

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

—Job 27 A.

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. 25.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1926

PRICE 3 CENTS

Boston Pressers Have A Jubilee

President Sigman to be Present

This Sunday, June 20, there is going to be a holiday in the ranks of the I. L. G. W. U. in Boston. The Boston cloak pressers' local, No. 12 is celebrating on that day its 10th anniversary, and this affair is attracting considerable interest in labor circles of that city.

The International Office will be represented at this jubilee by President Sigman. The festivities will include a meeting of all the members of this organization, together with all active workers of the other I. L. G. W. U. locals in Boston, and a banquet in the evening, to which representatives of the Boston labor movement and the labor press have been invited.

Cloak Joint Board Appoints General Strike Committee

A General Advisory Board of Nine to be Elected by Strike Committee—Rules Announced to Regulate Committee's Activities.

The special committee appointed several weeks ago by the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board to prepare the machinery for the impending general strike in the cloak industry of New York City, reported to the last meeting of that body, held on Friday, June 11th, a list of names of chairmen and members of the various sub-committees of the proposed general strike committee and some rules for the guidance of its activities. These recommendations were accepted by the delegates, with some modifications.

The following are the suggestions approved by the Joint Board:

1. The General Strike Committee should be composed of the local managers, executive boards of the affiliated locals, general officers of the Joint Board and the fifteen shop chairmen from the block and building committees.
2. A roll call vote should be taken on request of 25 delegates of three different locals, the

Conference With Industrial Council Ends In Deadlock

Union Presents to "Inside" Manufacturers' Group Demands Including Limitation of Submanufacturers, A Guarantee of Thirty-Six Weeks of Employment Annually, A 40-Hour Week, Union Status for Examiners and Designers, Wage Increases for All Crats—Employers Reject Union's Demands As Basis for Negotiations—President Sigman Chairman of Conference.

Cloakmakers Will Vote on General Strike at Madison Square Garden Meeting on June 29

On Wednesday, June 23rd, Morris Hillquit, counsel for the New York Joint Board and for the International Union, acting upon the request of the

Joint Board, forwarded letters to the Merchants Ladies' Garment Association, the cloak jobbers, the Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers, Inc. the "inside" manufacturers, and to the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, the submanufacturers, inviting them to early conferences with the Union to work out terms of agreement in the industry. Mr. Hillquit also wrote to George Gordon Kettle, chairman of the Special Mediation Commission, thanking the Commission for its efforts to stabilize the industry.

Hillquit's Letter to the Association

The following is a copy of the letter sent by Mr. Hillquit to the three associations:

"On behalf of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Joint Board of Cloak Makers' Unions, I have this day informed the commission in the cloak and suit industry appointed by Governor Smith that its recommendations cannot be accepted in their entirety by the

(Continued on Page 2)

Unemployment Payments Start Week of June 28

Preparations Now Being Made.

The Trustees of the Unemployment Insurance Fund in the Cloak and Suit Industry of New York issued an announcement that preparations are now being completed for the payment of insurance to the workers for the spring season which ended on the first of June.

Payments will be made to shop workers, if possible, during the week of June 28, and at the office to workers not attached to shops soon thereafter. Lists and checks are being made out for shops with complete reports for the season and payment dates are being scheduled for such shops. Shop workers will be notified of the dates of payment through the press and the unattached workers will be notified by mail.

An estimate was made on the basis of information now in hand, which indicates that it will require about \$500,000 to make the necessary payments for the season.

Designers Meet This Saturday

This Saturday, June 19, the designers of New York City will have a special meeting at Pennsylvania Hotel, Room 2. The executive board of local 45, has something of special importance to report to the members. No designer should fail to come to this meeting.

Other news concerning the designers, the reader will find in the news items covering the conference with the Industrial Council on page 1 of this issue.

Forest Park Unity House Opens This Friday

General Executive Board of I. L. G. W. U., New York Joint Board and All New York and Philadelphia Locals Send Delegations—Concert and Dance Mark Beginning of Season.

The International Unity House at Forest Park, Pike County, Pa., will throw its doors open to vacationists this Friday, June 18. This event will mark the beginning of the eighth season of the existence of this unique institution in the labor movement.

A Unity House opening night is always a festive affair in the life of the I. L. G. W. U., a get-together on a large scale of groups of representatives from the most important divisions of our Union. Every trade and local in New York, Philadelphia, and nearby cities

is expected to be represented at this occasion. Secretary-treasurer Abraham Baroff will head a group of G. E. B. members in the absence of President Sigman who on that day will be in Boston to attend the 20th anniversary jubilee of Local 12 of that city.

Guests leaving for the Unity House on Friday by train will reach the place at the right time by boarding the Lackawanna train in Hoboken, at 5:29 in the afternoon, daylight saving time.

Fine Concert for Saturday Night

On Saturday night, the opening day guests of the House will be treated to an excellent musical program and a "literary evening". Mme. Dora Boshover, popular soprano, and Gregory Matsuevich, concertina virtuoso, will take part in the concert. Robin Goldberg, star of the Yiddish stage, will read humorous sketches.

The Brookwood Players will present a one-act play.

Guests from New York, in order to be accommodated, should not fail to register from the Unity House office, I. L. G. W. U. Building, 3 West 11th Street, 2nd floor, telephone Chelsea 2143.

Next Hike on Sunday, June 27

To Old Ferry Point, Westchester Co.

The next hike arranged by our Educational Department will take place on Sunday, June 27, to Old Ferry Point, Unionport, Westchester County. Directions are as follows:

Take Lexington avenue subway to 125th street. There take the Pelham Bay Park local and get out at the 177th street station. The hikers will gather at the foot of the station at 177th street and Westchester avenue. Those living in the Bronx can reach it by a Westchester surface car, or the 160th street cross-town. Get out at 177th street.

Please make an effort to be at 177th street, and Westchester avenue at 9:30 sharp. It is a pity to lose time waiting.

44 Chicago Dress Strike Pickets Begin Serving Prison Terms

Thirty-Eight Are Women and Six Men—International Pays Heavy Fines for Other 48 Strike Pickets of 1924—Go to Prison for Strike Injunction Violation Following Loss of Appeal.

Frankly unrepentant and dressed in bright frocks and with bunches of flowers, twenty-five members of Local 109, the dressmakers' union of Chicago, started serving sentences at the Cook County Jail last Saturday, June 10, for picketing during the dress strike of two years ago. They were accompanied to the prison by several hundred members of the organization who cheered them with good wishes and farewells.

"We are not worried—The International Ladies' Garment Workers'

Union is paying our fines and taking care of the children whose mothers are serving sentences." The jailed strike pickets asserted as their parting word to their comrades and friends who crowded the public lobby of the jail. "We think the whole proceedings is most unjust and when we get out we intend to defy Judge Sullivan's injunction by picketing again."

There are, at this writing, twenty-five women and one man serving terms for violation of Judge Dennis Sullivan's injunction. (Continued on Page 2)

Cloakmakers Will Vote on Strike at Madison Square Garden Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

workers for the reasons set forth in the enclosed declaration.

"Thus the approaching season will find the different factors in our industry, jobbers, manufacturers, contractors and workers, without working agreements unless such agreements are reached in the meantime through direct negotiations between the parties concerned.

"With this purpose in view the union takes the liberty of inviting your association to an early conference. If you are favorable to the suggestion, the time and place of the conference may be arranged by the respective managers of your association and the union without delay."

Letter to Chairman Battie

The Union's letter to Mr. George Gordon Battie is as follows:

"In enclose a copy of a declaration adopted at a general meeting of shop chairmen and shop committees of the Cloak Makers' Union, which sets forth the reasons why the union does not accept the recommendations of your commission in their entirety.

