

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

—Job 27.3

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. 47.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1926

PRICE 3 CENTS

Secretary Baroff Visits Toledo

Collect Money for N. Y. Cloakmakers
—Toledo Local Growing

Last Saturday afternoon, November 13, on his way from Cleveland, where he attended a mass meeting of cloakmakers in the interest of the New York strikers, Secretary Abraham Baroff, of the I. L. G. W. U. met with a large group of cloakmakers in Toledo, O., members of the Toledo cloak local No. 68. The purpose of the meeting, besides raising money for the New York strikers, was to talk over events of recent importance in the Toledo cloakmakers' organization and to consider ways and means of strengthening the local.

After some discussion, the meeting decided to organize at once a house to house collection in the working class quarters of Toledo the proceeds of which would go to the New York strikers. A committee was elected to put this plan through without delay.

Brother Baroff has gained the impression from this meeting that the Toledo cloakmakers are very much in earnest about gaining union standards and conditions in the local cloak shops for the coming season. The spirit among the workers is good, and they hope that their fellow workers in other markets, especially in Cleveland, will come to their aid and will help them unionize the trade under conditions similar to those prevailing in other union women's garment centers.

Cleveland Workers Continue Relief Activity for New York Cloak Strikers

Cleveland Labor Federation Heads Drive

The organized labor movement in Cleveland, O., has launched last week an earnest drive to collect a large fund for the thousands of cloakmakers still on strike in New York City.

On Wednesday, November 10, the Cleveland Federation of Labor held a conference of trade unions in Federation Hall, Central Avenue and East 14th Street, which was attended by practically every labor body in the city. Harry MacLaughlin, the President of the Cleveland Federation, presided, and in a stirring talk outlined to the delegates present the great stakes involved in the strike of the New York cloakmakers for the whole labor movement and the importance of supporting it to the limit. He was followed by James Malley, the Sec-

Cloak Strikers Ratify Settlement with Council

Nearly Ten Thousand Vote For Adoption of Agreement—Twenty-Five Hundred Against It—Workers Will Begin to Return to Shops by End of Week—Big Meetings in All Halls Precede Referendum.

The developments in the general strike of the cloakmakers of New York during the past week, which include the reaching of an agreement with the Industrial Council and its signing and adoption by both the workers and employers, may be summarized briefly as follows:

After a week of unofficial conferences with the leaders of the Council, the Heads of the strike committee finally met the representatives of the "inside" employers' group in formal session at the office of the impartial chairman, 130 West 31st Street, on Thursday, November 11. The meeting lasted all evening, having encountered in its final hours a snag on the question of recognition of the examiners, which was later adjusted.

Strike Committee and Shop Chairmen

The next day, Friday, November 12, the General Strike Committee in the morning, and the shop chairmen in the afternoon, discussed the new agreement and approved it. The speakers, Louis Hyman, Joseph Boruchowitz, and C. S. Zimmerman defended

the agreement as the best compromise that could be obtained, declaring that it was neither a "defeat" nor a "victory," and urging its adoption.

On the following Monday, November 15, a number of mass-meetings in all the big strike assembly halls listened to the terms of the agreement, and, after some hectic discussion in several halls, it became evident that the majority of the strikers were in favor of accepting the agreement, much as they disliked some of its new terms. The largest meetings were in Stuyvesant Casino, Webster Hall, Hennington Hall, Manhattan Lyceum and Arlington Hall. In the evening the workers from the settled shops met in the same halls to discuss the terms of the new contract.

Among the speakers who addressed the meetings were Hyman, Dubinsky, Ninfo, Boruchowitz, and several others. President Sigman, who, togo-

(Continued on Page 2)

Local 22 Installs New Officers

This Thursday evening, at 7:30 P. M., the installation of all recently elected officers of the Dressmakers' Union of New York, Local 22, takes place at Webster Hall, 119 East Eleventh Street.

A report of the financial condition of the local will be given. A report of the work of the Executive Board for the past term, and reports of all standing committees will also be made.

Owing to this general meeting, all branch meetings for this Thursday in Local 22 were cancelled.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF DESIGNERS THIS SATURDAY

The Designers' Union, Local 45, has called a very important meeting of all its members for this Saturday afternoon, at 1:30, at Grand Opera House, 23rd Street and Eighth Avenue.

The meeting will deal with the situation of the cloak and suit designers at this hour, after the settlement with the Industrial Council.

It is hardly necessary to emphasize the significance of this meeting. The Executive Board of the local expects that every designer will attend.

10th I.L.G.W.U. Educational Season Celebration Tonight

Famous Saleski Trio Ensemble and Jeanne Sorocca, European Soprano, Will Participate—Dancing After Program.

Tonight, Friday, November 19th, at 8 P. M., the opening celebration of our Educational Season will take place in the auditorium of Washington Irving High School, 16th Street

and Irving Place.

A beautiful concert has been arranged, in which the famous Saleski Trio, members of the New York Symphony Orchestra, and Mme. Jeanne Sorocca, European Soprano, will take part. The program has been arranged to appeal to the artistic taste of our members. After the concert there will be dancing in the gymnasium.

This affair is attended by past and present students of the classes by members and officers of the International and of local unions, and by teachers and friends of the Labor movement and Workers Education. It reminds one of a convention where our local unions are represented; and gives our members an opportunity to renew old friendships and recall the pleasant hours spent in the classes.

The student council will act as a reception committee. Admission is by ticket only which can be obtained free from the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street. Seats will be reserved for ticket holders until 8 P. M. After that members who show union cards will be admitted.

To-morrow, Saturday, November 20 at 1:30 P. M., Emory Holloway will discuss "A Social Study of American Literature" in Room 530 of Washington Irving High School. On Sunday, November 21, at 11 A. M., in the same place, A. J. Muste will give the first lesson of his course, "Current Events in the Labor and Social World." Full description in this issue. Classes are free to I. L. G. W. U. members.

Boston Raincoat Workers Will Have Dance-Banquet

Will Celebrate Recent Victory

On Saturday evening, November 20, the waterproof garment workers of Boston, Local 24, will hold its first combined banquet-dance since the local was rechartered last year, at Otisfield Hall in Roxbury, Mass.

The raincoat workers of Boston, once known as Local 7, were in 1925 transferred by mutual arrangement to

the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Boston. After a little over a year with that organization, they found that they could make better headway as an I. L. G. W. U. local, especially after the raincoat trade took on new life following a long slump and the shops began humming with activity. They were brought back into the fold of the Boston Joint Board in the summer of 1926, and shortly afterward went through a general organizing campaign and a strike which put their local in control of labor conditions in the Boston shops of the trade.

The banquet-dance this Saturday has been arranged as a celebration of the victory and achievements in the last general strike. All the members of the local and their families, groups from other locals and of the general labor movement in Boston were invited to the affair. It is expected that the General Office of the International will send a representative in addition to Vice-President Hochman, the resident manager of the Boston Joint Board.

Phila. Labor To Aid Cloakmakers

Conference to Be Called This Week.

The Philadelphia labor unions, outside of the needle trades and of the unions directly affiliated with the United Hebrew Trades of that city, are also falling in line to help the New York cloak strikers financially. The appeal sent out by the American Federation of Labor is finding response among the Philadelphia trade unions and it may be expected that this response will soon take on tangible form.

Vice-President Elias Reisberg, who

is manager of the Philadelphia dressmakers' organization, Local 50, notified President Sigman early this week that he had addressed on Monday evening, November 15, a meeting of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union on the subject of aid for the New York cloak strikers, and that the central body had right after voted unanimously to empower Secretary Burch to call a conference of all labor bodies of all trades to organize this

(Continued on Page 2)

Ratify Settlement With Council

(Continued from Page 1)

ther with Secretary Baroff and Max D. Danahy, editor of "Justice", was delayed all day Monday in White Plains, N. Y., on the Mount Vernon injunction case, before Supreme Court Justice Morschauer, could not address any of the day meetings. The speakers, however, failed to arrange meetings with Secretary Sigman in the evening.

