Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 37)

Keywords
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

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*.
Big Boston Dress
Show Signs Union
Agreement

Matthews & Kadetsky Gattle With
Boston Joint Board.

During the last dress general strike conducted for the International Union
by Vice-president Julius Hochman in Boston, the Union succeeded in organ-
ing the dress industry with the exception of one firm. These firms were
organized into a separate associa-
tion for the purpose of fighting and keeping out the part of the Union
to organize their factories.
The largest and by far the most
important concern of this group was the firm of Matthews & Kadetsky. During
the general strike of 1924, our Union conducted a bitter fight against this
firm, but failed. In the 1926 strike another firm, Matthews & Kadet-
sky were almost all Italians, whom the firm kept submissive for these two
years. Following the last strike, the firm made these workers sign "yellow
dog" contracts, by which the workers
claimed that they would not join the support the Union and bound them-
seves not to work for any other firm in the United States—began which they were to get work at the
factory of Matthews & Kadetsky—
with the belief that those contracts were prepared by a Boston attor-
ney, Edwin Allow, primarily for the
润 representation to be made un-
for injunction proceedings, should the
Union succeed in taking the workers down.

As soon as the general strike was
(Continued on Page 3)

Philadelphia Dressmakers
Organize Small "Open" Shops

Fall Activities Will Be Launched at Big Theatre Benefit on Oct. 20

Ester Ada Rosenfeld, secretary of the Walt and Dressmakers' Union, Local 58, in reviewing the social and
educational activities of the Phila-
delphia dressmakers for the past sum-
mer, writes:

"With all our social activities, we are not neglecting the other, essen-
tial work of the Union. Organization
work is going on. While the fall season is a very short one, we are doing our best, to paint up the small amount
we have. These are such events as are such an event in the life of the Union. Here we have been
handicapped by the
lard food and the con-
ing holidays, but despite this we are
ranging and adding new union shops to our list.

"We have forgotten the strug-
Of our brothers and sisters on
strikes in other cities. At one meeting of the Union, a large collection was
The Union, for the past few years. At one of these meetings of the
a member who was taken up for the Palace strikers. At another very enthusiastic meeting (re-
ported in Justice last week), our
members voted to give one day's pay
to the cloak strikers of New York, even
of two hours this day to be given to the
British mills strikers."

A Summer of Instruction and Fun

"Summer is now approaching its end," Miss Rosenfeld writes further, and
"with it the activities of the sum-
mer months. In the earlier periods of the summer, our local had several
ral instruction meetings for the
members. There is bountiful spirit of good fellowship (Continued on Page 3)

New York, N. Y., Friday, September 10, 1926
PHICE 2 CENTS

"The Dollar"
This Week End
At Unity House
Special Performance and Musical
Program

The management of Unity, together with the Educational Department of the
Monroe Shops Union, is making ade-
quate plans for entertainment this week end at Unity House.

David Pinkel's sketch, "The Dollar" performed last week, will be
given, under the personal direction of Mr. Pinkel. Rehearsals for this per-
formance began on Monday. The show will run for three weeks. Special costumes were ordered for the actors. A most inter-
esting act is expected to be presented.

A musical program is also being ar-
anged in which prominent artists will participate. Tickets will be on sale in the daily press.

No time or effort is being spared to make this week end at Unity, one of the most
memorable of the season. The manage-
ment will be present in the house during the performance on the 11th and 26th of September.

Boston Raincoat Workers
Win Splendid Terms

Return to Shops After Brief and Successful Walkout—Kalas and Monson's Shoppers Union Call
Boston Raincoat Workers Organized—Vice-President Hochman Led Strike.