"In behalf of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and of the joint board of the Cloak Makers' Union, I take this occasion to express to you our deep gratitude for the time and thought you have so generously given up. I sincerely hope that you will not consider your efforts as having been wasted. Through your tactful intervention at a critical time, you have succeeded in averting open hostilities between the workers and employers in the industry for two years; you have created and organized vital institutions in the industry, such as the system of unemployment insurance and the sanitary label which, I am confident, will remain permanent and lasting achievements; you have made the first comprehensive and scientific survey of conditions in the cloak and suit industry of this city, which will prove of incalculable value in all future arrangements between the various factors in the industry and I sincerely hope that some of your recent recommendations will help to pave the way to an eventual understanding between them.

"Permit me to add a word of personal appreciation of the courtesy, fairness and good will which has characterized your attitude toward all parties before you in the numerous difficult problems with which you have been called

upon to deal in the course of the two years of your arduous and public-spirited justice in behalf of industrial law and peace."

The Industrial Council Accepts Invitation

The group of the "inside" cloak manufacturers, represented by the Industrial Council, promptly accepted, through its president, Mr. Henry H. Finder, the Union's invitation to a conference. In his letter of acceptance, Mr. Finder, however, stressed the point that his organization accepted officially the recommendations of the Governor's Commission as basis for such negotiations.

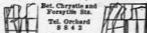
The conference took place on Tuesday evening, June 15, at the Hotel McAlpin, and was attended on behalf of the Union by President Sigman, general manager Louis Hyman of the Joint Board, and the full conference committee of the Union, including all the managers of the big cloak locals. President Sigman was elected chairman of the conference.

Morris Hillquit, speaking on behalf of the Union's conference committee, opened the discussion by reading a statement embodying the Union's demands. The demands, among others, included a guarantee of thirty-six weeks of employment annually, higher wage scales, a 46-hour week instead of the present forty-four hours, the union status for examiners and designers, limitation of subcontractors for such manufacturers as are employing outside contract work, a labor employment bureau under the control of the Union, etc.

The manufacturers, without advancing any counter-demands of their own, insisted that they would consider arbitration only on the basis of the Commissions recommendations. President Sigman and Mr. Hillquit replied that they would not consider any limitation of the scope of the demand but that every detail or demand made by either side is pertinent and should therefore be discussed. When, after four hours of discussion along these lines, the conference broke up President Sigman announced that the next move, if the manufacturers desire to continue negotiations, would be up to them, and that the Union is ready to strike to enforce the demands of the workers.

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44 Chicago Dress Pickets Begin Serving Prison Terms for "Violating" Injunction

(Continued from Page 1)

van's injunction prohibiting picketing of shops which employed scabs during the strike of 1924. The sentences range from ten to sixty days, and some received fines of \$125 to \$350 in addition. Seventeen more pickets will report for jail service before the week is over.

March in a Body

The convicted strikers met at the hall of the Union, 235 Van Buren street, to prepare to give up in a body at the sheriff's office in the county building. An informal march through the loop district of Chicago and a weigh on the scales in the lobby of the City Hall preceded the surrender, and then a trip to jail in taxicabs.

A week ago Tuesday, June 8, when it became apparent that the effort of a further appeal would have to be abandoned, the convicted strikers met in the office of the Union, where they were addressed by President Sigman, who went to Chicago to consult with the local attorneys of the Union with regard to these cases. They all were in excellent spirits, ready to do their "time", and just as ready to go out and "do it again" for their union and for their fellow workers.

Mothers of Families Among Imprisoned Workers

Among the jailed women workers

are Miss Marion Brostlick, ten days; Miss Anna Berenbaum, ten days, \$350 fine; Mrs. May Bocyneck, ten days, married and with three children dependent on her; Mrs. Florence Corn, who slapped a policeman, thirty days; Miss Caroline Wiglowski, ten days; Miss Frieda Reicher, thirty days and \$200 fine; (Sister Reicher, incidentally, returned from a tuberculosis sanitarium in Colorado Springs to serve her sentence); Miss Evelyn Dorfheid, ten days and \$350 fine; Mrs. Rose Goodman, a supporter of three children, ten days and \$125 fine; Miss Beatie Gettman, ten days and \$500 fine; Miss Yetta Hornstein, sole supporter of a sick mother, 20 days and \$350 fine; Miss Kate Koppa, twenty days; Miss Jennie Miller, twenty days and \$350 fine; Miss Lena Movich, twenty days and \$200 fine; Miss Rose Silver ten days and \$350 fine; Miss Esther Richman, ten days and \$350 fine; Miss Sara Sneider, ten days and \$125 fine; Miss Minnie Seldel and \$150 fine; Miss Jennie Chanin, ten days and \$250 fine; Miss Eva Jacobs, ten days, and Miss Lillian Greenberg, thirty days. Sister Greenberg started her term last week, as she was planning to take a summer course at Bryn Mawr and was anxious to finish her term in time for school.

Oscar Simon, the one man already in jail, got thirty days and \$350 fine.



Group of Chicago Dress Strike Pickets Prior to Leaving for Cook County Jail to Serve Terms for Violation of 1924 Injunction.

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Statement of Union's Demands Read by Morris Hillquit at Conference With Industrial Council

Industrial Council of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association,

Gentlemen:

Two years ago we presented to you a program of proposed measures for the improvement of labor conditions in our industry. We assured you at the time that our program was the result of a thorough study of the conditions of our industry; that every request presented by us had been carefully weighed and that, in our opinion, nothing short of a full acceptance of our program would remedy the deplorable conditions of our workers, the uncertainty of work, the long periods of general unemployment, the low earnings, the spread of the precarious contracting and subcontracting system and the imminent danger of a return to the disgraceful sweating system of old.

Your Association refused to accede to our requests.

At the same time we presented a similar series of requests to the Association of Jobbers which likewise adopted a negative attitude toward them.

In the deadlock thus resulting between the employers and workers in the industry the governor of our state intervened and appointed a Commission of five men of high standing and unquestioned fairness to study our problems and to help us solve them by impartial judgment and advice.

We submitted our case to the Commission in the hope of securing from it substantial relief. Now after two years of patient waiting we find our hope totally unrealized. The few minor concessions which have been made us by the employers upon the recommendations of the Commission do not touch the heart of our problem. The fundamental evils of which we complained are left unremedied.

The final recommendations of the Commission attempt to do justice to the workers on two important points, in recommending an arrangement which would fasten a greater degree of responsibility on the jobbers toward subcontractors employed by them and in recommending an increase of the minimum wage rates. On the other hand, the recommendations would take away from the workers practically the only safeguard they have heretofore had against arbitrary treatment and exactions on the part of the employers.

The most vital requests of the workers, the request that they be afforded a period of employment during the year sufficient to enable them to earn a living and for measures to stabilize their work, have been totally ignored. In the meantime the conditions of the cloak, suit and skirt workers have grown steadily and rapidly from bad to worse. Within the past two years the periods of employment in our industry have grown perceptibly shorter, the earnings of the workers substantially lower and their existence more uncertain and precarious. This is attested not only by the eloquent and incontrovertible figures furnished by the Bureau of Research in our industry established by the recommendation of the Governor's Commission but also and above all by the practical experience of the workers, the conditions of economic misery in which they find themselves.

Thus we are forced back to our original demands of two years ago in the firm conviction that the measures then formulated by us represent the only program which will afford to the workers living conditions and a measure of industrial justice.

Modified by the developments of the last two years, our present demands are therefore as follows:

1. We accept in principle the recommendation of the Governor's Commission with respect to limitation of subcontractors upon the understanding that definite and effective provisions will be elaborated upon the basis of the principles laid down by the Commission.

2. The wage increases recommended by the Commission are, in our opinion, inadequate, at least with respect to several crafts. They are furthermore based on classifications of crafts that are at this time meaningless or misleading in some instances. We therefore request a revision of the Commission's recommendations with respect to proposed wage increases, which would take into account the condition and the needs of each craft.

3. All workers employed in the industry shall be guaranteed thirty-six full weeks' employment during the year or the payment of their established wages for such a period. Such guarantee shall be secured by a deposit of an adequate sum of money weekly by the employer to be accounted for at the end of the guaranteed period and paid over the worker or returned to the employer as the case may be.

4. To further shorten seasons of unemployment and for other good reasons, the union requests a reduction of the hours of labor from 44 per week to 40 per week.