Vote in Favor of Acceptance of Agreement

All day long Tuesday, and until a late hour in the evening, the cloakmakers on strike and the workers from the settled shops, voted by secret ballot on the adoption or rejection of the Council agreement. The balloting was conducted from twelve places in New York City, Brooklyn, and Newark; N.

J. 12,733 votes were cast, of which 9,945 were in favor of ratifying the agreement, 2,532 were for rejection, and 355 ballots were either blank or void.

The large number of votes cast against the agreement, however, caused a surprise, in view of the fact that no group in the Union agitated against its acceptance. The workers are now expected to begin returning to the shops, and by next Monday, it is anticipated, most of the Industrial Council shops will be filled, though it is doubtful whether many of them will find any employment at this time of the year.

The members of the Industrial Council also held a meeting this Tuesday evening and ratified the agreement reached by their leaders with the Union.

Cleveland Workers Continue Relief Activity for New York Cloak Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

oil of the A. F. of L. on behalf of the cloak strikers asked that the aid be given freely and without delay.

Brother Abraham Baroff, secretary-treasurer of the I. L. G. W. U. who came to Cleveland specially to address a mass meeting of cloakmakers on the next day, was the next speaker. He told the delegates of the Cleveland unions of the tremendous odds and hardships which are facing the cloakmakers in their twenty-year struggle, of the police and court persecution, and of their splendid spirit and fighting morale. Vice-president Charles Kreindler, secretary of the I. L. G. W. U. organization in Cleveland, and Abraham Katovsky, business agent of the local body, spoke after Secretary Baroff, dwelling on the aid which the New York cloakmakers had given in former years to the Cleveland cloak and dress organization and how that aid had helped to place the local body on a firm footing. They expressed the hope that the Cleveland workers will not fail the New York cloakmakers now in their hour of need.

The conference tried to elect a committee to visit all Cleveland local trade unions and ask them to either tax themselves in favor of the New York cloak strikers or to donate out-

right substantial sums from their treasuries for the strikers. The interest shown by the delegates vouchsafes a generous response from the unions that will amount, it is hoped, to many thousands of dollars.

Cleveland Cloakmakers Vote 10 Per Cent of This Week's Wages for Strikers

The following on Thursday, Nov. 11, witnessed one of the finest and best attended meetings ever held by the cloak and dress makers of Cleveland.

The meeting, called for the purpose of discussing further aid for the New York cloak strikers, was to have been addressed by President Mgriss Sigman, but owing to his inability to attend on account of pressure of business, Secretary Baroff agreed to substitute and was the chief speaker of the evening. The meeting was presided over by Louis Friend, one of the oldest members of the Cleveland organization, and was addressed, besides Secretary Baroff, by Max S. Hayes of the Cleveland Typographical Union; Harry Mac Laughlin, Abraham Katovsky and Charles Kreindler.

Before the meeting closed the workers voted unanimously to assess themselves ten per cent of their wages for the current week to be turned over to the New York strikers.

APPRECIATION

We the workers of Kanawitz and Company, 41 West 25th street, New York, acknowledge the good work of our chairman, Brother Charles Pintel, especially for the time he devoted to our shop during the eight weeks we were in the strike.

We thank him, and we are giving him a little gift of a watch and chain for one hundred dollars (\$100). We hope that his work will continue to be as successful in the future as it has been in the past.

The Sign Committee:

BENJAMIN SOLOMON,
JOSEPH ROMAN,
JAMES DAUERMAN.

Phila. Labor Aids

(Continued from Page 1)

relief movement on a substantial basis.

Of course, the needle trades unions in Philadelphia will all come to this meeting and will help throughout work along. It must be kept in mind that the settlement with the Industrial Council does not mean the settlement of the strike, and that thousands of workers, employed in shops controlled by jobbers are still out. These need assistance even more urgently than ever before, and the labor movement will, no doubt, come to their aid.

LADIES' TAILORS GIVE HELP

Will Meet Next Monday in Bryant Hall

Another meeting of ladies' tailors, members of Local 35, will be held next Monday, November 22, to discuss, among other things, the subject of further relief for the striking cloakmakers.

Two weeks ago the ladies' tailors voted to assess themselves two hours' pay during the week of November 25-26, and an hour a week the following weeks for the benefit of the cloakmakers, until the strike is settled. The first few days of collections have already netted over \$1,000 for the relief fund, and more money is coming in daily.

The local intends to keep right after the shop children reminding them of their duty of collecting the tax from the workers each week. Those who fail to give will be considered as slackers and will be brought to account. Surely the ladies' tailors who themselves had gone recently through a strike ought to remember the help given them by their fellow workers in other trades and reciprocate in a fraternal way.

Buy

WHITE LILY TEA

COLUMBIA TEA

ZWETOCHNI CHAI

Exclusively

LEARN DESIGNING

Earn 50 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 coats, 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—AMAZINGLY PROFITABLE

Individual Instruction, Day and Evening Classes

Free Catalogue, Monday, Wednesday and Friday

Write, phone or call for free booklet and full information.

Mitchell Designing School

ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS New York City

Telephone: Wicnecus 5979



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

244 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY

General President

CHARLES E. BAINE

General Secretary-Treasurer



President Coolidge's Armistice Day address was another proof of the fact that public sentiment in America is not passively devoted to the preservation of peace. We are not waging peace as once we waged war. And time, it is to be feared, is weakening our resolve that never again shall millions of the finest young men pay in agony for the follies of nationalism and the greed of profit hunters.

Particularly disquieting were the President's utterances on war taxation and the conscription of men and money in the next war. The President first said that in the event of another war we cannot depend wholly on taxation but must resort to "the use of the national credit." A little later he declared for an all inclusive policy of conscription. Nothing more contradictory than those two statements can be imagined. The one effective way to conscript the wealth of the capitalist state is to pay out of taxation the whole cost of war. Actually it is impossible to defer the cost of war. We pay for war as we go in men, munitions and money. The report to credit merely means that certain classes of bond holders in the community and their children after them are favored at the expense of other classes. They loan money which later generations of workers must repay. To talk about continuing this system of paying for wars by loan and at the same time to talk about conscripting wealth is utter nonsense. The President, and it is to be feared, most other advocates of wholesale conscription, do not really intend to conscript wealth. He will now before Congress only a scheme to control wealth. Conscription under a capitalist government will be for labor and its purpose will be to give the war machine absolute power in the country. Nothing more dangerous can be imagined. The President ought to substitute a policy of paying for war by taxing the rich for this mischievous kind of "all inclusive conscription."

IT PAYS TO TRAVEL

A LITTLE TRAVELER to get to the most Reliable, Efficient and Honest Institution of its kind

BELLINI

MUSIC INSTITUTE

C. V. GULLA, Director

1077-46th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Tel. Windsor 9108—West End train

— SCHOLARSHIPS FREE —

Singing, Violin, Piano, Cello, Har-

mony, Lectures, Saxophone, Banjo,

Clarinet, French Horn, Dancing,

Mandolin, etc.

