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Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.

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Boston Pressers Have A Jubilee
President Sigman to Be Present

This Sunday, June 29, there is going to be a holiday in the ranks of the L. G. W. U. in Boston. The Boston cloak pressers' local, No. 12 is celebrating on that day its 12th 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, who will attend a meeting of all the members of this organization, together with all active workers throughout the 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 Suit Makers' Union, 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 secretary of the Joint Board and the fifteen shop chairman from the block and building committees.
2. All roll call votes should be taken on request of 25 delegates of three different locals, the votes to be counted in accordance with the representation at the Joint Board.
3. The Chairman, Vice-chairman and Secretary of the General Strike Committee should be elected by that body.
4. The Executive Board of the General Strike Committee should consist of the local managers, the chairmen of the various strike committees and one delegate assigned by each local.
5. The General Advisory Board

Conference With Industrial Council Ends In Deadlock

Union Presents to "Inside" Manufacturers' Group Demands Including Limitation of Subcontractors, 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 9th, 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 Merchant Ladies' Garment Association, the cloak jobbers, the Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers, Inc., the "inside" manufacturers, the General Strike Committee, the Special Mediation Commission, thanking the Commission for its efforts to establish the strike.

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 included in this copy of the cloak and suit industry appointed by Governor Smith that its recommendations can be accepted in entirety by the

Next Hike on Sunday, June 27

To Old Ferry Point, Westchester.

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

Take Lehigh ferry across subway to 15th Street. 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 who want to walk should let the bus pass a little further. It will be a sunny day and a chance to see a large number of wild flowers. The scene will be a treat. There are several other points of interest, one of which is the Westchester U. C. S. Car, the 16th 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.

Unemployment Payments Start Week of June 29

Preparations Now Being Made.

The Trustees of the Unemployment Insurance Fund in the Clothing and Mill 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 29, and at the office. Those workers not attached to shops soon thereafter. Lists and checks are being made out for ships with complete reports for the season and payment dates are being scheduled for such agencies. Shop workers will be notified of the dates of payment through the press and the unattached workers will be notified later.

An estimate was made on the basis of information he had in hand, which indicated that the amount required about $800,000 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 64, 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 in this issue under the heading of "Local 64—Industrial Council on page 1 of this issue.

Forest Park Unity House Opens This Friday

General Executive Board of L. 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, Pikes County, Pa., will throw its doors open to vacationers 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 L. 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 Abra- ham B stair will head a group of G. E. B. members in the absence of President Sigman who on that day will be in Boston, and attend the Special Joint Meeting of Local 12 of that city.

Guests leaving for the Unity House on Friday will occupy the place at the right time by boarding the Lackawanna train in Hoboken, at 3:59 in the afternoon, daylight saving time.

Free Concert for Saturday Night

On Saturday night, the opening day guests of the House will be treated to an excellent musical program and a free supper. The concert will be under the direction of Bobb- over, popular soprano, and Gregory Matsuiw, concertina virtuoso, will take part in the concert. Robin Goldberg, star of the Yiddish stage, will read humorous sketches.

The performers and players will present a one-act play.

Forest Park Unity House

Guests from New York, in order to be accommodated, should not fail to register from the Unity House office, L. L. G. W. U. Building, 3rd west 14th, 3rd floor, telephone Chicago 1311.3
Cloakmakers Will Vote on Strike at Madison Square Garden Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

workers for the reasons set forth in the enclosed declaration.

"We feel, therefore, that this season will find the different factors in our industry, jobbers, manufacturers, contractors, and workers without working agreements un-
less such agreements are reached in the meeting through three days of negotiations between the parties con-
formed.

"The purpose is to view the union takes the liberty of invit-
ing 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 man-
agers of your association and the union without delay."

Letter to Chairman Battle

The Union's letter to Mr. George Forbes as follows:

"Enclosed is a copy of a declara-
tion adopted at a general meeting of shop chairmen and com-
mittees of the Cloak Makers' Union, which states the rea-
son why the union does not accept the recommendations of your committee in their en-
tirety.

