workers to get together and to act together.

It appears to us that we are entering a new era of judicial interference in labor disputes, a period when injunctions may be procured for the asking without regard to facts or merits of testimony, when the getting of it is only a question of presenting the application before a "right-minded" judge.

It is a mighty grave question, this injunction problem which today faces our Union, our strikers, and the whole labor movement of America. Already seldom a strike of any consequence passes—East, West, South or North—without its normal development being affected by the plague of judge-made law. This multi-headed hydra is plainly aiming at the strangulation of the legitimate activity of the entire trade union movement, at the crippling of every collective effort of the organized workers, unless the workers awaken to this menace and head the monster.

There are few important subjects on the agenda of organized labor in this country of more palpitating or more commanding interest than this injunction danger. It can be checked and harnessed only by a great nationwide campaign of the workers under the slogan: "No injunctions without jury trials in labor disputes!" It is an immediate task which brooks no delay and cannot be shelved.

The Emergency Labor Conference, organized for the purpose of helping the striking cloakmakers to combat the pernicious Guy-Ingraham injunction, and to aid the cloak strike in general, would do well to take up this problem, even after the cloak strike had come to an end. Well-directed and intelligently conducted, the anti-injunction movement should in a short time arouse not only every man and woman affiliated with the labor unions but every lover of fair play in the land to the urgent necessity of depriving the judges of the power to crush strikes by discretionary orders.

Debs and the Pullman Strike

By LOUIS STANLEY SILVERSTEIN

It was the railroad strike of 1894 that ploughed up the fertile mind of Eugene Victor Debs. The seeds planted then and thereafter sprouted and blossomed. The strike has scarred the working class since.

By occupation Debs was a railroad man. Even when at the urgent request of his worried mother he gave up his position of locomotive fireman and took up clerking in a grocery store his heart was still with his old comrades. It was his practice to go down to the yards and keep up acquaintanceship. It is, therefore, not entirely surprising that in 1878, when he had just passed his twentieth birthday that we find him active in organizing a local lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen at Terre Haute, Indiana, his home town. He was a chosen secretary. This was his baptism in the organized labor movement. He plunged into the work without restraint. He helped organize the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen, now the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen and the Order of Railway Telegraphers. His ability was soon recognized. Within three years he had become associate editor of the Firemen's Magazine; two years later he was appointed Grand Secretary and Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen as well as editor and manager of their official periodical.

What a whirl of activity for the young Debs! He more than tripled the number of lodges. He turned a deficit in the treasury into a surplus. He went up and down the tracks, throwing off trains at times, but always making recruits, not only in his own but in other railroad crafts as well. At the height of all this successful activity he suddenly stopped and threw up his position. He was receiving what, at that time especially, was the magnificent salary of four thousand dollars a year. At the convention of 1882 he offered his resignation as Grand Secretary and Treasurer. Why? He had gradually grown upon him that he was on the wrong track, that an effective organization of railroad labor had to be along industrial rather than craft lines, that to meet the concentration of capital the workers in the industry had all to be in one big union and he was giving up his office in order to devote himself to the accomplishment of that end. The convention would not at first agree to his request but when the delegates saw that they could not prevail upon him, they voted him two thousand dollars for a trip to Europe. But this too he declined.

Thus Debs withdrew in June 1883 he and his followers organized the American Railway Union. His salary dropped to nine hundred dollars a year and for a large portion of the time he received no pay at all.

The organization of the new industrial union coincided with the economic depression that set in. Wages were slashed everywhere. On the Great Northern Railroad conditions were particularly bad. The "impire balder" James J. Hill, owned the line. The American Railway Union decided to make a stand here. On April 12, 1894 a strike was called. The men in all crafts walked out solidly. Within eight or nine days victory was theirs. Debs was hailed as conqueror. It was at this time that he first obtained an insight into the close connection between big capital and government. The governor of Minnesota, Knute Nelson, since a United States senator, and a tool of Hill, called Debs in and coaxed him, as an "agitator" and "anarchist".

When the governor was through Debs drew himself up and said pointedly:

"I have never in my life worn the collar of a plutocrat, nor jumped like a jack when he pulled the string as you have done for Mr. Hill. Now, Governor, I know something about railroads, and you may, with my consent take the B Line and go to hell!"