— SCHOLARSHIPS FREE —

— SCHOLARSHIPS FREE —

— SCHOLARSHIPS FREE —

— SCHOLARSHIPS FREE —

— SCHOLARSHIPS FREE —

— SCHOLARSHIPS FREE —

— SCHOLARSHIPS FREE —

— SCHOLARSHIPS FREE —

— SCHOLARSHIPS FREE —

— SCHOLARSHIPS FREE —

— SCHOLARSHIPS FREE —

— SCHOLARSHIPS FREE —

— SCHOLARSHIPS FREE —

— SCHOLARSHIPS FREE —

— SCHOLARSHIPS FREE —

— SCHOLARSHIPS FREE —

— SCHOLARSHIPS FREE —

— SCHOLARSHIPS FREE —

— SCHOLARSHIPS FREE —

— SCHOLARSHIPS FREE —

— SCHOLARSHIPS FREE —

— SCHOLARSHIPS FREE —

— SCHOLARSHIPS FREE —

— SCHOLARSHIPS FREE —

The Agreement with the Industrial Council

THIS AGREEMENT made and entered into the 13th day of November, 1926, by and between the INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL, OF CLOAK, SUIT AND SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, Inc., hereinafter designated as the Council, and the INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, and the JOINT BOARD OF THE CLOAK, SKIRT, DRESS AND REEFER MAKERS' UNION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, all collectively designated herein as the Union, WITNESSETH:

Whereas, the Council is an organization whose members are engaged in the manufacture of cloaks, suits and skirts in the City of New York, one object of this said Council being to deal justly with its employees;

Whereas, the Union represents a great majority of workers employed in the work of making up garments for the members of the Council; and

Whereas, the parties hereto desire to cooperate in establishing conditions in the industry which will enable them to conduct a living wage and efficient industry of the manufacturer establishments as operate under unfair conditions of labor and sanitation and to provide methods for a fair and peaceful adjustment of all disputes that may arise between the different producing factors in the industry so as to secure uninterrupted operation and general stabilization of the industry;

NOW THEREFORE the parties hereto agree as follows:

FIRST: The Council obligates itself for its membership that it will live up in good faith to all the provisions of this agreement, and the Union obligates itself in good faith for all of its members that it will live up to the provisions of this agreement and that the workers engaged in the work of making up a living wage and efficient industry of the manufacturer establishments as operate under unfair conditions of labor and sanitation and to provide methods for a fair and peaceful adjustment of all disputes that may arise between the different producing factors in the industry so as to secure uninterrupted operation and general stabilization of the industry;

SECOND: The Council agrees that all of its members who produce all or part of their garments on the own premises will maintain union shops, and that all of its members who have their garments produced at other manufacturers or purchase their garments from such manufacturers will deal only with such manufacturers as conduct union shops.

The term "Manufacturer" within the meaning of this agreement comprises all types of employers producing garments on their own premises, including manufacturers who produce garments from their own material, "sub-manufacturers" who cut and make up garments from goods received, or sell to them by merchant or "jobber," and "contractors" who make up garments from goods delivered to them in cut form.

A "union shop" within the meaning of this agreement is one that employs at least fourteen machine operators and a corresponding number of employees in other branches of the work, and is operated under a contract with the Union, and agrees to establish members conducted directly by members of the Council in a "union shop" is one that employs none but members in good standing of the Union to perform all operations in connection with the production of the garments, observes the Union standards hereinafter enumerated, and complies with the other provisions of this agreement.

THIRD: For the purpose of carrying the provisions of the above clause into effect the Union shall immediately submit to the Council a list of all manufacturers who are operating under contracts with it and shall at least once in every week notify the Council of all changes in such additions.

The Council shall immediately furnish the Union with a full list of the manufacturers with whom its members deal, arranged in such manner as to indicate the exact names and addresses of all manufacturers with whom such of the respective members of the Council has dealings. Such list shall be corrected and supplemented every week. Whenever the members of the Council are found to be dealing with a manufacturer whose name is not included in the latest corrected list of "union shops" furnished by the Union and shall not order or purchase goods or otherwise deal or continue dealing with such manufacturer.

FOURTH: No member of the Council shall give work to a new manufacturer or order or purchase goods from him before ascertaining from the Council that such manufacturer is in contractual relations with the Union. The Union obligates itself to furnish such information to the Council within twenty-four hours after request therefor is made, so as not to delay the member of the Council.

Whenever it shall appear that a member of the Council gives work to a non-union manufacturer, the Council shall immediately direct him to withdraw his work from such non-union manufacturer, whether such work be in process of operation or otherwise, until the manufacturer enters in contractual relations with the Union.

FIFTH: Should a member of the Council be found giving work to or dealing with a non-union manufacturer, the Council shall impose a fine for the first offense of the amount of the authority contained in its by-laws and its agreement with its members. The amount of such fine shall be determined with reference to the sum involved and shall be sufficiently high in effect the advantage gained by the member through such transactions, and in the case of a second offense, the amount of such fine shall be increased, and in this connection, the Council shall adopt such other measures as to its judgment are necessary and expedient to prevent members from giving work to non-union shops. The proceeds of fines collected shall be deposited in a fund to be jointly administered by the Union and the Council and shall be used for the purpose of defraying the expenses incurred in investigations respecting the existence and operation of non-union shops.

SIXTH: The Council on its own motion will investigate any or all of the books and records of its members to ascertain whether they are giving work to or dealing with non-union shops. Upon complaint filed by the Union, the privilege will also be accorded a representative of the Union to accompany a representative of the Council to examine the books and records of the member against whom a complaint has been filed, for the purpose only of determining whether such member is giving work to non-union shops. Such examination shall be undertaken within forty-eight hours from the receipt of the complaint and shall be conducted under such conditions and limitations as the Imperial chairman, hereinafter mentioned, may establish in an impartial manner, may prevent.

A joint committee composed of representatives of the parties hereto and of other organizations subject to the machinery herein established shall be organized and charged with the duty of checking up the sending of work to and production of garments by member or sub-contract channels. Such committee shall be headed by the Imperial chairman hereinafter mentioned.

An accountant shall be permanently attached to the staff of said impartial chairman for the purpose of making, with or without formal notice or complaint, investigations under his direction, and may establish in an impartial manner, may prevent the contracts entered into between the parties are being carried out.

EVENTH: No member of the Council shall order or purchase garments from any manufacturer whose workers are on strike nor shall any member of the Council make any work to be made any work for any person against whom the Union has declared a strike, until such strike is each case fully settled.

EIGHTH: No member of the Council shall send out goods to contractors unless he operates an inside shop.

NINTH: Each member of the Council shall be responsible to the members of the Union for the payment of their wages for work done by them on garments of such

Council member made by sub-manufacturers, provided that such liability shall be limited to wages for seven full working days in every instance.

TENTH: The Council shall be represented on the Joint Board of Sanitary Control existing in the industry and contribute its ratable share toward the expense of maintaining the Board.

ELEVENTH: The Council shall cooperate with the Union in maintaining an Unemployment Insurance Fund for the benefit of the members of the Union. The Fund shall be made up by contributions from the manufacturers and members of the Union; the contribution of the employers to the Unemployment Insurance Fund shall be equal to 1 per cent of the total payroll, and that the workers 1 per cent of their weekly wages. The fund shall be administered jointly under the rules and provisions heretofore established and to be promulgated from time to time by the trustees of the said Fund.

TWELFTH: The "Process" label heretofore adopted by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control to designate that goods are being made by laborers who have been manufactured under proper sanitary conditions shall be continued. The Joint Board of Sanitary Control shall furnish such labels at cost to manufacturers conducting union shops. Each member of the Council obligates himself to handle or deal in no garments that do not bear this label. Any dispute in respect to such label shall be determined by the Imperial Chairman.

Finding the time that the Sanitary Label is prescribed in jurisdictions outside of the New York market, manufacturers may deal in garments purchased in such jurisdictions, provided such garments are not known as having been manufactured or produced in other jurisdictions in contractual relations with the Union.

THIRTEENTH: All complaints, disputes or grievances arising between the parties hereto, involving questions of interpretation or application of any clause of this agreement, or any acts, conduct or relations between the parties or their respective members, directly or indirectly, shall be settled in writing by the Imperial chairman of the Council and the manager of the Union, or their deputies, shall in the first instance jointly investigate such complaints, grievances, or disputes and attempt an adjustment. Decisions reached by the managers or their deputies shall be binding on the parties hereto. Any dispute shall remain subject to appeal to the Imperial chairman. Any dispute shall be referred to a Trial Board, consisting of one member from each organization, party hereto and a permanent umpire to be known as the "impartial chairman" in the industry. The present impartial chairman shall be continued in office during the life of this agreement.