"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 tact-
ful intervention at a critical time, you have succeeded in avoiding open hostilities between the work-
ers and employers in the industry for two years; you have created and organized vital institutions in the
industry, such as the system of employment insurance and the sanitary label which I am con-
sid ered, will remain permanent and last-
ing 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 incal-
sumable value in future arrange-
ments between the various factors in the industry and I sincerely hope that some of the prin-
ciples and recommendations will help to pave the way to an eventual un-
derstanding between them.

"Permit me to add a word of personal appreciation of the cour-
tesy, fairness and good will which has characterized your attitude toward all parties before you in the

van's injunction prohibiting picketing of
shops which employed scale of the
strike of 1924. The sentences range
from ten to sixty days, and some
received fines of $125 to $500 in
addition. Seventeen more pickets will report for jail service before the
work is over.

March in a Body

The convicted strikers met at the
hall of the union, 326 Van Buren
street, to prepare to go up in a body
at the sheriff's officer in the court
building. An informal March through
the loopy 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 taxis.

A week ago Tuesday, June 8, when
it became apparent that the effort of
another appeal would have to be
abandoned, the convicted strikers met
in the office of the union, where they
were addressed by President Sigmund,
who invited them to consult with
the local attorneys of the Union with
regard to these cases. They all were
in exalted 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 Imprison-
ed Workers

Among the jail women workers
are Miss Marion Brostik, for ten
days; Miss Anna Berenbaum, ten
days, $50 fine; Mrs. May Bonscheck, ten
days, married and with three children
dependent on her; Mrs. Florence Cora,
who slapped a policeman, thirty days;
Miss Caroline Wizigian, twenty
days; Miss Frieda Becker, thirty days
and $250 fine; (Frieda Becker, incident-
ally, returned from a tuberculosis san-
atorium in Colorado Springs to serve
her sentence); Miss Evelyn Dorfman.

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

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

(Continued from Page 1)

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

Industrial Council of the Cloth, Hosiery and Silk Manufacturers' Protective Association,
Chicago

Two years ago we presented to you a program of proposed measures for the establishment of a better working and living condition in your industry. We assured you at that time that your program was the re- sult of the united and determined actions of the workers in our industry. We now present nothing short of a full acceptance of your program. The provisions of our measures are the demands of the workers in your industry. We declare that the conditions stated in your program will be fulfilled and that the ultimate result of your protest will be a better working and living condition for the workers in this industry.

1. We accept in principle the recommendation of the Governor's Commission with respect to limitation of subgangs under the following conditions: that standing that defines and effective provisions will be elaborated upon the basis of the principles laid down by the Commission.

2. The wages increase recommended by the Commission are, in our esti- mation, inadequate, at least with respect to several crafts. They are fur- thermore the result of conditions that are at this time meaningless or misleading in some instances. We therefore request that the Governor's Com- mission's recommendations with re- spect to proposed wage increases, which would take into account the condi- tion and the needs of each craft.

3. All workers employed in the indus- try shall be guaranteed thirty-six full weeks' employment during the year or the payment of their estab- lished wages for such a period. Such guarantees shall be secured by a de- posit of an adequate sum of money weekly by the employers ac- counted for at the end of the guar- anteed 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 request a reduction of the hours of labor from 44 per week to 40 per week.

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

6. Repealing the Final recom- mendation of May 16, 1926, the com- mission's recommendation has stated that the question of whether a strike should be instituted is primarily a question of Union policy. This view the Union accepts and accordingly de- clares that the examiners and the de- signers in the industry are un- equipped to make that determination, and that their recommendation is in favor of the Union in the same way as the organizations of operators, cut- ters, pressers, and such crafts as may agree hereafter to be made by the Union with any Association of employers that such industrial organizations will include these classes of workers.

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

proposes to establish an employment office under the direction of a manager especially appointed for that purpose.

8. In connection with the above recommendations we have attached a list of names of workers to be employed through this em- ployment bureau.

9. With respect to the use of spe- cial machinery the Union makes the following request:

a. At the conclusion of the demands read by Morris Hillquit at Conference With Industrial Council

Joint Board Appoints Strike Committee

(Continued from Page 3) should consist of nine persons, to be elected by the General Strike Committee.