5. Proper machinery should be established to detect any violations of the agreement between the Union and employers by means of examination of the employers' books and records, by representatives of the Union and by other methods, and suitable penalties should be provided for such violations.

6. Supplementing its final recommendations of May 20, 1926, the Governor's Commission has stated that "the question of whether a craft should be unionized is primarily a question of Union policy." This view the Union accepts and accordingly declares that the examiners and the designers in the industry are unionized; that their organizations constitute a part of the Union in the same way as the organizations of operators, cutters, pressers and finishers and that any agreement hereafter to be made by the Union with any Association of employers or individual employers will include these classes of workers in the same way as other crafts.

7. As a measure tending to further stabilize employment in the industry and to equalize the opportunities of all workers to secure an appropriate share of the average work, the Union

proposes to establish an employment office under the direction of a manager especially appointed for that purpose, all placements and replacements of workers to be made through this employment bureau.

8. With respect to the use of special machinery the Union makes the following requests:

In the case of the finishers, the Union requests that all basting, felling and button sewing machines shall be operated by finishers. Such machines shall be used only when all the finishers of the shop have a full week's work and all places of finishers in the shops have been filled. Workers operating these machines shall receive \$15.00 above the minimum scale

of a hand finisher. No machines shall be operated in a factory which employs less than five finishers. A factory using two machines, for basting and felling, shall employ not less than eight finishers and a factory using three machines, for felling, basting and button sewing, shall employ not less than ten finishers.

With respect to pressers, the Union requests that no employer shall be permitted to install a press machine unless he employs at least six pressers, or to install two press machines unless he employs at least twenty-six pressers, and that the minimum wage scale of machine pressers be adequately increased in view of the particularly difficult and exacting work connected with the operation of such machines.

9. The Union adheres to its established policy of opposition to arbitrary discharges of workers under any circumstances.

Joint Board Appoints Strike Committee

(Continued from Page 1)
should consist of nine persons, to be elected by the General Strike Committee.

6. The following is the personnel of the various committees:

Picket Committee:
Goretsky, Chairman; Moskowitz, Pinkschky and Muccigrossi, Vice-chairmen; Marks, Secretary.

Law Committee:
Fish, Chairman; Dotti, Vice-chairman; Kudrinsky, Secretary.

Settlement Committee:
Ninfa, Chairman; Miller, Vice-chairman; Dubinsky, Secretary.

Out-of-Town Committee:
Halperin, Chairman; Ansel, Horowitz and Carotenuto, Vice-chairmen; Levin, Secretary.

Finance Committee:
Baroff, Chairman; Fortney, Secretary, and the regular Finance Committee of the Joint Board.

Speakers and Entertainment Committee:

Steinzor, Chairman; Pankin and Rend, Vice-Chairmen; Koretz, Secretary.

Hall Committee:
Borochovitz, Chairman; M. Rubin and Doett, Vice-chairman; Rosenblatt, Secretary.

Organization Committee:
Kaplan, Chairman; Perlmutter

and Cottone, Vice-chairmen; Rogers, Secretary.

Relief Committee:
Zirlin, Chairman; Mollan and Reinsler, Vice-chairmen; Rubin (Local No. 3), Secretary.

Brooklyn—Chairchairs, Chairman.
Brownville—Zeldin, Chairman.

Harlem and Bronx—Katz, Chairman.
The additional persons on these staffs to be appointed by the General Manager together with the Chairman of these districts.

7. Members participating in the work of the general strike shall not receive any compensation; their expenses to be left to the Executive Board.

The recommendations are approved, with the following exceptions:

1. Section No. 4, concerning the Executive Board of the General Strike Committee is referred back to the Board of Directors for consideration.

2. Brother Pinkschky is voted down as vice-chairman of the Picket Committee.

3. Brother Rosenblatt is assigned as a Vice-chairman of the Organization Department instead of Secretary of the Hall Committee. The election of Secretary of the Hall Committee is referred to the Board of Directors.

Pioneer Youth Announces Camp Opening

The summer camp for children, conducted by labor's youth organization, Pioneer Youth of America, opens on its third year on Sunday, June 27, according to an announcement by secretary Joshua Lieberman.

The Pioneer Youth camp accommodates boys and girls from nine to sixteen years of age and is conducted on a non-profit basis. Its aim is to give children every opportunity to conduct their own activities under their own control and management. It definitely appeals to the children of trade unions, because of its support by labor unions and because it places the children in an atmosphere favorable to the labor viewpoint.

The location of the camp in Dutchess County, New York is an attractive one, being situated on the large farm belonging to the Massunt School. The tents are pitched on a sunny, sanitary slope, facing, on one side, rolling meadows and a brook, and on the other deep woods and hills.

The rates for attendance are \$12.50 a week for children of trade unionists and \$20 a week for other children. The lower rate for trade unionists is made possible through special arrangements with interested unions.

The camp will be in operation until Saturday, September 13th, and children may remain there for as long or short a time as they desire. Registration for attendance at camp is made at the office of Pioneer Youth, 1 L. G. W. U. Building, 3 West 16th Street.

Pioneer Youth of America also conducts a camp in the state of Pennsylvania, near the city of Media.

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JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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

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

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EDITORIALS

CLOAK CONFERENCES BEGIN

Before this week is over, direct conferences between the Union and the different employers' associations in the New York cloak and suit industry will have begun in an effort to pave the way for a renewal of collective agreements. At the time of this writing, the Industrial Council, the group representing the "inside" manufacturers, has already accepted the Union's invitation for a parley to take place without delay, and there seems to be but little doubt that the other employers' associations, the jobbers and the subcontractors, will follow suit.

There is obviously a realization throughout the industry that no time should be lost now in bringing the various points in controversy between the chief factors in it—the workers and the employers—to an issue and to make an earnest attempt to settle the issue, if possible. The Union, in particular, is convinced that the time for protracted deliberations is now past and that the concrete problems affecting the industry and the workers must now be met squarely, frankly and expeditiously.

The new conferences, we are, therefore, inclined to believe, will be not of undue length. First, the current agreements in the industry have but less than two weeks to run and they must be replaced, if at all, by new contracts in quick time. It is doubtful that any of the important factors, least of all the Union, would be inclined to allow the negotiations hang in abeyance, after the old agreements had run their course. Second, never before, on the eve of conferring with employers in the cloak industry, have the workers known as clearly and as definitely their mind as to what they want in the way of industrial reform and work improvements, as they know at this time. We do not wish to underestimate the fact that the comprehensive and scientific survey in the New York cloak and suit trade made by the research bureau of the Governor's Commission, the first successful effort of this kind ever carried out in it, has placed in the hands of the workers' organization material of inestimable value for the support of the major demands of its program.

The negotiators, on each side, will this time be spared the necessity of approaching the main differences between them with the usual slow cautiousness and wasting time on "feeling out" each other's position. We all know by now what is ailing the cloak industry, and, as far as the Union is concerned, it knows with no less certainty what can cure this industry from its devastating illness. This knowledge, supported by the experience of the past three years and by the treasure of facts and conclusions revealed to it by the exhaustive work of the mediators' investigation, has now ripened into a conviction that the cloak industry is due for a basic overhauling of work relations and for an equitable shifting of responsibility for labor standards and methods.

That the Union is determined to translate this conviction into a reality is further evidenced by the fact that, in addition to displaying its readiness to confer with the employers on the renewal of the agreements, it is simultaneously completing its mobilization plans to meet the emergency that might arise should the negotiations with the employers fail. The Union is making no secret of these plans, either. The fighting machinery of the Joint Board has been overhauled and put shipshape, the strike committees all appointed, and the auxiliary strike groups fully staffed and equipped.

We look to the coming conferences in the hope that out of them may emerge a collective understanding that might make a struggle in the industry unnecessary. The Union is ready for peace, if the terms of such a peace will mean a healthier and a better ordered industry, but it is equally prepared for a conflict, if such a conflict should be forced on it.