Should the said umpire fail to agree, the question or dispute shall be referred to a Trial Board, consisting of one member from each organization, party hereto and a permanent umpire to be known as the "impartial chairman" in the industry. The present impartial chairman shall be continued in office during the life of this agreement.

Should the said umpire resign, refuse to act or be incapable of acting, or should there be a dispute of similar nature for any cause or reason, the parties hereto shall immediately and within five days after the occurrence of the vacancy or the refusal or inability to act, designate another person to act as umpire, and in the event of the failure or inability of the parties to make such selection within the period of said five days, the Imperial chairman of the City of New York shall, on application of either party, summarily appoint such umpire.

The procedure heretofore outlined for the adjustment of disputes between the Union and the Council shall also apply to all disputes between the Union and the "Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association and the American Cigar and Suit Manufacturers' Association," and to all disputes between the Union and the "Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association," and between the associations among themselves, and the Imperial chairman shall serve in that capacity with respect to the determination of all such disputes. All disputes shall be heard on notice to all parties interested therein.

FOURTEENTH: The Council shall regulate the work of its members required to effectuate this agreement and each and every clause and provision thereof not specifically provided for herein, shall be agreed upon by the parties hereto in conference within twenty-one days after the execution of this agreement, and should such parties fail to agree, the matter shall be referred to the Imperial chairman for his decision. The same shall be adjusted in the same manner as heretofore provided for the settlement of grievances and disputes between the parties.

FIFTEENTH: The Bureau of Research established in the industry shall be continued; it shall be in part its constitution, its members, its duties, its powers, its functions, its organization, its jurisdiction, according to the amount of business they do, the size of the contributions to be determined by the Imperial Chairman.

The Bureau shall make such statistical and fact-finding investigations as may seem desirable from time to time, and build up a body of information about the industry which will enable problems of unemployment, productivity and wages to be dealt with intelligently.

SIXTEENTH: The Union obligates itself to enter into no contract, oral or in writing, expressed or implied, directly or indirectly, by reason whereof any person shall be prevented from working for the Union or its members in the City of New York, or in any other District, shall receive any benefit or aid not accorded the members of the Council, pursuant to the terms of this agreement.

The term "Metropolitan District" as used in this agreement, shall be interpreted to include all parts of New York City and all parts of the County of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, in which garments are being manufactured by or for members of the Council or any other jobbers or manufacturers doing business in the City of New York.

SEVENTEENTH: The parties hereto recognize the necessity of unloading the entire industry in the Metropolitan District. In order to bring about such unloading, the Union will make every effort to organize all employees and shops in the industry and the Council will cooperate with it in such efforts.

EIGHTEENTH: From the date of the execution of this agreement and until the first Monday of June of each year, the Council's work shall be divided as follows: On the first four (4) working days of the week, work shall begin at 8 A. M. and continue until 2:30 P. M., with one hour interval for lunch. On Friday, work shall be done from 8 A. M. until 2:30 P. M. with one hour interval for lunch. After the first Monday of June of each year, the Council shall work for four (4) hours on the first five days of the week; work shall begin at 8 A. M. and continue until 2:30 P. M. with one hour interval for lunch.

NINETEENTH: No overtime work shall be exacted or permitted in the manufacture of cloaks and suits before November 1st of each year, except in the case of the City of New York. Manufacturers engaged in special lines, such as the manufacture of skirts, pajamas, flannels and summer goods, shall have the right to establish periods different from those above stated, according to the demands of their business, provided that such periods shall not exceed thirty (30) days in any year.

In the seasons in which overtime is permitted, such overtime shall not exceed ten (10) hours in any week, may two and one-half (2½) hours in any week, and shall be restricted to the five working days of the week. Additional overtime shall not be permitted except in cases of emergency, and then only with the consent of the Union.

TWENTIETH: All workers except buttonhole makers shall work by the week. The minimum wage scale shall be as follows:

Cloak and Dress Cutters	\$27.00
Sample Makers	25.00
Jack of, Coat, Reeler and Dress Operators	23.00
Shirt Operators	22.00
Shirt Tailors	20.00
Reeler, Jacket and Coat Finishers	18.00
Jack of, Coat and Reeler Finishers' Helpers	18.00
Jack of, Coat, Reeler and Dress Upper Pressers	16.00
Jack of, Coat, Reeler and Dress Under Pressers	16.00
Shirt Upper Pressers	16.00
Shirt Under Pressers	16.00
Shirt Builders	16.00
Shirt Finishers	16.00
Drapers	16.00
Graders on Shirts	16.00
Buttonholes who also do planning, marking and general work on garments	16.00
Buttonhole makers	15.00

Buttonhole makers shall be paid One Dollar and Fifty cents (1.50) per hundred (Continued on Page 7)

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office: 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2148

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

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

Vol. VIII, No. 47. New York, Friday, November 19, 1926

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under No. 100,000. Postpaid at New York, N. Y., October 1, 1925. Authorized on January 25, 1916.

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 3148

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

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

Vol. VIII, No. 47. Friday, November 19, 1926

Entered as Second Class matter, April 14, 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 January 22, 1919.

EDITORIALS

THE SETTLEMENT WITH THE INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

The new agreement with the Industrial Council is signed, and, by the time this issue is in the hands of our readers, the pact will be ratified by the cloakmakers on strike and in the settled shops. So far as the "inside" shops are concerned, the great general strike of 1926 is, therefore, already a page of industrial history. It is, nevertheless, a page which the cloakmakers of New York will not so easily forget, and one to which they will, in the future, turn more than once for study and counsel.

But the cloak strike is not yet fully over. Thousands of men and women employed in the shops controlled by the Jobbers' Association, and in numerous submanufacturer establishments, are still out. The settlement with the Council has now shifted the center of fight to the jobber-submanufacturer wing. The Union will now have to concentrate its hammering in this direction until a complete understanding with every employing group in the industry is reached.

We have little doubt, as stated above, that the cloakmakers will ratify the agreement with the Industrial Council. Under the circumstances, it would be folly to do otherwise, no matter how distasteful or bitter some of the changes incorporated in it, at the cost of a 20-week strike, may be to the majority of our workers. The masses of the strikers, we are certain, understand this very well, and they will act accordingly.

Unfortunately, the end of the strike in the "inside" shops coincides with the end of the Fall season in the cloak industry, and the multitudes that will leave the strike halls by the end of this week will return not to "busy" shops but will, in most cases, have to wait many, many weeks for the new Spring season, and this waiting will be accompanied by hardships probably as great as have beset our workers during the long months of striking.

We do not propose to enter here at this time into an analysis of the settlement with the Council. Elsewhere in this issue the reader will find the new agreement in full, supplemented by a chart of the gains and losses it represents, including a comparative study of the original demands submitted by the Union, the recommendations made last Spring by the Special Commission in the Cloak and Suit Industry as a basis for negotiating a new agreement, and the changes inserted in the present agreement. For the time being, our members are asked to study diligently and with an open mind these facts and figures, which, in their sum total, mirror more accurately than any argument or discussion the march of events and developments in the great struggle in our main industry that is now nearing its end.

In due time, however, we shall come back to this all-important matter to shed light on all the phases of this conflict, the pre-strike period and its preliminaries, its possibilities and its outcome, its unprecedented length and its management, and its net gains and losses. For the moment, however, we realize, as trade unionists chiefly interested in securing for the rest of our workers on strike as advantageous a settlement as possible, that all efforts in our organization must be devoted to that end. The taking of stock and the drawing up of a balance sheet would, therefore, be premature and not helpful until the last page of the great struggle had been written and turned over.

We cannot, however, resist from expressing our admiration for the wonderful conduct of our members, the New York cloakmakers, in this strike. Despite the huge odds against them, despite the unceasing efforts by the manufacturers to demoralize their ranks and to break their spirit, despite want and actual destitution which this terribly long struggle had brought in its wake, despite the five-thousand arrests, fines, and workhouse sentences inflicted upon them, our men and women have borne themselves in this great fight with a firmness, endurance, and a resisting power of tempered steel that will for years remain unmatched in the history of Labor's struggles.