The following is the person- nel of the various committees:

Picket Committee:

Joseph Griswold, Chairman; N. Rubin, Vice-Chairman; H. B. Davis, Secretary.

Law Committee:

John F. Sherman, Chairman; D. R. E. Stack, Vice-Chairman; John R. Stack, Secretary.

Finance Committee:

Horace T. Brown, Chairman; H. W. O. M. Miller, Vice-Chairman.

Executive Committee:

R. F. Brown, Chairman; H. W. O. M. Miller, Vice-Chairman; F. C. Putnam, Secretary.

Committee of Strike:

R. M. Brown, Chairman; H. W. O. M. Miller, Vice-Chairman; F. C. Putnam, Secretary.

Pioneer Youth Announces Camp Opening

The summer camp for children, con- ducted by labor's youth organization, Pioneer Youth of America, enters upon its third year on Sunday, June 27, with opening to an announcement by sec- retary? Joshua Lieberman.

Pioneer Youth (continued from Page 2) accommodates boys and girls from six to six- teen years of age and is conducted at Building, 5 West 19th Street. It is to give children every opportunity to conduct their own activities under their own control and management. It naturally appeals to the children of trade union- ists, because of its support by labor union clubs and lodges, and on the non- trade unionists.

Ticket prices are $12.50 a week for children of trade unionists, and $10 a week for other children. Travel arrangements for campers who are in the New York City area are made possible through special arrange- ments with interested unions.

The opening ceremonies will be held Saturday, September 16th, and children may remain there for as short a time as they choose. Further attendance at camp is made at the office of Pioneer Youth, 160 7th Ave., New York City.

Pioneer Youth of America also con- ducts a camp in the state of Pennsylvania, near the city of Middletown.
JUSTICE
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MAX D. DANISH, Editor

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Friday, June 18, 1926

EDITORIALS

CLOAK CONFERENCES BEGIN

Before this week is over, direct conferences between the Union and the manufacturers in the 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, had prepared 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 submanufacturers will follow.

There is obviously a realization throughout the industry that no time should be lost in bringing the various points in controversy between the chief factors in it—the workers and the employers. The old compounding of interests and meetings in secret is no longer 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 of a substantial length, and 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 issues will be finally and definitely settled as it should be, if 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 negotiators, on each side, will this time be spared the necessity of travelling from one end to the other to adjust the differences between them with the usual slow cautionness and wasting time on "feeling out" each other's position. We all know by now what is all the cloak and suit industry and we know, therefore, that it is the duty of all the participants in this meeting to make as far as possible a break with the past and to make this meeting a fair one on all sides, with the aim of laying the foundation 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 presently 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 the fact that a strike is carried on the employer's terms.

The findings of the Joint Board have been overhauled and put shape, the strike committees are at work, 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 more healthy and a better ordered industry, 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 seven 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 and the trade conference of the Union is ready to take up the work.

The fur strike has drawn a tremendous amount of attention while it lasted, but interest in it has quickly faded in the wake of the overtures are expected to be all back in the shops.

The fur strike has drawn a tremendous amount of attention while it lasted, but interest in it has quickly faded in the wake of the particular, have given the striking fur workers united support, financial and moral, and have watched their progress with keen, breathless interest.

The fur strike was 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 garment industry and 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 week-work, the abolition of section contract work and an increase of ten per cent in the minimum weekly wage. The modifications on the 40-hour week week consists in the stipulation that during the last four months of the year the women workers shall work 44 hours, with single pay.