With that the lanky figure left the room.

The success of the new American Railway Union on the Great Northern reverberated throughout the other lines. The membership at the Pullman Palace Car Company especially increased in number and restlessness. Giving as a pretext the hard times, the corporation had ordered a reduction of wages. At the same time it had made no corresponding adjustment for the rental of the company houses in the model town of Pullman, near Chicago, which it had built. The workers had been brought to the point of starvation. They argued that the company had right along been paying dividends ranging from eight to twelve per cent per annum, that there was a surplus of undivided profits of twenty-five million dollars, that even during the depression profits had continued and that after all only the manufacturing department had been hit by the slump while the workers were affected the remainder just as well.

On May 7 and 9, 1894 a committee of Pullman employees, stirred by the Great Northern victory, visited the management and asked for a restoration of the former wages. The company refused this request and promised not to discharge any of the committee. On the following day, however, three of the latter were dismissed, presumably for lack of work. That same evening the locals of the American Railway Union voted to strike immediately. On the eleventh twenty-five hundred men left work. The company had to close down and did not resume operations until three months later.

The scene now shifts to the larger field of battle, wherein the protagonists were the American Railway Union on the one hand and on the other the General Managers Association, organized in 1886, consisting of the representatives of the two dozen roads enervating Chicago. The A. R. U. was leading its first national convention in Chicago between June 8 and June 25. Four hundred and sixty-five local unions with a membership of one hundred and fifty thousand were represented. The meetings, which later were claimed to have hatched the great conspiracy, were open to the public except one in which union finances were discussed. The Pullman strike agitated the delegates. Strikers addressed the convention from time to time. The company had already refused arbitration. When resentment was at fever heat someone proposed that the A. R. U. vote to instruct all its members to refuse to handle Pullman cars. Debs as chairman refused to entertain the motion, advising caution. He had made a personal investigation of the Pullman situation shortly after the calling of the strike and had come to the definite conclusion that the men were in the right. As a practical trade unionist, however, he doubted the wisdom of a sympathetic strike in a time of depression such as was confronting the country then. Upon his advice, a committee was dispatched to the company to ask for the arbitration of the question of arbitration itself. In the Great Northern affair this method of settling an industrial dispute had proved serviceable. The company had refused to deal with any but its own employees. The personnel of the company was changed accordingly but

the management still turned a deaf ear.

The delegates now communicated with their local unions. Special meetings were called everywhere. On June 21 acting according to instructions thus received from the rank and file the convention voted to boycott the Pullman cars within five days from date unless the corporation agreed to arbitration before then. Another appeal to the company fell flat. Instead the General Managers Association prepared itself for the fray. Debs and his workers recognized that this was a pitched battle between organized capital on the railroads and organized labor thereon. The ill feeling harbored against the lines for instituting wage reductions was now transacted into a general offensive move. Still from the first the issue was strictly confined to the question of handling Pullman cars. On the twenty-sixth of June the boycott automatically began. Debs as president of the A. R. U. was the general in charge of manoeuvres.

At first all went well. Roads throughout the central and western part of the United States were crippled. Wherever Pullman cars were attached, the men refused to operate the trains. A general strike was in fact the outcome. Had the managers really been anxious to avoid trouble they would have carried the United States mails on trains not contaminated by Pullman cars, but that was not their project. The strike was only two days old when word began to come in to the postal authorities in Washington that the mails were being obstructed. Attorney General Richard Olney gave orders to district attorneys and marshals to use warrants and deputies to ensure a free passage of the mails. An appeal from the complete correspondence in the matter President Cleveland was intent upon breaking the strike. To cope with the situation at Chicago, which was aggravated by the presence of hoodlums attracted by the Columbian Exposition, Olney authorized the employment of special deputies, appointed by Edward Walker, a railroad lawyer who at the very first was counsel for one of the railroads involved in the dispute, special attorneys to fight the strikers and recommended the use of the injunction.

Numerous arrests of strikers and more frequently of outside hooligans elements were made under the provisions of the criminal law. Debs and his associates were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on flimsy evidence. Later when they were in the midst of a trial by jury and it seemed certain that they would be acquitted, it was suddenly discovered that a juror had fallen sick. The case was adjourned to never come up again and the indictment still stands.