THE VICTORY OF THE FUR WORKERS

The remarkable strike of the New York fur workers which lasted fully seventeen weeks has now come to an end. The terms of the new 3-year agreement were signed last Thursday between the fur strikers' representatives and the principal manufacturers' association in the trade, and before this week is over the furriers are expected to be all back in the shops.

The fur strike has drawn a tremendous amount of attention while it lasted in wide industrial circles and among the organized workers in New York City. The workers in the needle trades, in

particular, have given the striking fur workers undivided support, financial and moral, and have watched their progress with keen, breathless interest.

The fur strike just closed will be recorded as one of the most stubbornly and spectacularly fought labor battles in the history of this city. There have been longer strikes in the fur trade in the past, but seldom has a labor struggle, in that industry or in any other needle trade, been marked by more grit, color and determination.

The net result of this strike is the achievement of a modified 40-hour work-week, the abolition of section contract work and an increase of ten per cent in minimum wage scales. The modification of the 40-hour week consists in the stipulation that during the last four months of the year the workers shall work 44 hours, with single pay.

As frankly stated by the leaders of the fur strike at the final meeting of the strikers when the terms of the settlement were read to them,—“It is not a 100 per cent victory, but a clean-cut victory, nevertheless.” It is true that in order to win these terms, the fur strike committee had to abandon the original demand for an all-year round equal division of work, the general abolition of outside contracting, unemployment insurance supported by the employers only, and had also to relinquish three of the ten legal holidays enjoyed by the workers, but in view of the fact that in the last few weeks of the strike, the issue of the contest had shifted to the winning of the 40-hour week, the substantial gain scored by the fur workers on this point is a victory of material importance.

The jubilant mood in which the fur strikers received the terms of the settlement of their strike and the outburst of joy with which the termination of the long struggle was greeted in the halls and on the picket lines, registers their deep satisfaction with what this conflict had achieved for them. And the entire Labor movement, including our unions, in congratulating the furriers on their present victory, will add the hope that in the forthcoming three years, the fur workers' organization will succeed in building up its resources and its morale to the high degree necessary to win later the other very important demands which they were compelled to give up now but which are, nevertheless, vital for the welfare of the fur workers and their industry.

THE STRIKE OF THE BRIDGEPORT CORSET WORKERS

A very interesting strike, which so far has received but little attention in our press, is the strike of the cutters and of a large number of women operators in the corset department of the big Warner Brothers factory in Bridgeport, Conn.

This strike is now in its second month, and it involves twenty-six men, the entire cutting staff of the shop, and some two hundred and fifty women workers. The men struck as a result of the refusal of the firm to distribute the work during the "slack" season equally among all the cutters and its insistence on the right to lay off some of the cutting staff while the dull period lasted. The cutters were later joined voluntarily by some sections of the operators' department, who have since loyally remained outside to help fight the battle of the cutters.

It is worthwhile remembering, in speaking of the unique strike, that, while the Bridgeport cutters are one hundred per cent organized, the women workers of the Warner shop, and for that matter the women operators in the rest of the corset industry of Bridgeport, are but fractionally organized. The corset-making trade has in the past few years, since the war, gone through such hard times and radical changes, that made the task of regular organizing activity in it especially difficult. Wholesale loss of jobs, occasioned by shifting of fashion and style, and the uncertainty of the means of a livelihood has made the women corset workers of Bridgeport, at one time a very promising young organization, shy the appeal of the organizers of our Union in recent years.

The hearty response of these women workers to the call of the men cutters who struck in defense of the splendid principle of working class and trade union solidarity—equal distribution of work—is, therefore, all the more commendable. We are, moreover, informed that out of the conflict will come forth not only the Industrial Organization Department, under whose auspices the strike is carried on, would find no difficulty in calling out the entire factory on strike, if they thought that the circumstances warranted such a move. Which but adds to the proof that the workers' personnel in the Bridgeport corset industry is composed of excellent union material, of men and women who are at heart good trade unionists, and who are ready to help each other in an emergency, when a call for collective aid is sounded.

The strike of the Bridgeport corset workers, we have every reason to hope, will soon be settled favorably for the strikers. Without strikebreakers practically and confronted by such a fine fighting spirit, the firm will, in all likelihood, soon seek to settle the controversy and meet the just demand of the cutters. We hope, however, that out of the conflict will come forth not only the settlement of this single issue, but that a strong union embracing the whole corset trade of Bridgeport will emerge of this clash, that will in the future be able to protect adequately the interests of all cutters and operators in the corset shops of that city. The excellent conduct of the women workers in the Warner factory certainly offers valid justification for this hope, and we shall look keenly forward to the early day when this ideal of the loyal group among the Bridgeport corset workers who have kept on fighting for a union in fair and stormy weather for a number of years past, is finally realized.

A Retailer's "Philosophy"

"Justice" readers, who have followed my recent talks and interviews with cloak and dress retailers have probably observed that the crux of those conversations has been the curse of uncertainty which hangs like a pall over the entire women's wear industry.

Uncertainty of styles.
Uncertainty of the consumer's purchasing ability.

Lack of certainty of production.
Each uncertainty affecting the other, and all jointly dominated by the atmosphere of fluid, undixed economic essentials. The success of a passing style is made uncertain because the purchasing power of the consumers may at the moment be an unknown volume—therefore, the uncertainty of quantity production. Styles, moreover, are affected in the various markets differently, depending on the relative strength of the consumer's buying ability in this or the other section of the country. And the failure of a fashion in a style-ridden industry like women's apparel, means the failure of a season's production—a season's earnings for the worker and the retailer.

In simpler words—the women's garment retailer approaches the cloak and dress market always with the attitude of uncertainty, as one accustomed to deal with unreliably, blind merchandise. He is rarely, if ever, certain that he is buying the merchantable, the demandable article, or that he gets what his prospective buyers might want. It is a big psychological factor affecting the industry, and this factor, the retailers say, should be taken into account when a settlement of the ills and problems of the women's garment trades is being attempted.

The Retailer's Philosophy

In my talks with retailers there is an additional point that I found them constantly stressing—a point which runs like a red thread through their business "philosophy". There is in it something, I believe, that the jobbers, or for that matter even the manufacturers, might assimilate with some advantage.

"We, as a class, are intelligent enough to know that we can not hinder this everlasting change of fashions, just as we can not judge in advance how much our purchasing public would be able to spend for clothes this or that season," a typical retailer told me. "Style changes and caprices, the whims of taste are determined by so many currents and cross currents that it is, after all, not for us to hope to control them. No one in this industry, we believe, may fix fashions in advance, nor is anyone in a position to state how long a style may last. The same is true about the purchasing power of the consumer, dependent as it is on general economic conditions, on the so-called prosperity waves, and conditions in other industries. We know, too, that all the factors in the cloak and dress business would like to see it on a more normal level than what it is found today. This, however, is a matter which they themselves can hardly hope to achieve.

"What they could, nevertheless, accomplish without regard to the retail market, is the bringing about of greater normalcy in the purely production methods of their business, and that means all the producers,—manufacturers, jobbers, submanufacturers and workers. I say, for instance, that the success or failure of my own store depends, naturally, on the prices that I have to pay for garments to the jobber or manufacturer, but it depends just as much, if not more, on my ability to manage my business properly,

Gleanings From Talks With Cloak and Dress Retailers Here and There Over The Land

By HARRY LANG

And what is true with regard to my own business is true with regard to shop management and the ability to regularize and stabilize production. And that is our complaint and our plea to these producers. They are not managing things right, or else they might be able to introduce more certainty in production relations, even in the face of the baffling and uncontrollable factors that are influencing the retail market."

I allowed my retailer to go on uninterrupted as I felt that he was leading up to an interesting thought. He soon came out with it.