It is frankly stated by the leaders of the fur strikers 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, it never will be. It is the beginning. 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 principle of equal division being 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 few weeks of the strike, the interest and momentum 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 struggle was greeted in the halls and on the picket lines, register their deep satisfaction with what this conflict had achieved for them. And they believe that the fur strikers, in addition to the fur strikers of the future and the years. They will add to their present victory, will add the hope that in the forthcoming years, the fur workers' organization will succeed in building up more resources, in furthering the moral and material victory to win 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 Factories at 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 fifty women operators. The men's strike developed out of the refusal of the firm to distribute the work during the "slack" season equally among all the cutters and its insistence on the cutting of corset parts only by the men of the cutting staff. The women are still cutting, but they have been refused the opportunity to work under the new conditions. The men's strike was later joined voluntarily by some sections of the operators' department, who have since loyalty 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 percent operators, the women workers in the rest of the corset industry of Bridgeport, are but fractionally organized. The corset-making work is too diversified to be done under the one roof by the women workers, and the unions can only make an effort to organize the workers' organization material of inestimable value for the support of the major demands of its program.

The negotiations, on each side, will this time be spared the necessity of travelling from one end to the other to adjust the differences between them with the usual slow cautionness and wasting time on "feeling out" each other's position. We all know by now what is all the cloak and suit industry and we know, therefore, that it is the duty of all the participants in this meeting to make as far as possible a break with the past and to make this meeting a fair one on all sides, with the aim of laying the foundation for an equitable shifting of responsibility for labor standards and methods.

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The findings of the Joint Board have been overhauled and put shape, the strike committees are at work, 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 more healthy and a better ordered industry, it is equally prepared for a conflict, if such a conflict should be forced on it.

The strike of the Bridgeport corset workers, we have every reason to hope, will soon be settled favorably for the strikers. Without strikers' cutters practically and chielly at work for such a "deadlock" and confronted by a fighting spirit, the firm will, in all likelihood, soon seek to settle the controversy and meet the just demand of the cutters. We hope we can come to a just cut out of this "slack", non-problem.

The settlement of this single issue, but that a strong union embracing the whole corset trade of Bridgeport will emerge of this crisis. The welfare of the future is also the welfare 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 the line straight, therefore, in face of stormy weather for a number of years past, is finally realized.
A Retailer’s “Philosophy"

“Just as” readers, who have followed my work with a steady gaze, have said that the words of this book are not of that nature which should be attributed to false and doubtful state of uncertainty which hangs like a pall over the entire women’s wear industry.

Uncertainty of styles.

Uncertainty of the consumer’s purchasing habits.

Uncertainty of style by season.

Lack of certainty on production.

Each uncertainty affecting the other, in a way that may eventually bring about a state of equilibrium.

The success of a passing style is made uncertain because the purchasing power of the customers may at the moment be an unknown volume; therefore, the uncertainty of quantity production.

Style, moreover, are affected in the various markets differently, depending on the relative strength of the demand in the markets and the number of buyers in this or the other section of the country. And the failure of a fashion in a style, in the retail market, is also a characteristic of this uncertainty.

In simpler words—the women’s garment market with the attitude of uncertainty, as one accustomed to deal in the leading blind merchandising, is as perfectly trained, as the factor, the retailers say, should be taken into account when a settlement of the garment market is at hand. The men’s garment trades is being attempted.

The Retailer’s “Philosophy”

In my talks with retailers there is an additional problem, that found them constantly stressing on the principle that the customer runs a red thread through their business “philosophy.” There is is something, I believe, that the factor, or the customer, or for that matter even the manufacturer, might assimilate with some advantage.

“We, as a class, are intelligent enough to know that we can not hinder this fashion or that, but we can, for example, just as we can not judge 5 advance how much our purchasing public would buy in a given season, so we can not judge how 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 say how long a special taste will run. The same is true about the purchasing power of the customer, dependant, as we are on individual dispositions, on the so-called prosperity of the consumer, and conditions in other industries. We feel, therefore, that the factors in the dress and business would like to see it on a more normal level.”