Instead the Government had adopted a more certain method. On July 2 the Federal attorneys after conferring with counsel for the railroads obtained an injunction against Debs, the other officers of the A. R. U. and "all other persons whomsoever", restraining them from any interference whatsoever with the railroads terminating in Chicago. Subsequently similar injunctions were secured in other parts of the country. Meanwhile the discontent had increased in Chicago, the criminal elements and the thugs hired by the railroads as special deputies for the Government, adding to the confusion. On the fourth of July Federal troops arrived in the city upon orders from President Cleveland in spite of the protest of Governor Altgeld of Illinois, who insisted that this step was unlawful. For the next week or two Debs and the officials of his union were held to court on contempt charges for

disobeying the injunction against them. They refused to give bail and were, therefore, jailed.

The presence of the troops and the issuance of the injunction broke the strike. Last minute efforts to induce the Pullman Company to arbitrate, of course, failed in view of the impending collapse of the boycott and walk-out. A conference of about two dozen officers of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor was held at Chicago on July 12 at the request of the American Railway Union. Debs wanted to extend the strike to other unions but Gompers and his associates dissuaded against a general strike and advised the men still not to return to work. Debs always felt bitter towards Gompers thereafter. On August 2 the Pullman plant reopened. Simultaneously the strike was officially called off.

Meanwhile Debs and his friends remained in jail, emerging from prison from time to time to testify before the Cleveland, Ohio, appointed by Cleveland, On December 14, 1894 Debs was given a six months' sentence, the others lesser terms. An appeal to the United States Supreme Court proved of no avail.

It was the Pullman strike that opened Debs' eyes to the broader aspects of the labor struggle. He saw the Government gather up all its strength to crush the strike. There were traps, there were injunctions. It was the first overwhelming instance of the onerousness of the latter in an industrial dispute. He observed that the railroads were closely allied with the Government. He concluded that political action for the working class was necessary.

While he was thus meditating in jail at Woodstock, Illinois, on the why and wherefore of things he was in constant contact of socialist literature that was sent him by interested persons, one of his visitors, also, was Victor L. Berger. The autobiographical copy of Karl Marx's "Das Kapital" which Berger presented to him at that time was one of Debs' most cherished possessions. Yet the future Socialist leader campaigned for Bryan in 1896. The following year he threw off the last of his political shackles and announced himself a Socialist. Utilizing the remnants of the American Railway Union as a nucleus he joined with the Social Democracy of America. It was one of the elements that went into the formation of the present Socialist Party. The Pullman strike revolutionized the mind of Debs and set him on the road he was to travel the remainder of his days.

UNITY UNION DANCE ON LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY NIGHT

In the Grand Ballroom of Manhattan Opera House

An arrangement committee has been chosen by last summer's Unity House vocalists to plan for a reunion of all of Unity's past and future guests and of all the friends of the "Unity" ideal. The committee have already arranged for a dance to be given on Lincoln's Birthday, Saturday eve, Feb. 12, 1927, in the Grand Ballroom of the Manhattan Opera House, at 34th street near Eighth avenue.

The ballroom has been chosen for its size and excellent dance floor. The dance will offer an opportunity to old friends to renew their friendships and to others to form new friendships.

Dancers and non-dancers may expect a pleasant surprise in a portrayal of life at Unity by prominent artists.

Reserve Lincoln's Birthday—Saturday evening, February 12th, 1927—for the dance.

For further information apply to the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street, or phone Chelsea 2144.



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. 27. Educational Activities for Wives of Members of I.L.G.W.U.

The wives of trade unionists have always stood by their husbands in their struggles for the emancipation of the working class. In many cases, however, because of the pressure of home duties and conditions beyond their control, they were unable to secure the knowledge and information which would help them to understand more clearly the conditions under which they live.

The Educational Department of the I. L. G. W. U. has long realized the need of meeting this situation, and has therefore inaugurated a series of lectures and discussions for wives of members of the Union. These proved successful in meeting their needs and will be continued during the coming season.