"Those who can introduce more certainty in production relations are to be found not in one camp alone; they are all the factors jointly, all without exception. Let me make that clearer: The parties in the producing end of the industry should learn from us, the parties in the consuming end. I know, for instance, that I depend on my customers, on the people who pass up and down the street, where I am located. I want to show these people my good will, my sincerity; I treat them squarely, I respect them, I am interested in them. I know that no matter how cheaply I might buy and how sensibly I might price my garments, I shall fail if I mistreat my buying public. Similarly my customers are inclined to treat me with fairness, for they know that if they display lack of confidence in me, I am likely, in the end, to get the best of them. The result is that, while we have differing interests, my customers and I have established a code of decent and rational relations that works to the benefit of both.

"But we how different things are in the production end of this business? The jobbers, for instance, treat their contractors not as fellow business men but dictate to them conditions as bosses; they disregard conditions that surround the submanufacturer but are eager to take every possible advantage, fair or unfair of him, to profit at his expense. The contractor assumes

a similar attitude towards the workers, the same grasping, unfair treatment that he receives at the hands of the jobber. He does not regard them as we do a customer, upon whom we depend and whose good will we are obliged to cultivate; he does not believe that he owes them, first of all, a duty as to an important factor in the business of production, but looks upon them as a mere means of grinding out a few pennies without regard to future consequences. Naturally, the workers pay back the contractor and the manufacturer with the same coin. They don't like their work; to them it is a drudgery they would like to get through with the quickest, and, as a result, the whole atmosphere in the producing line is one of oppression, distrust, creating and abridging that is reflected in every other part of the business.

"If they could only bring into the shop the same relations we cultivate in the retail store toward the consumer, things would have been 'mended a great deal,' continued my retailer, "if only instead of kicking each other and at each other they would learn to satisfy each other, a good deal of that uncertainty that affects and disrupts today these trades would have disappeared."

Another retailer, on a different occasion, spoke to me in the same vein. Instead of belligerent class relations, these folks would have introduced the relations of merchant and customer in the shops, between all the factors

in the producing market. And to my remark that their "idea" contained nothing novel in it, that it has been spoken of in connection with other less complicated industries, with equal facility, my informants would only shrug their shoulders and add that, while they claimed no patent rights to this idea, it should be tried in the garment trade just because this industry is so much involved and therefore demands more understanding and a greater measure of harmony for its well-being. One of them pointed out to me the fact that this spring season the jobbers had raised the prices for garments as a result of which the sale of spring garments had dropped to a low level in many of the smaller towns. The jobbers took advantage of the new uncertainty in the trade and of the talk of strike during this summer to boost prices at the expense of the retailer and the consumer.

"And what would you do, what don't you do something to bring that understanding about?" I asked.

"We," the reply would come invariably, "are too busy with our own affairs, what, indeed, could we do?"

Thus, these "busy" folk, with their eyes open to some of the evils of the industry, and quite willing and ready to spend a half hour or so in friendly discourse concerning the harrying difficulties of the most uncertain of all trades—the making and merchandising of cloaks and dresses—by their inarticulate position only contribute to make it even more uncertain. These retailers have a "philosophy" of their own. It is true, but it is the philosophy of an ostrich, and probably about as influential and as far-reaching.

Appeal for Striking British Miners

The calling off of the general strike in England on May 12th has left the impression in the minds of many people that the struggle in the coal fields is likewise at an end.

Nothing could be further from the truth. The lock-out put in force by the coal owners on April 20th still continues. The notices reading the district minimum by 10 per cent and in some cases brought money wages down to the 1914 level. Even such an impartial person as Sir Herbert Samuel, chairman of the Coal Commission, says that the owners' terms are indefensible. Over and above the wage cut, the owners are hoping to lengthen the working day to 8½ hours and to

return to district agreements. They ignore completely the most elementary steps towards reorganizing the industry recommended in the report of the Royal Commission.

And so the miners are continuing their brave fight not only to maintain their standards of life, but to guarantee that the coal industry undergo such constructive reforms as will assure more efficient service to the public. The appeal for help printed in this issue deserves the most immediate response.

They Will Starve Unless You Help

Four million men, women and children in the coal fields of Great Britain will starve unless you help them now. They are organized coal miners and their families who are waging a courageous fight against a wage cut.

The present lockout comes at the end of a period when earnings ranged from \$15 to \$11 per week. In only a few sections is any lockout benefit being paid. The vast majority of the miners are entirely dependent upon relief from outside sources.

This is our glorious opportunity to prove again that American labor is not deaf to the bitter cry of women and children.

The need is desperate. Give generously and give now. Send your contributions today to

EVELYN PRESTON,
British Miners' Relief Committee,
Room 638, 795 Broadway,
New York.

THE WHY OF THE STRIKE



Step By Step

"Step by step the longest march
Can be won; can be won.
Single stones will form an arch
One by one, one by one.

"And by union, what we will
Can be all accomplished still.
Drops of water turn a mill,
Single none, singly none."



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



Review of Our Educational Activity for 1925-1926

By FANNIA M. COHN

We think it will be useful and even necessary to examine the educational achievements of the I. L. G. W. U. for 1925-26. We have been greatly encouraged by the results of the past year, particularly since our union was disturbed during that time, and a convention and general excitement might have distracted our members from their studies.

We are chiefly gratified by the increasing interest of our classes in the subjects presented to them, and especially satisfied with the teaching methods which we have succeeded in developing. These, of course, owe much to the splendid cooperation of the members of our faculty and the personal interest they have taken in our educational activities.

We can appreciate this achievement better when we consider the difficulties our instructors are confronted with. First, most of our members have had no previous systematic instruction. Second, New York is hardly the place for concentrated effort. Many elements work against it. Because of the distance between home and factory, workers are compelled to spend hours daily traveling to and from work. Besides, the attractions which a city like New York can offer enter into competition with our educational work. Many of these are artificial, but many have real value and offer real competition to our work. As a result, the instructor can hardly expect the students in workers' classes to do home work.

But necessity is the strongest stimulus to invention and our instructors have found the way out. With the assistance of our Educational Department, our instructors have worked out a new method of presentation of subject matter. We have begun to use lesson outlines and have gained such success with them that they have been universally adopted in the workers' study classes and colleges in the country.

We need not dwell long on the usefulness of the lesson outlines, as we have discussed them several times before in various places.

Our instructors teach now by a combined lecture and discussion method. The instructor acquaints the class with the subject matter by giving them a body of information and then submits the material for discussion. The course is so divided and the subject matter so treated that the student understands the material before he leaves the classroom and carries with him from the discussion ideas which he can develop further during the following week. Of course, reference reading in connection with the course is encouraged for those who can do it.

Again, while it is true that most of our members lack systematic education, some of them easily compensate for that lack by their experience as members of the organized labor movement. They are citizens of an industrial democracy; they must act on every important question; their officers must keep them informed on the most complicated problems. If a worker is functioning in a union, his life in the organization is apt to develop in him initiative, personality, and character. To think about so many problems develops his mind.

If the instructor knows how to draw on the student workers' experiences

he has a solid foundation on which to erect his structure of new material to be presented in the course. Our Educational Department has always tried to help the teachers to realize all the possibilities of the active trade unionists. We are happy to believe that we have gained much success in the work.

During this year as in the past most of the courses presented to our members were concerned with social, labor and economic problems. These were intended to give our members a better understanding of present day society and the position occupied in it by organized workers. We also offered courses in the history, aims and methods of the American Labor Movement.

We are all aware of the importance for workers of a knowledge of all these things, because as citizens of an industrial democracy, as members of trade unions, they may be called upon by their organization to act on many complex but vital problems, on which they cannot act wisely unless they are intelligently informed in advance.

While we gave most of our attention to the social sciences, we have by no means neglected the cultural side. We tried to stimulate an interest in cultural subjects, in the appreciation of the beautiful, and we made an effort at the same time to satisfy that interest. Our courses in literature given in English, Yiddish and Russian were most popular. Our courses in social psychology and history were also well attended. Of course, although these subjects may be classed among the cultural, emphasis was placed chiefly on the interpretation of life and society in connection with the conditions of working men and women.