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 to develop a better ability and a better knowledge than is generally the case. Here is no doubt that the purchases of the customers, the producers, the manufacturers, and the 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. He is a better judge of the market, not only where the goods are, but as to the market price, as well. It depends as much, if not more, on my ability to manage my business property, in the producing market. And to my opinion, that their “idea” is nothing novel in it, that it has been spoken of in connection with other problems. But for example, the ability of the business men, the jobbers, to work on a profit, and not on the basis of what we are used to, is it not a fact that the garment trade, just because this is the case, is so much more advanced, and demands more understanding and a greater measure of harmony for its welfare. The adoption of the plan of the new uncertainty in the trade and of the talk of strikes during this sum- mer has changed the condition 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 “bust” folk, with their eyes open to some of the evils of the market, and to the necessity of their spending a half hour or so in friendly discourse concerning the harmful difficulties that beset the trade, is the making and merchandising of clothes and dreams—by their own admission, the arguments that make it even more uncertain. These retailers have a “philosophy” of their own, and they believe it is in the production of an ostrich, and probably as influential and as approaching.

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 all other management and the ability to regularize and stabilize production.

And that is our complaint and our plea in these present. 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 followed my retailer to go on uninterupted 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 consumer 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 goods well, my service; 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, if I neglected my buying and price, similarly my customers are inclined to treat me with fairness, for I appreciate the wholesale dealer that is on his confidence in me, I am likely, in the end, to get the best of them. The result is that, with the help of interets, my customers and I have established a code of decent and rational relations that works to the benefit of both.”

“Put but 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 boon; they disregard conditions that surround the sub contractor but are eager to take every possible advantage. Fair or unfair of him, to exact as his expense. The contractor assumes a similar attitude towards the work- ers. The same grouping, career treat- ment that he receives at the hands of the jobber. He does not regard them as do we a customer, whom we depend and whose good will we are obliged to cultivate; he does not be- lieve that he owes them anything. And the result is one of effect, a duty as to an important factor in the business of production, but looks upon them as a mere means of grind- ing out, a few pennies without regard to future conditions. 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, distress’ creating and shabbiness 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 consum- er, things would have been ‘mended a great deal.”

I continued the 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, those folks would have introduced the relations of merchant and customer in the shop, between all the factors.

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 strike against the coal fields is likewise at an end.

Nothing could be further from the truth. The lockout put in force by the coal owners on April 20th still con- tinues. The notices received the dis- trict minimum by 16 per cent and in some cases brought the demand down to the 1914 level. Even such an im- partial person as Sir Herbert Samuel, chairman of the Coal Commission, says that the owners’ terms are in- definable. Over and above the wage cut, the owners are hoping to lengthen the working day to 9½ hours and to return to district agreements. They ignore completely the most elementary steps towards reorganizing the indus- try, as set forth in the report of the Royal Commission.

And so the miners are continuing their struggle. They claim, as set forth in the report of the Royal Commission, that it is time for them to have enough to live on and to have the proper education for the next generation; that it is time for them to have a fair and just condition in their struggle for the right to work, for the right to maintain, their standards of life, but to guar- antee that the coal industry undergoes a period of adjustment that will serve more efficient service to the pub- lic. The appeal for help printed in this issue deserves the most immedi- ate response.”

They Will Starve Unless You Help

Four million men, women and chil- dren in the coal fields of Great Brit- ain will suffer starvation unless you help them. This is the situation today. The coal miners and their families who are waiting a courageous fight against a wage cut.

The present lockout comes at the end of a period when earnings ranged from $12 a week to $20. In the few sections in any lockout benefit be- ing paid. The vast majority of the miners are living in a constant state of the miners upon relief from outside sources. This is our glorious opportunity to prove we are a people that do not do not to the bitter cry of women and children.

Our money is as desperate. Give gen- erously and give now. Send your con- tributions today to

LEVY PRESTON,

British Miners Relief Committee, Room 638, 739 Broadway, New York.

THE WHY OF THE STRIKE

THE BRITISH COAL MINER

"Step by step the longest march Can be won; can be won.

One by one, one by one."

"And by union, what we will Can be all accomplished still.

Drops of water turn a mill.

Rings make a chain."
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 activities of this year, 1925-26. We have been greatly encouraged by the results of the past year's work, and we are ready to pool, as far as possible, the potentialities 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 our members were concerned with social, labor and economic problems. These were the years of the understanding of present day society and the position occupied by it in our society. We are also affected in our history, aims and methods of the American Labor Movement.