Among the subjects discussed will be: The Power of Women as Consumers, How to Help Our Children, What is the Labor Movement, What Can Wives Do to Strengthen the Labor Movement, Giant Power which may Revolutionize Work in the Home, What Has the Labor Movement done for the Family?

Course No. 28. Civilization in America—H. Rogoff.

To understand the development of the civilization of a country, we must have some knowledge of the growth and development of its industries, of its political institutions and social tendencies, and of its spiritual achievements.

The object of this course is to acquaint the student with the following phases of the life of the American nation.

1. The Europeans in America.
2. The Economic and Political Development of the U. S.
3. The Cultural Development of the U. S.

UNITY VILLAGE

Summer Home of the I. L. G. W. U. Forest Park, Pa.

Unity Village is a seven hundred and fifty acre estate, and provides accommodations for five hundred members. The Village is operated by the I. L. G. W. U. on a non-profit basis and is made available to our members at a minimum rate.

The estate contains a seventy acre lake. A part of it has been walled off and lined with concrete to make a swimming pool.

Recreational activities are under the supervision of a competent director. A physical training instructor supervises tennis, bowling, hiking and other activities.

A library contains files of the leading papers, magazines and books, about 2500 of them, including the latest works on social and labor questions, as well as fiction.

The Educational Department arranges lectures and discussions throughout the summer. Prominent persons address four to five hundred guests at each meeting. The audience participates in the discussion which follows the address.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN WHICH THE I. L. G. W. U. PARTICIPATES

Workers' Education Bureau

As one of the founders of the Workers' Education Bureau, we have been affiliated with it since its inception. Our Educational Department has maintained an active interest in the Bureau and has continued to assist in its work, helping to increase its usefulness to the American Labor Movement.

Brookwood Labor College

The Brookwood residential labor college is now an established institution. Its graduates have gone back to their unions, and in many cases have proved by their service to Labor that their stay at Brookwood was worth while. Our International maintains a scholarship at Brookwood College which an intelligent, faithful and capable worker can obtain training which will enable him to serve the Labor Movement with greater effectiveness.

Art Education for Workers

The problems of workers who are endowed with artistic talent have engaged our attention. With proper training many workers and their children could be led to express themselves through art, and could serve the Labor Movement as artists.

To achieve this, our International participated in the formation of the Workers' Art Scholarship Committee, composed of representatives of several trade unions, including our own, and has contributed to its funds. This committee has established a scholarship for travel and study abroad and made its first award last May.

Manumit School

We aided in the foundation of Manumit School, a residential school for children between nine and fourteen years of age, in which an experiment in modern education methods is being carried on. The association supporting the school is composed of men and women active in the Labor Movement, educators and parents who believe that education is one of the most potent forces in altering the conditions which camp the lives of the workers today.

Pioneer Youth of America

We participated actively in the formation of Pioneer Youth of America, an organization composed of representatives of the labor movement, educators and parents who realized the great need of acquainting the growing generation with the social and economic problems that face mankind and preparing it for intelligent participation in the work of bettering society. We have continued to assist in the development of the organization, giving it our active interest and financial support.

Health Education

The purpose of our Health Education Program is to instill a health consciousness in the workers. Just as the General Education Program of the I. L. G. W. U. has as its aim the development of social consciousness,

"The Woman Worker and Trade Unions"

This is the title of a book by Theresa Wolfson, Ph. D. Just published by the International Publishers, Inc. It will call forth a great deal of interest as it deals with a problem of great importance to the Labor Movement which has been widely discussed lately—the organization of women into trade unions.

The book contains 224 pages and is divided into 8 chapters discussing the various phases and problems with which the working woman as well as the unions are confronted. The titles are as follows:

1. Introduction—The Problem.
2. The Economic Status of Women Today.
3. Constitutional Bars and Limitations.
4. Can Women Workers Be Organized?
5. Can Women Workers Be Organized? (Continued)
6. Women as Members of Trade Unions.
7. Assets and Liabilities.
8. A Summary

The appendix consists of two tables covering 7 pages recording the extent of women organized into trade unions into the United States. It also contains an elaborate bibliography of two pages which deals with women workers.

The book has value from the fact that it is a pioneer work, as little research has been done in this field, and the author has spent a great deal of time collecting the necessary material for this volume. We hope it will be helpful in the study of the organization of women into trade unions.