And while at this point, we should like to draw the attention of our members to the fact that the Communist press has already begun, on the very eve of the termination of the conflict, a new campaign of mud-slinging against our International Union and its officers. In this campaign they employ the same weapons of venom and spite they employed against our International Union in all their former outbreaks—misinformation, stories without

rhyme, reason or foundation, and wholesale charges they never expect to be called upon to prove.

We understand their motives perfectly. These "friends" of our Union and of our cloakmakers do not feel very comfortable these days in view of the experience their inspiration and their guidance has had on certain sections of our organization and on the cloak strike itself. They seem to be feverishly eager to incite a new little private war in our Union, a fight of striker against striker and of union man against union man, so as to be able to continue to fish in the muddied waters of discord and dissension.

They will, however, fail in this nasty business. The International Union, much to their disappointment, will now ignore their mud-slinging and agent-provocator work. And the mass of our workers, the rank and file of our Union, who are now returning to the shops, will turn away with scorn and contempt from these intriguers and direct their attention to the great work of solidifying and cementing their organization, of rebuilding the weakened spots in their Union, and of placing it on a stronger footing than ever before.

SACCO AND VANZETTI MUST BE SAVED

A warning has gone forth from the Central Defense Committee of Sacco and Vanzetti that there is not much time in which to save these two workers from the electric chair. By January, the State Supreme Court of Massachusetts will have given its decision in the final appeal for a new trial denied to them by Judge Thayer, and should this decision be unfavorable to the prisoners, nothing but executive clemency could stay the hand of their executioner.

"The only thing that can save Sacco and Vanzetti now is a burst of protest."

This protest must take the form of a cry for a new trial. A new trial would surely bring the acquittal of these two innocent workers—such is the undisputed judgment of some of the best posted legal minds in America. Judge Thayer's rejection of the mass of new evidence which rises to shreds the perjured testimony on which these two Italian wage earners were convicted of murder, is but the glaring expression of the bitter contempt and merciless hate with which the "upper classes" of "cultured" New England treat the worker, the foreign worker. A tenth of that new evidence would have been sufficient to grant a new trial in any ordinary case, but it seems that even ten times its amount could not move a Thayer to reverse himself in a case which involves the lives of two poor foreign-speaking toilers.

In New York City, this protest has found expression this week in a huge meeting in the New Madison Square Garden. Thousands of trade union members have crowded the great hall to applaud a thundering demand for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti. The meeting listened to and adopted a proposal for a great International Sacco-Vanzetti Congress to be held in New York City within the next two months.

Delegates from labor organizations all over the world will be invited to attend this congress and to continue the cry for a new trial. It is a splendid plan, fully commensurate with the worldwide scope of the case itself. For, the Sacco-Vanzetti case in the past six years has been not only the concern of the American workers but of the workers of every shade of opinion and affiliation in every civilized country in the world. Everywhere, for the past six years, where intelligent workers congregate, the martyrdom of these two men had been the subject of indignant protest and of unceasing demand for their freedom.

Our own workers, the I. L. G. W. U., from the inception of this famous case, have been among the staunchest supporters of the two persecuted Italian laborers. Our workers have given liberally to the cause of their defense, and have taken an active part in forming defense committees, meetings and demonstrations in their behalf. It was our delegation, too, which at a convention of the American Federation of Labor has brought the Sacco-Vanzetti case to the attention of the whole Labor movement and has secured a resolution endorsing their defense and demanding a new trial for them.

In this final "burst of protest," we are confident our workers will not be found failing to do their share. The American labor movement simply will not accept defeat in this effort to save from death the two workers who, it is sincerely convinced, are not guilty of the heinous crime imputed to them. The movement which stands for the right of every worker to live knows well by this time why Sacco and Vanzetti had been slated to die by the plutocracy of Massachusetts, and it is fully determined that Sacco and Vanzetti shall not die!

There are, no doubt, even in the labor movement many who have begun of late to consider the task of saving Sacco and Vanzetti an almost impossible one. The years of fruitless effort have undermined their hope of ever being able to tear these prisoners loose from the clutches of Massachusetts "justice" and to obtain for them a fair trial and a chance for freedom.

To these men and women, this tremendous new sweep of defense activity for Sacco and Vanzetti should bring fresh inspiration and renewed hope. It is only a question of mass agitation and mass enlightenment. If enough people in the United States want Sacco and Vanzetti saved, they will be saved.

Comparative Study of Chief Points of Agreement with the Industrial Council

Parallel Given of Union's Original Demands, the Recommendations Made by the Governor's Commission, and Terms of Final Settlement.

WHAT THE UNION DEMANDED:

1. Limitation of Contractors

That each manufacturer and jobber employ only such number of contractors as he can provide with work to their full capacity; a minimum of fourteen operators to each contractor; equal division of work between contractors in slow seasons; responsibility for wages in contractor shops and for observance of union conditions as if such workers were employed by him directly.

2. Guarantee of Employment.

All workers employed in the industry shall be guaranteed 36 full weeks of employment during the year. Such a guarantee would help to stabilize the industry, and lengthen seasons more reasonably. The demand for 36 weeks was a minimum demand, to be guaranteed by a deposit of an adequate sum of money weekly by the employer.

3. Hours and Wages.

An increase in the minimum rate of wages, which would make the actual earnings of the workers more nearly commensurate with an American standard of living and with the skill of the workers; an increase of \$15 a week for all workers employed at special pressing and hasting machines, and an adequate limitation placed on the introduction of this so-called time-saving machinery.

A reduction of the hours of labor from 44 to 40 a week to help spread out the work into the "slack" seasons.

4. The Discharge Question.

The Union firmly opposed the granting to the employers of the right to discharge workers at the end of a given period annually, or the "reorganization" right. The Union maintained that this would give employers a chance to discriminate against the higher-wage, workers, and that it would practically mean arbitrary discharge without cause.

5. Investigation of Non-Union Production.

Proper machinery to insure adequate examination of the employers books and records and by other methods to detect any violation of the agreement, and to provide suitable penalties for such violations.

6. Examiners and Designers.

Recognition of the designers' and examiners' locals as part of the Union in the same way as the organizations of the other crafts are recognized.

7. Labor Employment Bureau.

All placement of workers on new jobs to be carried on by a labor employment bureau, to be managed and supervised by the Union.

"PRINCESS TARANOT" FOR MUTUAL AID LEAGUE EVENING

The League for Mutual Aid, which bears on its mast the legend "From each according to his ability" has obtained for its first theatre party this season the new Provincetown Theatre play on Thursday, November 25, Thanksgiving Night, "Princess Taranot."

"Princess Taranot" is a romantic-poetic fantasy by the famous old Venetian playwright, Carlo Gozzi. This play was done by the Third Studio of the Moscow Art Theatre in 1912, and is one of the most popular

WHAT THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDED:

1. Limitation of Contractors.

A system of limitation of submanufacturers with whom a jobber or a manufacturer doing "jobbing" may do business. At definite intervals every such employer shall select and designate the submanufacturers he needs to handle his production; he shall not give work to other submanufacturers when his designated submanufacturers are not busy, and shall adhere as far as possible to a policy of equitable distribution of work among the submanufacturers designated by him.

2. Guarantee of Employment.

The Commission did not deal with this subject, leaving the matter open to negotiate directly with the employers.

3. Hours and Wages.

The Commission recommended an increase of all minimum wage scales for all crafts ranging from \$2.00 to \$4.00.

The Commission did not make any recommendation with regard to work hours, leaving this subject for direct negotiations with the employers.