We feel particular of the importance for workers of a knowledge of all these things, because as citizens of an industrial social order, members of trade unions, they may be called upon by their organization to act on many such questions, on which they cannot act wisely unless they are intelligently informed in advance.

While we gave most of our attention to these matters, education means neglected the cultural side. We tried to stimulate an interest in cultural activities, in the appreciation of the beautiful, and we made an effort at the same time to satisfy that interest. In every town, in every union hall in English, Yiddish and Russian were most popular. Our courses in social sciences were also well attended. Of course, although these subjects may be classed among serious culture, it is more often chiefly on the interpretation of life and society in connection with the conditions of work.

We developed an important course in the Economics of the Ladies' Garment Industry, a fascinating economic course. This course is extremely important for all our members, officers as well as members. We have seen the necessity for workers to have an intelligent knowledge of the industry on the basis of which they work, of their importance and worth and while is by entering wholeheartedly into the striving of his union and subordinating his own desires to its welfare.

Thus solidarity has a scientific foundation on which to erect his structure of new material to be presented in the course. Our Educational Department has always tried to prove to us that the workers are not really up to the standard set by the leaders of the leadership class. They are not interested in the organization is apt to develop in him initiative, personality, and character. To talk about so many problems develops his mind.

If the Instructor knows how to draw on the students' 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 prove to us that the workers are not really up to the standard set by the leadership class. They are not interested in the organization.

One of the main aims of our educational work is to encourage a healthy social life with numerous entertainments, musical programs, and hikes. Some of these activities were conducted by the Students' Council. They were all attended by thousands of our members.

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 reunion of our students and instructors at one of the most inspiring affairs our Educational Department 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 that our income has increased. The labor movement is no longer confined to our International Labor Union but is spreading out. With such activities and an increase in the rest of the labor movement we are able to go all over the field of workers' education and our experience can have no other effect than to teach our members a more intelligent approach to the problems of our union, the labor movement, and humanity as a whole.

Little Lessons In Sociology

By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN

Instructor in Economics, Brooklyn College

I. The Real Thing

The realist thing we ever deal with is the human group. Each one of us think think thinks the individual, the individual, the individual, the individual, and the little thought will show that such thinking is just foolish.

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

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

As for getting to think on these matters the group is primary and enduring, we must find the meaning of our own life, the meaning of his life, the meaning of himself as the central interest in life is off his base. The only way any other way of life is meaningful and while worth while is by entering wholeheartedly into the strivings of his union and subordinating his own desires to its welfare.

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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 36th street.

Committees:

Albert Weisbord appears in behalf of the Passaic workers. He plasates 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 to now. He requests the Joint Board to participate in a demonstration and conference of needle workers of the City of New York, technical 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 decided to participate in such a conference when called.

Communications:

Local No. 43 opposes the Board that they have acted on the request of the Governor's Advisory Commission and the following manufactures for the renewal of the agreement, and have decided to recommend the conference action by them to the Joint Board in 1925 to be submitted to the manufacturers as a basis for new negotiations.

The communication is referred to the Conference Committee.

The Joint Board, local 45, submits the following main demands ratified by their membership at a meeting May 30:

1. Every manufacturer in the cloak and suit industry is contractually bound to do nothing to promote strike.
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. G. W. U.
3. The minimum wage paid to a designer shall be $75 per week.
4. No manufacturer shall be allowed to perform any other work in the presence of his employer except designing.
5. No designer shall be required to perform any other work in the presence of his employer except designing.

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 Federation President given in behalf of the Joint Board that the A. F. of L. has requested advice of the organization did receive蹿cept before accepting the ad, this being a long established practice in their organization.

The Joint Board expresses its dissatisfaction with this reply from the President of the A. F. of L. The Passaic strike is so popular (that it seems to be) that the united department of the A. F. of L. has not at all been affected by the strike at the Botany Mills, which firm has especially distinguished itself with its treatment of 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 delegations to a conference at Labor Temple, to be held on Friday, June 26th, at 8 p.m.