Dr. Wolfson was for some time closely in touch with our organization as instructor in our classes and as educational supervisor of the Union Health Center, and this, more or less, brought her in touch with the Labor Problems as concerns working women.

We want to compliment the publishers on the appearance of the book. It is printed on heavy paper, in large type, which makes it convenient to read, and the price is reasonable, only \$1.75. Our members can obtain it at reduced prices through our Educational Department. A detailed review of the book will appear later.

SCHEDULE OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES NOW READY

The detailed schedule of courses and lectures arranged by our Educational Department is now ready for distribution. In it are announced the day, the place and the hour of each activity. Get this folder from our Educational Department, and keep it for reference.

A Social Study of American Literature

Course of 5 Lessons to Be Given at Workers' University Beginning Saturday, Nov. 13, in Washington Irving High School, Room 530.

By EMORY HOLLOWAY

Course of 5 lessons to be given at Workers' University beginning Saturday, November 13 at Washington Irving High School, Room 530.

Literature, particularly, belles lettres, is sometimes looked upon with a degree of suspicion by those whose lives are devoted to practical attempts to make the world more livable. This is accounted for by the fact that such literature is treated as an end in itself, creating a dream world in which social and economic ills seem less real and unjust. Yet it very often happens that men turn writers only because they themselves have suffered from the imperfections of the actual world. And not a few of them have sought through their writing to do what they could to arouse the reading public to a realization of the need of progress, and to inspire them with a faith that such progress is attainable. Some do this by the realistic method of holding a spot-light on cruelty and social injustice. Others elect the persuasive method of picturing a new heaven on this old earth.

The present course, continuing one given last year, will deal with more recent writers of both types. Alfred Bellamy and William Dean Howells will represent the Utopians, while Frank Norris, Upton Sinclair, Willa Cather, Hamlin Garland and perhaps Sinclair Lewis will illustrate the ideas, the spirit and the method of the realistic. Somewhere between the two extremes of method and spirit it may be possible to pick a path at once illuminated by justice and practicable for human nature as we know it.

Weekly Educational Calendar

Washington Irving High School,
16th Street and Irving Place, Room 530
Saturday, November 13

1:30 p.m. Emory Holloway—A Social Study of American Literature.
2:30 p.m. Current Labor Problems—lecture to be announced.

Sunday, November 14

11:00 a.m. A. J. Moxey—Current Events in the Labor and Social World.

Friday, November 19

8 p.m. CONCERT to celebrate opening of Educational Season. Prominent artists will participate. Dancing after concert. Auditorium of Washington Irving High School.

EXTENSION DIVISION

McKinley Square Garden, 1258 Boston Road, Bronx

Friday, November 26

8 p.m. Alexander Fichandler—Economic Basis of Modern Civilization.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

False Rumors About Local 10 Branded As Lies

With the prolongation of the strike, some people during the last few weeks have tried to raise false issues in order to discredit their opponents within the organization. In plain words, they have been looking for a "goat" on whom they might put the blame for everything.

At the last meeting of the General Strike Committee, which was held on Tuesday, October 28, accusations were made by the present leaders of the strike that Local 10 instructed the cutters who are working in settled shops not to work on Saturday, October 27, for the benefit of the strike fund, which was the second Saturday set aside for that purpose, unless they received double pay. They claimed that these instructions were purposely given the cutters in order that they should not work, thereby preventing the operators from working, in which manner the success of the strike fund would have been impaired.

In answer to this charge Manager Dubinsky, at the General Strike Committee, explained as follows: That when the General Strike Committee, on the first occasion, decided several weeks ago to permit the workers to work on Saturday, Sept. 25, for the benefit of the strike fund, many cutters inquired of the office as to whether they could work for single time. They were informed that being that the employers were always anxious that the cutters, as well as the workers in other crafts, be given permission to work overtime, which previously had been denied to them, and were even willing to pay double time and more for that privilege, and being that the union decided to permit the workers to work that Saturday for the benefit of the strike, the employers were not to take advantage of this privilege and should pay the cutters double pay. Should an employer refuse double pay, the cutters were advised, in order not to hurt the fund, rather to pay a day's wages out of their pockets towards the strike.