4. The Discharge Question.

That all manufacturing establishments having a regular force of 35 or more workers be given the right to reorganize their shops once a year at the beginning of the season, provided that it shall not in any one year cause a total displacement of more than ten per cent of the workers in any shop, that workers affected shall have either a week's notice or a week's pay, that there shall be no unfair discrimination, and that any workers displaced shall be replaced through the employment bureau. (Under the two-year contract proposed by the Commission such a "reorganization" could have taken place but once during the life of that agreement.)

5. Investigation of Non-Union Production.

The Commission recommended that the books and records of the employers shall be subject at all time to inspection by a permanent committee from both sides under the supervision of the impartial Chairman.

6. Examiners and Designers.

The Commission left this subject for direct negotiations with the employers, though in a subsequent communication it stated that its recommendations in no sense precluded the recognition of the examiners as members of the Union.

7. Labor Employment Bureau.

The establishment of an employment office under the direction of the Trustees of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, Placements and replacements should be made through this employment office.

pieces produced by Stanislavsky's players. For America the play has been adapted into English by Henry G. Abberg and Isaac Don Levine.

Tickets—at \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.75—are on sale at the League office, 70 Fifth Avenue, and at the Provincetown Theatre, 123 McDougal Street.

CLASSES IN OUR WORKERS' UNIVERSITY ARE NOW OPEN

Saturday, November 20, 1.30 p. m. Emory Holloway will give his course on "A Social Study of American Literature." Sunday, November 21, 11 a. m. A. J. Muste will start his course in "Current Events in the Labor and Social World." Register now. Free to L. L. G. W. U.

WHAT THE SETTLEMENT GRANTS:

1. Limitation of Contractors.

A system of limiting the number of submanufacturers employed by employers who do "jobbing." This, however, shall have no effect on contractors, or such as make up garments for manufacturers from cut materials sent them, or the so-called "bundle" contractors. A joint committee to be appointed to work out the details of such a system in conformity with plans put into effect generally in the outside system of production. (The clause recognizes limitation in principle, but leaves its realization to the future, contingent on restrictions to be imposed on jobbers in general.)

2. Guarantee of Employment.

No guarantee of any kind.

3. Hours and Wages.

42 hours are granted until June, 1928, and 40 hours a week until the end of the agreement, June, 1929.

The increase in wages are given to all crafts ranging from \$3.00 to \$9.00. Special pay to workers on special time-saving machines left open for further discussion.

4. The Discharge Question.

All members of the Council having a regular force of 35 or more employees, from the date of the agreement and until the first day of June, 1928, and after that, those employing a regular force of 40 workers or more, and who during the period preceding the reorganization dates shall have given to their workers in wages earned, for regular wages paid and for overtime, the equivalent of at least 32 weeks of employment at the regular rate of weekly pay during the preceding year (with a corresponding one-season measurement for the period preceding the first and third reorganization) shall have the right to reorganize their shops, provided that such reorganization shall not cause a displacement of more than 10 per cent of such workers in any shop.

This clause is further qualified by provisions: (a) that replacements are to be made through a labor bureau; (b) a week's pay for discharged workers; (c) three reorganizations during the life of the agreement—June, 1927, June, 1928, and December, 1929; (d) "inside manufacturers who make all their garments on the premises shall have the right to reorganize their shops even if they employ less than 35 workers; (e) discrimination for "union activity" (not general unfair discrimination) is recognized; (f) Wage equivalent of 32 weeks of employment is to be calculated on the total amount of wages paid to all permanent workers in the shop, and not on the individual record of the workers, and includes pay for overtime, as well as of workers engaged during the year.

5. Investigation of Non-Union Production.

Commission's recommendation on this subject adopted.

6. Examiners and Designers.

In shops where examiners are employed they are to be members of the union. The demand of the designers for recognition is rejected.

7. Labor Employment Bureau.

An employment bureau is to be established under impartial direction. Placements and replacements are to be made through such bureau.

UNION HEALTH CENTER COLUMN

THE "COLD" SEASON

Winter is here and with it the tendency to colds. Thousands of workers each year are compelled to lose energy and strength because of the drainage upon their system by colds.

Very frequently such colds are due to abnormalities in the nose or throat. An obstruction in the nose, the result of adenoids or poor formation of the teeth in childhood contribute to the cause for such obstructions. These conditions frequently make it possible for the average person to suffer from many colds during the course of the year no matter how much precaution is taken.

Very often overheated rooms help bring about colds. When a person moves about in an overheated room and then comes in contact with the outdoors the sudden change in temperature predisposes him to colds.

Constipation to which most garment workers are subject, is another cause for colds because lack of regular habits, improper diet, overeating, offer a good field for cold germs.

Generally colds can be prevented or avoided by quick treatment. Every one knows when a cold is coming on. There is a feeling of stuffiness in the head and a running of the nose which indicates that the person is in for a cold unless measures are taken to prevent it.

Go to your physician at the beginning of the winter season. Have yourself thoroughly examined and pay special attention to the condition of your nose and throat.

The Union Health Center offers special leaflets to all workers on the prevention of colds. The Nose and Throat clinics of the Union Health Center are held on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday from 5.00 to 6.30 P. M., and Saturday from 12.00 to 1.30 P. M.

THE STORY OF BAD EYES

In a former article in this paper we have given the report of the United States Public Health Service on the conditions of the eyes of garment workers. They are known to be generally in poor condition because of the strain under which the average operator or finisher is compelled to work, the poor light in the average shop, and the general physical neglect.

It is true that almost 60 per cent of the 42,660,000 workers in the United States have defective vision which is responsible for much fatigue and inefficiency in industry. The necessity for special attention to eyesight conservation on the part of garment workers and on the part of all trade unionists is known. It is important that workers protect their eyesight and keep them in good working condition.

The Eye Clinic at the Union Health Center is held on Monday and Wednesday from 5.00 to 6.30 P. M.

THE WOMEN'S CLINIC

The Women's Clinic, which has hitherto been held every day from 12.30 to 1.30, has been so overcrowded that extra clinics are to be held. These clinics are to be conducted on Monday and Thursday from 5.00 to 6.30 P. M. to accommodate those who are unable to come during the day.

Within a short time, probably about the first of the year, a special clinic for gynecological treatment will be established to assure the women patients the best possible treatment.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



Educational Activity in Philadelphia

Arrangements are being made to start educational activities for our members in Philadelphia. For this purpose the Joint Boards of the Cloakmakers' Union and of the Waist and Dressmakers Union, Local 56, were requested to appoint educational committees which will jointly conduct these activities with the assistance of the Educational Department. We expect to hold the first meeting next week, and arrange the program. It is planned to start these activities the first of December.

The plan which will be submitted to the Joint Educational Committee will be as follows:

Course on "The History of Civilization," by A. J. Muste of Brookwood.

Course on "Labor Problems" by Berton R. Morley, Wharton School University of Pennsylvania.

Course on "Literature," Robert F. Kerlin, instructor of English, State Normal School, West Chester, Pa.

Two classes in English, one elementary and one intermediate by Bertha I. Greenberg. The committee will make further suggestions and modifications.

Meanwhile, on the request of a group of Local 56 members a evening class has been formed. Members pay 25 cents a lesson, instead of 50 cents which they would have to pay as individuals.

We are looking forward to a successful educational season in Philadelphia as we have a group of members there who are very much interested and will spare no effort to develop this work. We advise members to register for these courses at once.

For further information apply to Sister Ada Rosenfeld, secretary of Local 56, 52 North 10th street, Philadelphia. Sister Rosenfeld is taking an active part in the organization of these activities.

Weekly Educational Calendar

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

Friday, November 19

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

Saturday, November 20

1:30 p.m. Emory Holloway—A Social Study of American Literature—Discussion Upton Sinclair.

2:30 p.m. Current Labor Problems—lecturer to be announced.

Sunday, November 21

11:00 a.m. A. J. Muste—Current Events in the Labor and Social World. In this course the most important occurrences of the week will be studied, particularly in their social and labor aspects and an attempt will be made to interpret them in their bearing on the labor movement.