We developed an important course in the Economics of the Ladies' Garment Industry, including shop economics. This course is extremely important for all our members, officers as well as rank and file. We all realize the necessity for workers to have an intelligent knowledge of the industry on which they depend for their very life and happiness. We are convinced that the workers should have an even greater interest in the economics of the industry than our employers many of whom have only a transitory place in the industry to which they come and go while workers remain permanently. It is our plan to develop this course further, and to this end we are preparing a series of outlines covering all phases of the industry.

We feel particular cause for gratification because of the additional activities our Educational Department developed last season—the course we arranged for the wives of members of the I. L. G. W. U. The response on the part of a number of women was most encouraging. We have every reason to believe that this latest activity of our Educational Department will develop further.

Our Educational Department endeavored to bring all the cultural opportunities of New York City to its members. It secured tickets at reduced prices for symphony concerts and dramatic performances, thus enabling our members to attend the best concerts and cultivate a taste for good music and for plays of artistic value. We also continued our arrangements with the leading publishers so as to supply our members with the best books at lower costs.

The Educational Department tried

Little Lessons In Sociology

By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN
Instructor in Economics, Brookwood

I. The Real Thing

The reallest thing we ever deal with is the human group. Each one of us may think that he himself, the individual, is the center of creation; but a little thought will show that such is not the case.

In the first place, the group is waiting for every one of us when we make our appearance in the world. No infant gets a chance to go it alone. He is received by the waiting group, taken in charge, shaped, and molded. The group has the advantage over him because it catches him while he is still green and helpless and it has its way with him.

In the second place, the group outlasts every one of us. In a little while we pass off the scene; but the group goes on. The time comes when our union local no longer has any of its charter members; but the local goes on. Its life is independent of individuals and their brief existence.

We need to get our thinking on these matters straight. Because the group is primary and enduring, we must find the meaning of our own lives in its life. The person that thinks of himself as the central interest in life is off his base. The only way anyone can, ever find life full of meaning and worth while is by entering wholeheartedly into the strivings of his group and subordinating his own desires to its welfare.

Thus solidarity has a scientific

too, to encourage a healthy social life with numerous entertainments, musical programs, and hikes. Some of these social gatherings were arranged by our Students' Council. They were all attended by thousands of our members and their families.

As in previous years, our Educational Department assisted in the organizing of educational activities for our members in other cities. The spirit which permeated these activities was especially gratifying. It was reflected in the reactions of our students and instructors at one of the most inspiring affairs our Educational Department has ever conducted.

Together with the rest of the Labor Movement, we are beginning to appreciate the fact that the union must meet the many needs of the workers, spiritual as well as economic, that the latter are as important as the former, and also that economic changes depend upon a clear understanding of the aims of those who want the changes.

We feel confident that the work of our Educational Department is becoming more effective every year. We are also pleased to know that the work is no longer confined to our International Union but is spreading out. With each succeeding year we and all the rest of the labor movement are accumulating more experience in the field of workers' education and our experience can have no other effect than to lead us to a more intelligent approach to the problems of our union, the labor movement, and humanity as a whole.

basis. The detached individual is unreal, pitiful, tragic. There can be for him no peace, no satisfaction, no hope. He has cut himself off from the only ties that make one human. He is a thing, not a person. His only salvation lies in the recovery of solidarity.

II. The Vital Group

Because solidarity is the biggest thing in life, all sorts of groups try to capitalize it in their own behalf. The family, the church, the state, all try to lay hold on us and absorb us and thus to live off our need for solidarity. But none of these is the vital group. None of them can give complete satisfaction.

The vital group is Labor. It is vital because its claim on us is the universal claim. From it all life springs; by it all life is sustained. No one can ever be a self-respecting member of the human race save as he makes his way in the world by productive labor. No other fellowship roots so deep in the human soul as the fellowship of labor. In it we live, and move, and have our being. It is life.

Membership in the labor group gives us membership in Humanity. No other group can open to us the exalted fellowship of Mankind. All other groups are limited and partial; but the labor group is limitless and inclusive. It advances to the absorption of the world. So labor solidarity has a scientific basis. It is not a whim, a diversion, an idle fancy. It is the heart and soul of earthly existence; and only as one finds a place in it does he arrive at any realization of the meaning and value of life.

Because these things are so, the kindest thing that any person can do for another is to bring him into this Labor solidarity. The person outside of it is in every sense a lost soul. He may strive to fill his life with other fellowships, but none of them can satisfy his deepest desires, his deepest needs. Class feeling, class consciousness, class struggle toward the freedom of mankind—these are the worth-while things in the present world.

Another Successful Hike Last Week

Last Sunday the Educational Department arranged a hike to Alpine, New Jersey, under the leadership of Geraldine Salberg and Ida Clifton. The hike was very successful. The hikers found a beautiful spot near fresh water and built a camp fire. The tramp had developed excellent appetites and the food that was shared in common was relished very much. The hikers entertained themselves with various games, exercises, songs and selected readings which were rendered by Geraldine Salberg, experienced in dramatics.

The group was very gay and enthusiastic in the fresh air and bright sunshine, and the whole spirit of the party was most inspiring. Our members expressed their keen enjoyment of these outings by unanimously voting to have another hike on Sunday, June 27 to Old Ferry Point, Ulster, Westchester County. Look for detailed announcement in this issue.

With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

By JOSEPH FISH, Secretary-Treasurer.

A meeting of the Joint Board was held on Friday, June 11, 1926, at the Auditorium of the International, 3 West 16th street.

Albert Weinbord appears in behalf of the Passaic textile strikers. He explains that the strike is now entering on its twenty-first week and since the season is about to begin, all efforts are required to keep the strikers in a solid mass as up until now. He requests that Board to participate in a demonstration and conference of needle workers of the City of New York, the object of which is to demonstrate the workers solidarity and thus aid the strikers; also to adopt a resolution through which the Union will not force its members to work on cloth woven in Passaic.

The Joint Board decides to participate in such a conference when called. Communications:

Local No. 2 advises the Board that they have acted on the report of the Governor's Advisory Commission and the question of conferring with the manufacturers for the renewal of the agreement, and have decided to recommend that the demands proposed by them to the Joint Board in 1925 be submitted to the manufacturers as a basis for negotiations.

The communication is referred to the Conference Committee.

The Designers' Union, Local 45, submits the following main demands satisfied by their membership at a meeting May 22, 1926:

1. Every manufacturer in the cloak and suit industry is contractually bound to employ a designer.
2. Every designer employed in the cloak and suit industry by the parties to this agreement, must be a member of Local No. 45, I. L. G. W. U.
3. The minimum wage paid to a designer by his employer shall be \$95 per week.
4. No manufacturer shall be allowed to do his own designing.
5. No designer shall be required to perform any other work in the premises of his employer except designing of styles.

The communication is referred to the Conference Committee.

Secretary-Treasurer Fish reports the receipt of a reply from the A. F. of L. in answer to our communication calling their attention to the ad of the Botany Mills of Passaic, N. J. which appeared in the Federationist. President Green informs the Joint Board that the A. F. of L. has requested advice of the organization directly concerned before accepting the ad, this being a long established practice in their organization.

The Joint Board expresses its dis-

satisfaction with this reply from the President of the A. F. of L. The Passaic strike is so popular that it seems even the advertising department of the A. F. of L. must have known that this is a bona fide strike and that no labor newspaper should advertise the Botany Mills, which firm has especially distinguished itself with its brutality against the strikers.

Vice-president Halperin, Chairman of the Workers' Unity House Committee, invites the Joint Board to participate in the opening of the Unity House.

A committee consisting of the president, secretary-treasurer and Sergeant at Arms is appointed to attend the opening.

The general relief committee of the textile strikers invites the Joint Board to send its delegates to a conference at Labor Temple, to be held on Friday, June 25th, at 8 p. m.

The Joint Board also decides to appeal to our members to forward all contributions collected for the furriers, to the Passaic textile strikers. On motion, approved by the Joint Board, it is decided that a letter of condolence be sent to the London family, upon the untimely death of Myzer London.

Finance Committee Report: The Finance Committee recommends the donation of \$50 to the Unity House Committee for the purchase of books and the installation of a radio for our members. The recommendation is approved.