The Joint Board also decides to appeal to our members to forward all contributions collected for the barriques, to the Passaic textile strikers.

On motion, approved by the Joint Board, it is decided that a letter of recommendation be sent to the manufacturers, committing the installation of a radio for our members.

The recommendation is approved.

Brother Hyman reports that the shop chairmen assembled at a meeting held last Thursday believe he has proved the stand of the Joint Board and adopted the following resolution.

Further reports that invitations have been sent to the manufacturers association calling them to a conference. So far the manufacturers, as far as known, have not accepted.

General Manager's Report:

Brother Hyman reports that the shop chairmen assembled at a meeting held last Thursday believe he has proved the stand of the Joint Board and adopted the following resolution.

Brother Hyman believes that such a conference will be helpful on Tuesday, June 26th. 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 the Joint Board be called of its entire membership in the very near future.

The report and recommendations are approved.

W. S. ROSS, President.

J. C. SCOTT, Vice-President.

J. H. MACDONALD, Secretary-Treasurer.

J. H. H. HARDWICK, 1st Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

H. L. L. CROW, 2nd Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

C. L. H. STERLING, 3rd Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

J. F. MURPHY, 4th Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

J. M. MURPHY, 5th Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

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With the New York Cloak

and Dress Joint Board
Unanimous approval of the recom-
mendations of the commission will
sustain the action of the Joint Board
and the shop chairman in the matter
of the labor dispute being heard this
weekend by the Special Mediation
Commission. A new look was adopted
by the Joint Board.

This decision was also granted to
agree to holding a meeting of shop
chairmen in Cooper Union where the
stand of the Joint Board was approved
and a resolution adopted, after failing
the commission for its "clear and fair
analysis," of the evils in the industry.

The labor dispute currently
shortage of the vital needs of the
workers in the cloak industry.

"Grant Demand in Principle Only
Manager Dubinsky rejected in
hearing the recommendations of the
commission. He recalled to the members
the action of the Joint Board in
employers in the cloak and suit industry
the original 10 points, adding that
after full investigation of the
united state of the cloak industry the
union contended that only the granting of
the present demands of the
industry in any manner be ele-
vated.

Dubinsky said that while the union
very ably analyzed the jobbing-man-
ufacturing system of work and showed
the manner in which standards
are reduced in the small shops, it
nevertheless failed to provide for pro-
portional wages. The plan which
was granted only in principle and only
conferences were to work out wages and
be accorded this is only a sugar-coated
mail.

He pointed out also that the labor
employers was not satisfied of the
union to examine the books of the union to
work out in such a manner as
could be twisted into meaningless
phrases. It is only through an ex-
amination of the books of a jobber
that the union can establish a viola-
tion and its extent. According to
the recommendation of the commission
such opportunity to do this is not
afforded the union.

It was also stated at the meeting by
the manager that the reorganization
clause is a dangerous weapon in the
hands of the employers who
only be aimed at the discharge
of active union workers. The labor
employment unemployment insurance office
will not solve the problem of the
discharge.

The discussion that followed the
praise of the manager to the recom-
mendations of the Executive Board
approve the stand of the Joint Board
centered around the opinions he expressed
in the previous edition of this
endorsement by the members of the
Board's recommendations.

Submit Directly Original Demands
In accordance with the resolution
adopted by the shop chairman the ef-
ers of the International Union and the
Board are to "cooperate with the associations of jobbing-manu-
ufacturers and contractors, with a view

in any capacity to which he may be
assigned."

In making the course of the
recommendation of the Executive
Board for the approval of the
recommendations of the members of
members participated and declared that
the Union must exert the utmost
for an agreement that will make possible
the curing of the ills of the members of
the industry.

Isadore Nagler stated in clear terms
that the Joint Board had been
that the cutters would acquiesce with
credit as they have done in the past
strike. They can, he said, somehow
soldiers and do not have to be
omitted to give their all for a vic-
tory by the union.

Dress Trade Still Inactive
Brown 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
to date have been few and far bet
between a few days, se-

The few large houses are still slow and
the cutters are finding it very
work. As to the strikes which the
Joint Board declared against a num-
ber of these houses there is no
been settled. Most of them send their
work to contractors, the number of
which seems to be increasing.