As a result of this, in many shops not only the cutters but the rest of the workers succeeded in getting paid at the overtime rate so that the fund was not hurt in the least and the workers received the benefit instead of the employers. Not one shop could be pointed out where the operators or any other craft did not work because the cutters insisted on the double rate.

When the General Strike Committee decided this time to permit the workers to work on Saturday, October 28, it was agreed that the cutters should not on this occasion insist on the overtime rate, in view of the approaching slack, because the employers, by refusing to pay the cutters and the other crafts at the overtime rate, and the cutters insisting on it and not working due to this reason, it might result in the other crafts not being able to work and hindering the success of the fund. For this reason cutters asking information in the office and elsewhere were informed that they were by all means to work this time even at the single rate. And the claim of the leaders of the strike that contrary instructions were given to cutters were branded as lies and mischief which could not be proven by anyone.

In spite of all this, their supporters and assistants took this as an opportunity to discredit Local 10 and its officers by trying to broadcast this falsehood among the strikers in the various halls, even though they had known this to be a lie. Even some of the speakers who are considered leaders of the strike considered it a good opportunity to knock Local 10 in the various speeches they delivered to the strikers last week.

Manager Dubinsky pointed out to the leaders that they were more interested in politics than in getting the truth in the matter because they had truly been interested in facts they would have investigated first before making any such open charge. Many asked the question as to whether they had investigated the matter and in a flimsy way they were answered that they had prof to that effect without investigating. In order to show them up and to nail the lie and to prove to everybody that they acted in a most irresponsible manner, Manager Dubinsky forwarded the following letter to Louis Hyman, Chairman of the General Strike Committee:

"At a meeting of the General Strike Committee on Tuesday, October 28th, you stated that the manager and other officers of Local 10 instructed cutters not to work on Saturday, October 27, for the benefit of the strike, unless they received double pay and that this was done contrary to the decision of the General Strike Committee.

"In order to investigate and to call to account those who gave such orders in violation of the decision of the General Strike Committee, will you please submit the names of such shops which, you stated before the General Strike Committee, you have in your possession, and also the names of the officers who gave such instructions. Furthermore, should this evidence include me, personally, I would ask you to submit it to the president of the International.

"Hoping to see immediate action on this communication, I am,

"Fraternally yours,

"DAVID DUBINSKY, Manager."

From the contents of the letter it can be seen that Local 10 is demanding the facts in the case. The surprise of the office can well be imagined when a two-page letter was received from Bro. Hyman in reply, which in no way attempts to produce the slightest degree of evidence, although he was ready to make accusations hinting that he had evidence to substantiate the charge. And now, when facts are demanded in order to discipline those guilty of the supposed crime, no evidence whatsoever is submitted.

Of course, the reason no such evidence to substantiate the charge is forthcoming is very simple: It does not exist. For, as the cutters know, no member of Local 10 was given any such instruction as it is claimed they received. On the contrary, each and every cutter who is reading these columns knows that when applying to the office for information he was instructed to work on Saturday, October 27, even at the single rate, in order to help the fund. From this every member will conclude that this, as well as all the other rumors that the leaders of the strike are trying to spread about Local 10, are bunk.

Striking Cutters Hear Report at Mass Meeting

It was the spirited and well-attended meeting of the striking cloak and suit

cutters which took place last Wednesday, November 2nd, in Arlington Hall that prompted Isidore Nagler, the

chairman, to say that it was not necessary for him or anyone else to launch into an eloquent plea to them to maintain their ranks in the face of the fact that they are entering their nineteenth week of striking. He said he saw by the manner in which they continue to fill the hall at their mass meetings that they are standing solidly and that nothing could swerve them from their loyalty to the union.

The speakers who were invited and spoke to the men were: A. I. Shipiloff, Manager of the Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union, and P. Francis Coe, Organizer of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union. The statement of both speakers to the effect that their members had assessed themselves to aid the cloak strikers was enthusiastically applauded by the cutters.

Speaking on the situation as it existed at the time of the meeting, Manager Dubinsky said that that much strike spirit would be laid on news items in various papers to the effect that official conferences were going on. That the employers were pressed for a settlement was not surprising in view of the fact that the merchandise which the hold-out cloak manufacturers had produced was shoddy and they hoped to dispose of this before the opening of the shops for the coming season's work. It is this largely, Dubinsky pointed out, which impels the Industrial Council to seek a settlement.