Secretary-Treasurer Fish requests authorization for the Committee of five to draw money from the \$25 assessment Fund with which to open a check account to be used for the preparations of our coming strike. The authorization is granted.

General Manager's Report: Brother Hyman reports that the shop chairman assembled at a meeting June 8th at Cooper Union approved the stand of the Joint Board and adopted the following resolution.

His further reports that invitations have been sent to the manufacturers' association calling them to a conference. So far the Industrial Council alone answered, insisting upon a conference with the least possible delay. Brother Hyman believes that such a conference will be held on Tuesday, June 15th. He recommends that the conference committee should consist of: Local Managers, general officers of the Joint Board and the International, one member from each of the larger cloak locals. Brother Hyman also recommends that a mass meeting be called of our entire membership in the very near future. The report and recommendations are approved.

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

В ОТДЕЛЕ.

В повелении 14-го июня состоялось очередное заседание Президиума. Были прочитаны и приняты протоколы, а также заслушаны и приняты доклады делегатов с секретари. Был также заслушан доклад делегата с конференции по защите эмигрантов. Было также доложено, что стражающие рабочие в Пассеике сильно нуждаются в помощи.

Собранием было обращено внимание членов на положение рабочих в Пассеике и просили, чтобы члены более энергично работали по сбору денег для стражающих рабочих в Пассеике.

Были также приняты подписание листов для сбора средств для помощи двух больных членам в Отделе, и всех членов просит жертвовать сколько им сможет на указанные листы.

Были предложены выборы вице-председателя в Отделе и делегата в ассамблею 2. Вице-председателем избран тов. Финский, а делегатом в ассамблею 2-ой тов. Гаймановский.

НА КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ С ХОЗЯЕВМИ.

Во вторник 15-го июня в Мил-Аплен Гетесе состоялось конференция между представителями швейного калейбальщика и хозяевами "Протекст Ассоциация". Президент Интернационала, Морис Лигман, привел к порядку членов конференция, пояснил цель, с которой была созвана конференция и предложил избрать председателем. Было предложено избрать председателем с обеих сторон, т. е. от представителей швейного и хозяев. Со стороны швейного был избран президент Интернационала Морис Лигман, а от хозяев — директор Ассоциации — Маерс.

После открытия конференция была представлена слово Морису Хаккетту, адвокату швейного, для доклада. Хаккетт в своей речи подробно изложил требования швейного, которые были выработаны в 1924 году. Он пояснил, что в виду того, что на настоящее время швейного швейного Губернаторской Комиссии совершенно не отвечает, а также историко не пунктов, рекомендованных комиссией, швейное не может принять — поэтому швейное решил предложить хозяевам обсудить выработанные требования швейного и заключить договор, на каких условиях старого договора истекнет.

Доклад Хаккетта был выслушан внимательно, после чего приступили к обсуждению мнения.

Представитель хозяев в начале своей речи резко критиковал представителя швейного, в особенности Генерального Менеджера Гаймана. По его мнению, лидер швейного неправильно поступает — с одной стороны приглашает на конференцию или представителей и заключают договор, а с другой — организуют армию для борьбы с швейным. На такие упрёки со стороны представителя швейного, Гайман в ответ в своей речи указал, что хозяева не правы в том, что будто то, что хозяева стремятся к мировой войне, а швейное и австрия в заост, т. е. мировой борьбе.

Гайман заявил, что швейное и созвал конференцию, чтобы разное всего поговорить совместно о положении в индустрии и постараться мирным путем прийти к общему соглашению, а если хозяева этого не желают, то тогда они должны согласиться обсудить требования рабочих мирным путем, не прибегая к борьбе, прибегать к забастовке, и прутье хозяев с одной стороны смелее, на что они могут согласиться.

После речи Гаймана, Хаккетта и Генерала Ховена Гайман согласился предложить конференцию для обсуждения вопроса о заключении этого договора, но исключительно базирова на реко-

мендация Губернаторской Комиссии. Представитель швейного отметил, что швейное не может обсудить и заключать договор только на рекомендацию Губернаторской Комиссии, в которое не входят все пункты и требования рабочих, а поэтому на рекомендацию Комиссии не могут быть приняты рабочие. На этом Конференция разошлась. Что будет в дальнейшем — пока еще Адам знает, а швейное готовится к забастовке.

ВЫПЛАТА ПОСОБИЯ.

На седьмидеи недели, по почте 28 июня, начали выдвигать членам пособия на фонда безработных. Рабочие, которые работали и иштиснее семие между 17 июля и больше 6 недель получают пособие. Выработанные 16 недель получают 10 дол., выработанные 15 недель получают 20 дол., выработанные 14 недель получают 30 дол., выработанные 13 недель получают 40 дол., выработанные 12 недель получают 50 дол., выработанные 11 недель получают 60 д. Имея пособие и фирм помещаются в Иштиснее на английским языке в газете "Джостис".

Рабочие должны сделать за семие и если ими является какой исторической помещено в списке, то в указанный день должны быть в мастерской. Рабочие, которые хозяева закрыли мастерские, но списки рабочих были переданы в контору фирмы, иштиснее письма за-док.

Рабочие, являющиеся мастерами в которых списки не были посланы в контору фирмы, должны немедленно сообщить свой адрес в контору фонда безработных, на 122 Вест 18-ая ул., Н. Н.

ВНИМАНИЮ ЧЛЕНОВ.

Все члены Русско-Польского Отдела записанные в Отделе и не в докладах в Генеральной Забастовочной Комитет, и желющие записаться, а также все члены Ист. Ком. должны прийти на собрание в повелении 21-го июня в 7 час. вечера в Нарядном Дом, 315 Ист 10-ая ул.

Секретарь А. Саулз.

Wyplata Zapomogi.

Buro "Kasy pomocy dla bezrobotnych" w nastepujacym tygodniu zaskazuje wypuscac wzpompnienie robotnikom. Te czlonkowie beda mogli otrzymac wzpompnienie kotrych w przelazym sezonie robili mniej jak 17 tygodni i wiecej jak 6 tygodni.

Wyrobwicy 16 tygodni otrzymaja 10 dol., wyrobwicy 15 tygodni otrzymaja 20 dol., wyrobwicy 14 tygodni otrzymaja 30 dol., wyrobwicy 13 tygodni otrzymaja 40 dol., wyrobwicy 12 tygodni otrzymaja 50 dol., wyrobwicy 11 tygodni otrzymaja 60 dol. Buda wypuscac nie wiecej jak 60 dol. Imiona firm fabrik krawiecokich beda drukowane w listu w angielskim jezuku w Justice.

Wzpuscy krawcy powinni sledzic za listem w kotrym dajac ich pracownikom bedzie ogłoszona i w tym samym dniu powinni zgłaszac się do aiej pracownik.

Te czlonkowie kotrych pracownik zakryte i nie zaregistrowane w Biurze, to powinni zajsc i dac swoje adresy w Biurze pod No. 122 West 18 Ulica, N. Y.

Sekretarz A. Saulz.

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The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

Unanimous approval of the recommendation of the Executive Board to sustain the action of the Joint Board and the shop chairman in the matter of the findings of the Governor's Speitt Mediation Commission was voted by the membership at the special meeting held for that purpose last Monday night, June 14th, in Arlington Hall.

It will be recalled that following the issuance by the commissioners of their recommendations, after a study of two years of conditions in the cloak and suit industry in the light of the demands submitted two years ago by General Executive Board and the Joint Board, the recommendation of the Board of Directors declaring the commission's report not acceptable, was approved of by the Joint Board.

This decision was later submitted to a meeting of shop chairmen in Cooper Union where the stand of the Joint Board was approved and a resolution adopted, after thanking the commission for "its clear and fair analysis," of the evils in the industry, declared the recommendations as falling short of the vital needs of the workers in the cloak industry.

"Grant" Demand in Principle Only

Manager Dubinsky recounted in brief the history leading to the final recommendations of the commission. He recalled to the members the basis of the placing by the union before the employers in the cloak and suit industry the original 10 points, adding that after a clear analysis of the chaotic state of the cloak industry the union contended that only the granting of the ten demands would the evils of the industry in any manner be eliminated.