Complaints with very few excep-
tions coming into the office deal with
work being done. The last call for
work does not pass when a number are
not filled. The cutters has naturally
shut down their shops and would
like to get back to work.

Committees are sent out every Sat-
urday with a view of apprehending
men who are suspected of violating
the hours of work. An interesting
in this case in this connection was the
reception by the office last week of a com-
plaint that a certain cutter was a
member of the firm for whom he was
working, which had worked under
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 time during which a cutter would
be considered a member of the
firm.

The question arose as to whether
action should come through the
investigation by the Union's bylaw
the co-partnership papers. This was
questioned as a matter of ethics, as
those connected with firms while re-
taining their affiliation with the
Executive Board and the services of
papers up and avoid detection.

But, the office thought, what boss
does not come along with the
cut some specialties? Hence, this
being a dress shop, a committee was dis-
latched to the shop and sure enough
there was the cutter, with his hat and
cut off eating away, invisibility, a
violating of this sort belies with a
fine. But in this particular case the
office secured some visible informa-
tion, and the cutters trouble was
improved to the Executive Board when
the case comes, that the cutter in
question is one who should not
have ordered of the job. If he refuses to
be off he will be expelled and the
firm be financially responsible for

Office Staff Member Married
The third marriage of a member of
Local 19's office staff occurred
week end. Miss A. Dubinsky and
19 last Sunday night, June 13th. In Wal-
face Mansion, West 135th street.
Miss Dubinsky is the daughter of
Dubinsky and the writer, Miss Tok-

man, a member of the staff and
Higginson of the book
keeping department.

Miss Goldstein has been employed
for nine years practically reaching womanhood while
in the employ of the cutters' union.

Mr. Goldstein is a graduate of the cloack department and
every manager has commanded her for her
outstanding business acumen in co-
nsion with it.

True to this element in her nature
Miss Goldstein has a home at 67
office after her honeymoon and will
remain until after the clock situation
is worked out. She will then return to her work.

And among the artists who ply the
cutting trade for a "good living" is
Cuthbert L. Goldstein, a skillful
drafted film which is to be rendered in choir
force. The selection has been earned for himself the reputation of a
who. A meeting was arranged for
the committee to go into the direction of
which they laid plans for rehearsing the
song with a view to render it
years.

Among the five thousand or so
members of Local 19 there is but a
few who are not cordial towards us
enable the organization of a choir that
doe the celebration and Local 19
be made the representative of a number of singers to meet with
and Goldstein to give shape to the
selection of the song, especially written to
represent the days of twenty-five
at the meeting.

The Members of Local 16, therefore, that
voices will carry in a choir are
organizing a project which will
the office, which is to say that
the office, the "call to see the writer at once, while
in charge of the cutters' union, 231 East
street. An immediate response to
office would be greatly appreciated.

Everything has been arranged for
subsidiary which will be decided by the
decision of the members at a meeting
which will have some time from which
certain place will be given to the
Executive Board. Announcement of the
time, place and time of the concert
in the following columns to be made in those
columns in due time.

In connection with making the cele-
bration unprecedented, the Organizing
worked out history of the Local is
now being prepared. During the early
part of the year a questionnaire was
sent out to some of the old time and
active members and officers of the
International for the purpose of
planning a historical sketch of the
activities in the Union.

Miscellaneous Cutters to Meet
The third meeting of the Branch of
the International Miscellaneous Branch will take place
night, June 21st, in Arlington Gym. This
 meeting was not held due to the
failure of most members to receive their
invitations.

Brother Philip Hansen has made
room of the shops for the purpose of
cutting No. 2, and the meeting was
arranged for the purpose of seeing
Providence, children's dress and batikide cutters to the meeting. Member are

MISCELLANEOUS MEETING .... Monday, June 21st
At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place
Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.

Out of WORK? MEN WANTED, experience un-
BERT S. LENDEGROVE, 570 Ave. N. Y.,
between 9:30 and 12 mornings.