EXTENSION DIVISION

McKinley Square Garden, 1258 Boston Road, Bronx
Friday, November 26

5 p.m. Alexander Eichlander—Economic Basis of Modern Civilization.

UNITY REUNION DANCE ON LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY NIGHT

A great deal of interest is being displayed by former guests of Unity House in the Unity Reunion Dance, which will take place on Lincoln's Birthday, Saturday, February 12, 1927, in the grand ballroom of the Manhattan Opera House. Everyone is looking forward to this evening as it will be no ordinary dance. We will have the

best dance orchestra obtainable in New York City. This will be a real gathering of old and new friends of Unity.

Reserve Lincoln's Birthday, Saturday, February 12, for this great occasion. Detailed announcement later. For information apply to the Educational Department, 3 West 15th Street.

Messages of Congratulations

Nov. 12, 1926.

Morris Sigman, President
I. L. G. W. U.

Papers report settlement of strike. Please accept heartfelt congratulations. Amalgamated membership rejoices with you.

JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG,
General Secretary, A. C. W. of A.

Nov. 12, 1926.

Morris Sigman, President
I. L. G. W. U., New York City:

On behalf of the entire membership of the Dressmakers' Union, Local 56 of Philadelphia, please convey our congratulations to the strikers on the settlement with the Industrial Council. We hope the brave cloakmakers

will soon gain a complete victory over the jobbers.

ELIAS REISBERG,
Manager, Local 56,
Vice-President I. L. G. W. U.

Nov. 13, 1926.

Morris Sigman, President
I. L. G. W. U., New York City:

Please accept and convey to strikers my congratulations. Am rejoicing at the fact that you were able to settle the strike and to save the union.

CHARLES KREINDLER,
Vice-President I. L. G. W. U.

Nov. 13, 1926.

Morris Sigman, President
I. L. G. W. U., New York City:
Congratulations on settlement with Industrial Council. The cloakmakers of Philadelphia hope that you will also reach a settlement soon with the jobbers' association.

GEORGE RUBIN,
MORRIS DOMSKY.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE BRONX

"THE SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF YIDDISH LITERATURE"

Course of three lessons to be given in McKinley Square Garden, 1258 Boston Road, beginning Friday, December 10.

S. H. Nieper, the distinguished Yiddish critic, will start a course on "Social Significance of Yiddish Literature" Friday, December 10, at 7:45 P. M., in McKinley Square Garden, 1258 Boston Road, the Bronx.

The course will consist of three lessons and will deal with the social interpretation of Yiddish literature. The lecturer and the subject are the best guarantee that the course will be of educational value and interest to our members.

This course will be followed by one on "The Economic Basis of Modern Civilization," by Alexander Eichlander, at the same time and place.

Admission free to I. L. G. W. U. members.

Courses for our members in the Bronx will begin Friday evening, Nov. 26th, at 8 o'clock. At this time Alexander Eichlander will start his course on "The Economic Basis of Modern Civilization," in the McKinley Square Garden, 1258 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. Nieper. Max Levin.

For further information apply to the Educational Department, 3 West 15th Street

Local 62 To Entertain Members

The organizing campaign of the White Goods Workers' Union, Local 62, is now in its third month. A large and active organization committee, consisting of representatives of all the union shops, has been cooperating with the officers of the union in distribution union literature in the various buildings containing non-union shops. This committee and the organizer assigned to the task both report an encouraging and increasing interest in the work of the union among the workers in unorganized shops. In connection with the campaign, shop meetings have been called at the Woman's Trade Union League

nightly, building by building, and there has been an encouraging response.

The educational committee of the local has arranged a dance for the membership on Saturday evening, December 11, at the Washington Irving High School. It is hoped that not only a large number of the members will avail themselves of this opportunity to get together for an evening's entertainment, but that they will bring with them acquaintances who are working in open shops. Tickets for the dance can be obtained at the offices of the local, 117 Second Avenue, or at the offices of the International, 3 West 16th Street, 5th floor.

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN

Course in Current Events in the Labor and Social World by A. J. Muste, Head of Brookwood Labor College, at Workers University, Sunday, November 21, 11 A. M.

This Sunday morning, November 21, at 11 A. M. A. J. Muste will give the first lesson of his course on "Current Events in the Labor and Social World," in Washington Irving High School, Room 530, 16th Street, and Irving Place.

The aim of this course is to determine what are the main currents and forces in the modern world, particularly with reference to America, how these forces have affected the development of the American Labor movement, and how they should be considered by us in trying to determine what policies, as workers and trade unionists, we are to pursue. This course will emphasize the fact that we live in America and that it is through participation in the American Labor movement under American conditions that we must play our part in the world movement of labor.

It will be of great interest and of educational value to our members. The course will consist of ten lessons given Sunday mornings at the same place and time. Free to members of the I. L. G. W. U.

Opening Celebration of Education Season tonight, Friday, November 19 in Washington Irving High School. Beautiful concert and dance. Free to I. L. G. W. U. members.

DISCUSSION METHOD

Course to be given by Josephine Colby

We are planning a course in public discussion to be given by Josephine Colby, instructor at Brookwood Labor College. This course will aim to teach the student to organize his speech material, and to familiarize him with the routine of parliamentary procedure. Members who possess a knowledge of English can register for this course with the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

A SOCIAL STUDY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE

Course of Six Lessons in Our Workers' University by Emory Holloway beginning Saturday, November 20, 1:30 P. M.

Professor Emory Holloway will begin his course on a "Social Study of American Literature" this Saturday November 20, at 1:30 in Room 530 of Washington Irving High School.

In this course he will stress the fact that literature, like history, is not convincing until it reflects the lives as well as the thoughts of a people—their hopes and 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.

The course consists of five lessons which will be given weekly on Saturday at the same place and time. Free to members of the I. L. G. W. U.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

In the course of two mass meetings held last Monday, November 15, one of which was held in the afternoon, starting at seven and concluding about 4 P. M. and the other starting at 8:30 P. M. and ending about 8:30, nearly two thousand cutters heard Manager Dubinsky read the agreement concluded between the Joint Board and the Industrial Council last Thursday, November 11, after a strike of twenty weeks in the cloak and suit industry. The agreement was submitted for ratification by a referendum last Tuesday.

Cutters Manifest Their Disatisfaction

The manager's first reading was followed by a second reading of each paragraph separately. After the reading of each paragraph questions were asked and answered, after which the first document, it Dubinsky's opening remarks at the mass meetings, that it was the only agreement that could be obtained at this stage of the struggle, seemed to express fully the sentiments of the members, as evidenced by the applause that followed them. This impression was also borne out when the vice chairman of the General Strike Committee spoke to the cutters at the first mass meeting.

The two main features of the agreement, which gave rise to most of the discussion and feeling against the agreement were the reorganization clause, or, as it is commonly known, the discharge clause, and the labor bureau feature. (This agreement is printed elsewhere in this issue in full).

The manager explained the reorganization clause to mean that members of the Industrial Council having a regular force of thirty-five or more workers, shall have the right to reorganize their shops, the total displacement (discharge) of the workers not to exceed ten per cent of the workers in the shop. These reorganizations are to occur in June 1927, June 1928 and December 1928. In order that an employer may take advantage of this right it is required that his workers shall have earned in the course of the year an amount of money equaling thirty-two weeks of pay in wages, overtime included.

Reorganization Clause Explained

Some cutters were of the opinion that this means thirty-two weeks' work. It was pointed out, however, that this is not the case in that if a cutter worked in any one week ten hours of overtime he would receive in addition to his regular week's wages twenty hours' pay, and that the wages for that week would be equivalent to a week and a half. A worker, therefore, may have made in wages in the course of twenty-seven weeks of actual work the equivalent of thirty-two weeks of regular pay and would therefore come within the clause giving an employer the right of ten per cent reorganization.