He said that while the commission very ably analyzed the jobbing-manufacturing system of work and showed the manner in which standards are reduced in the small shops, it nevertheless failed to provide for proper remedial measures. Limitation was granted only in principle and only conferences were to work out ways and means. At best this is only a sugar-coated pill.

He pointed out also that the labor employment bureau and the right of the union to examine the books of employers while granted to the union, is worked out in such a manner as could be twisted into meaningless phrases. It is only through an examination of the books of a jobber that the union can establish a violation and its extent. According to the recommendation of the commission sufficient opportunity to do this is not afforded the union.

It was pointed out at the meeting by the manager that the reorganization clause is a dangerous weapon in the hands of the employers and one that can only be aimed at the discharge of active union workers. The labor employment bureau being attached to the unemployment insurance office will not solve the problem of the displacement of an active union worker.

The discussion that followed the preface of the manager to the recommendation of the Executive Board to approve the stand of the Joint Board centered around the opinions he expressed, after which came the unanimous endorsement by the members of the Board's recommendations.

Submit Directly Original Demands

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the shop-chairman of the officers of the International Union and the Joint Board are "to confer with the associations of jobbers, manufacturers and contractors, with a view

to negotiating working agreement . . . and we authorize them to take such action and measures as in their opinion will be necessary in the interests of our members to the end of securing for them a decent livelihood in return for their labor."

The first conference, the invitation for which they accepted, was held last Tuesday night with a committee of the Industrial Council, that is the Protective Association. No word reached the union as regards their opinion of the stand taken by the Union. They had previously adopted the recommendations of the commission.

Morris Hillquit, counsel for the union, sent a letter to the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, inviting it to an early conference with the union to work out agreements in the industry. Mr. Hillquit also wrote to George Gordon Battle, chairman of the Special Mediation Commission thanking the commission, for its efforts to stabilize the industry.

At the time of writing only the Protective Association, the "inside" manufacturers had replied to the invitation to confer with the union in order to work out a new agreement, signifying at the same time their willingness to confer.

The other two associations, that is the jobbers and the contractors, has not at the time of writing replied, they only announced that they were about to hold membership meetings for the purpose of framing a reply to the Union.

Dubinsky told the members at last Monday night's meeting that the Union's conference committee had decided to submit to the employers for incorporation into a new agreement the original 10 demands worked out by the General Executive Board two years ago. The only change adopted from among a few suggested was the increasing of the number of weeks work in the guarantee of the period of employment. This was changed from 12 to 15 weeks.

Other demands included in the original ten are: the 40-hour week, limitation of contractors, examination by the Union directly of the employers' books to determine whether the provisions of the agreement are being complied with, increase of the minimum scales, union controlled labor employment bureau, employment of union designers and examiners.

Members Urged to Stand As One

In his report Dubinsky also stated that committees have been appointed in the event that the Union will be forced to call a strike. The agreements are now expiring and if within the next three weeks, or so new ones are not signed up their will be no way out of it for the Union but a general strike.

Speaking in the light of this inevitable emergency he urged that from now all differences of opinion must be put away and the membership of Local 10 must stand as one man during the course of it. He added that he had placed himself at the disposal of the Joint Board and is ready to serve

in any capacity to which he may be assigned.

During the course of the discussion of the recommendation of the Executive Board for the approval of the Joint Board's stand a number of members participated and declared that the Union must exert the utmost of its energy for the securing of an agreement that will make possible the earning by the members of the Union of a decent living.

Isidore Nagler stated in clear terms that he had no doubt but that the cutters would acquit themselves with credit as they have done in the past strikes. They are, he said, seasoned soldiers and do not have to be admonished to give their all for a victory by the Union.

Dress Trade Still Inactive

Dress Cutters, the great majority of them, are still hopeful of getting work this season, though no promising signs are visible. It is a good many months since the last "busy" season in this trade was seen. Once in a while a few calls for cutters come filtering into the office, but these prove to be jobs for a few days, seldom lasting a week.

The few large houses are still slow and the cutters in them are dividing work. As to the strikes which the Joint Board declared against a number of these, they have not as yet been settled. Most of them send their work to contractors, the number of which seem to increase.

Complaints with very few exceptions coming into the office deal with bosses doing their own cutting. A day does not pass when a number are not filed. The dullness has naturally slowed up organization work.

Committees are sent out every Saturday with a view of apprehending men who are suspected of violating the hours of work. An interesting case in this connection was the receipt by the office last week of a complaint that a certain cutter was a member of the firm for whom he was "working". The complaint came from a former member of the same firm.

The question arose as to whether action should come through the investigation by the Union's lawyer of the co-partnership papers. This was felt to be a rather weak method since those connected with firms while retaining their affiliation with the Union have learned how to draw papers up and avoid detection.

But, the office thought, what boss does not come in on a Saturday to cut some specials? Hence, this being a dress shop, a committee was dispatched to the shop and sure enough there was the cutter, with his hat and coat off cutting away. Invariably, a violation of this sort brings with it a fine. But in this particular case the office secured some inside information from the ex-partner which will prove to the Executive Board when the case comes, that the cutter in question is a partner and should be ordered of the job. If he refuses to go off he will be expelled and the firm will be compelled to hire a cutter.

Office Staff Member Married

The third marriage of a member of Local 10's office staff occurred when Miss Philip Goldstein married last Sunday night, June 15th, in Wallace Mansion, West 125th street. Among those present were Manager Dubinsky and the writer, Miss Tub

man, a member of the staff and Brothers Volk and Binger of the book keeping department.

Miss Goldstein has been employed in the office of Local 10 nine years, practically reaching womanhood while in the employ of the cutters' union. She has been all this time connected with the cloak department and every manager has commended her for her work and conscientiousness in connection with it.

True to this element in her nature she has decided to return to the office after her honeymoon and will remain until after the cloak situation has been settled. Her original plans were to resign immediately upon her marriage. As an appreciation of her faithful work the Executive Board had voted her a handsome gift.

Can You Sing—Read This Then.

In connection with the celebration of Local 10's anniversary, which will be celebrated during the latter part of this year, Brother Julius Levine, combination cutter-smaleter actor and song-writer, has composed a lively song which is to be rendered in choir form at the Jubilee Banquet.

And among the artists who ply the cutting trade for a "good" living is Brother Louis Golsinsky who has earned for himself the reputation of a choir-leader. A meeting was arranged between him and Levine following which they laid plans for rehearsing the song with a view to render it properly at the Banquet.

Among the five thousand or so members of Local 10 there must be a sufficient number of vocal artists to enable the organization of a choir that will do the celebration and Local 10 credit. All that is needed now is a number of singers to meet with Levine and Golsinsky to give shape to the choir and the eventual rendering of the song, especially written to commemorate the days of twenty-five years ago when Local 10 was born.

Members of Local 10, therefore, whose voices will carry in a choir are requested to communicate with or call to see the writer at once in care of the cutters' union, 231 East 11th street. An immediate response to the office would be greatly appreciated.

Everything has been arranged for the celebration in accordance with the decision of the members at a meeting held sometime ago which certain plans were recommended by the Executive Board. Announcement of the date, time and place of the concert and banquet will be made in these columns in due time.

In connection with making the celebration unprecedented a carefully worked out history of the Local is now being prepared. During the early part of the week a questionnaire was sent out to some of the old time and active members and officers of the local for the purpose of working out as careful a history as possible. Those receiving this are requested to reply at once after giving a short biographical sketch of themselves and of their activities in the Union.

Miscellaneous Cutters to Meet

A meeting of the members of the Miscellaneous Branch will take place Monday night, June 21st, in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place. The last meeting was not held due to the failure of most members to receive their notice.

Brother Philip Hansel has made a round of the shops for the purpose of calling the attention of the house dress, children's dress and bathrobe cutters to the meeting. Members are urged to attend this meeting.

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CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

MISCELLANEOUS MEETING Monday, June 21st

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place

Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.