Conferences, both official and unofficial, had been broken off so many times, the manager stated, that while the workers may look hopefully towards a settlement, they should, nevertheless, at the same time remember their duties in the strike.

The following, however, is part of an article which appeared in "Women's Wear" of Wednesday, November 3rd: "An unofficial conference between leaders of the Industrial Council and officials of the Cloakmakers' Union was held Monday, at which substantial progress toward an early settlement of the strike is understood to have been made. Another conference, also unofficial, is expected to be held today or tomorrow.

"For the first time since the cloak strike was called official confirmation of an unofficial conference was pronounced. Louis Hyman, chairman of the cloakmakers' general strike committee, told a representative of 'Women's Wear' this morning that such a conference had been held, and added that another was due soon. Mr. Hyman denied, however, that agreement had been reached on any of the major points at issue. He said merely that progress had been made."

The nineteenth week of the cloak and suit strike finds the employers still trying to make the public believe that they have maintained their usual standards with respect to quality and quantity of production. From the various statements issued by readers of the employers' associations, one is readily convinced that his is but a blid for the consuming public.

Strikers Continue to Receive Aid

Summing up the statements by some of the employers in an editorial in last week's issue of "Justice," the editor finds the following to be the real state of affairs: "The interesting part of Mr. Engel's (a leading cloak jobber) statement, however, is its brutal frankness. It says to the jobber: Never mind the fact that we cannot get more than a fraction of the goods which the American public wants; never mind the fact that the little we may get is shabby 'stuf, cheaply produced and just as cheaply flouted; never mind the fear that some enterlains that the strike may come to an end and prices will drop—the consumers will pay for it all, soak 'em as hard as you can for the few garments

you have on your racks, and we shall have, one and all, a 'protable' season, strike or no strike."

In the meantime, financial aid for the strikers is steadily pouring in. As a result of two decisions by Chicago members of the International union, one calling for a straight assessment and another calling for a day's pay, a considerable amount of money will soon reach the strike fund. This is aside from the money coming into the treasury from voluntary contributions by workers, members of the International.

People of all shades of opinion have come to the aid of the strikers. Among these are some who because of their position cannot openly state their sympathies for the strikers and are forced to express their feelings in some indirect way. An incident of this kind occurred when an envelope containing two one-hundred-dollar bills, was found on the floor of the Union Health Center's dental clinic, at 222 Fourth Ave. It was addressed to the Union Strike Fund. The finder promptly turned the money over to the proper authorities. The donor's name was not mentioned and it was entered as an anonymous contribution.

Dress Trade Problems Discussed

Whether the article which appeared in the Apparel Producer, the official organ of the Association of Dress Manufacturers, the contractors in the dress trade, is a forecast of the attitude of the association towards the union when the agreement will have expired on January 31, 1937, or whether it is merely intended as something to keep the employers occupied now that it is the slack season and they have nothing else to do, is a matter for conjecture.

Whatever the case may be, the article seems to be making a pretty strong bid for more members in the association. It talks a good deal of the "poor and downtrodden contractor," who is "hemmed in" on the one side by the union and the other by the jobber.

No doubt the cutters will feel very much for the "downtrodden contractor," whom he will not allow to do his own cutting. No people are in a better position to appreciate the plight of the dress contractors than the dress cutters. After working about five weeks in a season the cutter realizes how difficult it is for the contractor to keep the cutter out during the course of the few weeks when the employer has only enough cutting to do to supply himself with work.

In last week's report on the activities of the office, mention was made of a number of discharge cases filed by cutters employed in the contracting shops. Just how important it is for a contractor to rid himself of a cutter in the slack season was borne out very strikingly in a case which the office handled after last week's article had been written.

Buy
WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI
Exclusively

GLICKSTEIN'S DESIGNING HOUSE

265 Grand Street, New York

Est. Chrystie and
Fourth Sts.
Tel. Orchard
8-4-2
School for Design, Cutting
and Grading in all lines of women, men's,
children's and fur garments. Patterns are
cut at price.
The school is open all year around.