It must be borne in mind, in connection with this, that calculation will not be based upon the earnings of an individual worker but will be based upon the average earnings of the shop on the books of the employer. The manager pointed out that there are many shops in the Industrial Council where the cutters average less than the other workers. These, however, will not be taken into account in arriving at average earnings. Once the employer proves by his books that the workers of his shop have earned in pay the equivalent of thirty-two weeks, every craft in the shops would fall within the employer's right to discharge ten per cent of his entire force, regardless as to

whether one craft had earned less than the other or not.

Reviews Progress of Strike

Dubinsky in no manner sought to color his views of strikes. He very strongly emphasized the point that if and when he could obtain a fifty per cent gain without resorting to a strike he would accept such an offer. He stated it to be a fact that the strike could have been ended many weeks ago with substantially the same results as were placed before the members.

The union, he pointed out, went on strike to enforce the employment guarantee and the limitation, which, he said, were the only measures that could place the cloak industry on a sound basis, affording the workers a decent livelihood. Arbitration, collective bargaining and other means of settlement had been denounced by the present administration of the Joint Board, he said, and the strike was called for the purpose of wrenching these demands from the employers on the field of battle. The result was a decrease of two hours in ten weeks' work now and of two more a year and a half later, with increases in wages on minimum scales only. Over the scales recommended by the Governor's Commission. The guarantee of thirty-five weeks' work was officially withdrawn by the General Strike Committee some six weeks ago. Limitation was secured from the Industrial Council in principle only and is to be established only when it is secured from the jobbers. (These jobs are bundle contractors). The jobbers' group, by the way, in no manner as yet has shown a willingness to settle.

The acceptance of the report of the Governor's Commission, as a basis for settlement, however, Dubinsky pointed out, would have resulted in the same conditions—in some respects better—would have saved the season, for the majority portion of the members of the union, would not have entailed the untold misery and privation visited upon the workers, and would have saved the union enormous expenses.

Rejection of "Class Collaboration"

The jobbers would not only have had pitted against the brunt of the union's attack, which would assure a substantial victory, but would have had to contend with a public opinion that would help materially to bring the jobbers to terms.

The administration of the Joint Board, however, rejected the recommendations of the Governor's Commission without a referendum on the membership on the ground that, in the first place, it did not grant several of the demands of the union, such as time guarantee of employment, the forty-hour week, recognition of designers, and so on, and gave the employers the 10 per cent reorganization right for shops with 35 workers or more. In the second place the recommendations were rejected on the ground that it would invite interference in the conduct of the union's affairs by "capitalist representatives," such as professors, economists, commissions, etc., under the excuse that they would be not acquainted with the trade.

It was the "left" policy to carry on the struggle through pure working-class weapons; that is, by means of the strike. These officers of the Joint Board also insisted that the cloakmakers had forgotten how to strike. Of course, the revolutionary leaders, it was pointed out by the manager, had

originally decided, that is, at the last convention in Philadelphia, for an even greater revolutionary program. They had insisted at the time upon the abolition of overtime and for the securing from the employers of the right to strike at any time.

However, the "lefts" were later satisfied to present the program worked out by the General Executive Board some two and half years ago. And they were content with the revolutionary policy of carrying on the strike through strict working class weapons without resorting to class collaboration, that is, to arbitration boards and similar means of effecting settlements in labor disputes.

"Class-collaboration" having been rejected, Dubinsky further continued, a new revolutionary weapon was resorted to, and that is the famous weapon in the person of "meddlers". And these "meddlers" were many and varied: a cloak manufacturer, a textile capitalist, etc.

In the course of the twelfth week of the strike, the settlement now effected could have been secured. The employers at that time had let it be known to the union through the "meddlers" that the guarantee demand was to be dropped and reorganization rights granted, after which, a settlement could have been possible. For even in the early stages of the strike, the employers stated that on the question of hours and wages no great difficulty would be encountered if the union would concede the two points. In fact, the union told the employers through the "meddlers" that there was a possibility for a "get-together" if the employers would make substantial concessions in point of hours and wages. Thereafter it was only a question of an immediate forty or forty-two hour week. And the strike was practically protracted for an additional period of several weeks on account of these minor points.

That the cutters were more or less aware of the state of affairs throughout the course of the strike and that the reports as rendered by Manager Dubinsky and his stand in the strike were well appreciated, could be judged by the applause which greeted his remarks.

Overwhelming Opposition to Labor Bureau

Labor applause and cheers greeted Samuel Permutman and Isidore Nagler's remarks referring to the dangers of the labor bureau and the dangers confronting the cutters in connection with it. And Dubinsky's remark that, with a unified organization and a well-disciplined membership, the dangers from the bad features of any agreement could be considerably averted, was also received with cheers.

The labor bureau clause received but a scattered two dozen votes of the nearly two thousand members present at both meetings. All of the other clauses were passed by a large vote.

It was only through the working-class control by the office that there the present wages of the cutters were made possible. A labor bureau, it was pointed out, would give an employer the opportunity to hire a worker at the minimum scale of wages, for, if a man applying for a job from the list in a labor bureau, refused to take it at the wages offered by an employer, the latter could re-apply for another man, and so on, until some worker would be compelled to accept the job at nearly any price.

Local 10 on Record Against Bureau

There was no need, however, for any of the officers of the local to point out to the cutters the dangers attending the creation of a labor bureau. Tag 3,600 men were nearly unanimous in their opposition to this

clause. One after another the cutters rose to speak against it in heated terms. They said that they would never be compelled to take any job and would insist on reserving to themselves the right of choosing one as long as union conditions of work are not endangered.

About five or six years ago a labor bureau was created through an agreement with the Association of Dress Manufacturers, and that bureau still exists. This bureau, by the way, is under union control. When it was at that time reported to the members that a labor bureau was created in the dress industry, the cutters were as interested as opposed to it as were the cloak cutters last Monday. Despite its existence for several years, it is still an unknown quantity as far as the cutters are concerned.

Nagler presided at the afternoon meeting, and in opening the meeting told the men that this was practically their last Wednesday weekly meeting.

Settled Shop Meetings Held

Last Tuesday the balloting on the agreement took place from 8 o'clock till 7 o'clock in the evening, the result of which will be found elsewhere in this issue. Shop meetings of the settled shops were also held last Tuesday and Wednesday in the office of Local 10, under the supervision of Manager Dubinsky and Business Agents Samuel Permutman, Isidore Nagler, Benjamin Sacks and David Fruhling.

The purpose of these meetings was to equalize further the cloak and suit cutters with the agreement. As was explained to the cutters at the mass meetings, the hours of work will be, from now until June, 1923, forty-two hours per week, that is, eight and a half hours on the first four days of the week and eight hours on Friday. And after June, 1923, it will be eight hours on each of the five days.

The hours apply to all of the settled shops, independent and Industrial Council. The reorganization clause, however, is to apply only to shops the employers of which are members of the Industrial Council. Independent shops joining the Council may avail themselves of this right only after they had been members of it for six months.

Strike Against Jobbers Still On

Working on Saturdays, no matter at what hour, constitutes a violation distinct as working on a Saturday afternoon. The Executive Board will deal as strictly with cloak men, as it did with dress cutters found working on a Saturday morning. The rule is that they have no business under any circumstances in a shop on a Saturday.

The ratification by the cloakmakers of the settlement with the Industrial Council does not by any means bring the general strike to a close. A settlement with the jobbers and the contractors belonging to the American Association has not been concluded yet. Cutters connected with shops of the American Association must still carefully observe their duties as strikers.

In the words of Manager Dubinsky, the welfare of the cutters now more than ever depends upon their unity and their strict observance of the union's rules. An effective organization solidly maintained can overcome the worst features of an agreement.

For some time to come the shop meetings will be an important feature of the activities of the cutters. Not only will it be necessary for the men to be thoroughly informed of the details of the agreement but the office must be enabled to maintain its strict control through the system of working cards. No cutter should or may return to work without a working card.