After a general strike that lasted
only three days, the raincoat makers of Boston returned to work. The union
succeeded in getting the Boston
Waterproof Manufacturers' Association,
which as well as the important indi-
vidual employers, to sign a contract
granting the Union practically all its
Demands. These demands include the
right to strike and to negotiate, money
of wages for workmen, piece
rates for piece workers, the
right to collective bargaining, and a complete union shop

On Tuesday, August 31st, as a mass meeting called by the strikers, Vice-
President Julius Hochman, who was
in charge of the campaign and the
strike committee, read the agreement
entered into between the Union and the
manufacturers' Council. The agreement was represented by
Henry H. Finder, chairman, Louis Lutzig, George Jakoby, Max
Mayer, Jacob Rapoport, I. Grossman and Samuel Kleinman.

The conferences began on Wednesday,
September 1, in the afternoon. Already from the very first day there was a
dis

Local 20 Shop Chairman Vote
$5 Tax On Cloak Strikers
Each Member Assessed $15 for Local Activity—Secretary Weingart
Arrested and Released in Staten Island Strike.

The shop chairmen in the raincoat
shops of New York City met last Sat-
urday evening in the office of their
local, Local 20, 180 East 25th Street, and voted to take a tax on all the members of
the union for the relief of the cloak strikers. The tax is twenty dollars per member, five
dollars of which will be contributed at
one dollar per member and fifteen
to go the local's relief fund.

Vice-president: David Gilding, in-

Every member of Local 20, announced that the
strikers' organization will not

A Summer of Instruction and Fun

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mer months. In the earlier periods of the summer, our local had several
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members. There is bountiful spirit of good fellowship (Continued on Page 3)
Executive Council of A. F. of L. Appeals Again for British Miners

Another appeal in the interest of the hungry men, women and children who are the sufferers in the British Miners’ strike has been issued by William Green, President, Mrs. Frank Morrison, Secretary, of the American Federation of Labor, by direction of the Executive Council.

“New demonstrative proofs of the absolute necessity of doing something for the hungry men, women and children of Great Britain have come to light,” says the appeal. “Give the limit of your ability.”

“The appeal is made to the officers and members of all national and international unions, state federations of labor, city central bodies and local unions. It is as follows:"

Brothers and Sisters:

“The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at its meeting held in Montreal, Canada, August 23-30, 1916, is in a terrific situation prevailing among the mine workers and their families in Great Britain where a strike has existed for the past eighteen weeks. As a result of this review it was decided to issue another appeal to the membership of the national and international unions of labor and their friends to make voluntary financial contributions for the benefit of the strikers and their families. Do not delay. Let the sympathetic and generous heart of the organized labor of America answer in time. The appeal which the hungry men, women and children who are the sufferers in the miners’ strike make to us.

“Send all contributions to Frank Morrison, American Federation of Labor, Building, Washington, D. C.”

Big Boston Dress Shop Signs With Union

(Continued from Page 5)

A note was placed in the attorney for Matthews & Kadetovsky that he bring his clients together with the Union for the purpose of a conference. After a few days’ conference the management decided to recognize the Union, agreeing to a 24-hour week, union wages, and a complete union shop.

All the workers who were in the shop were sent down for one day at the beginning of the week and the union shop was opened. The whole place was bathed with enthusiasm by the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers’ Union of Boston.

In reporting the settlement to the Joint Board, Brother Hochman said that the greatest share of credit for winning this strike was due to the Italian Local, and to Brother Morishito of the Brotherhood of Painters. Nearly 100 Italian workers were added to the membership list of the Boston Italian Local, No. 88.

Concerts in Strike Halls

Another concert is being arranged for the New York cloak strikers in Clinton Hall, 181 Clinton Street, on Monday, September 16th. at 8 p.m.

The artists participating are as follows: Louise Toretska, sopranos; A. Berg, violinist; C. Schorcz, tenor; H. Weintraub, baritone; and Rebecca Brookmeyer and Marque Perper, accompanied by Mr. Maurice Schwartz, the renowned Jewish artist, will perform several sketches. These names offer the best guarantee that this is going to be an unusually artistic entertainment.

The program is long and we advise the strikers to be at Clinton Hall on time.

Rand School Will Give 50 Scholarships

The Rand School of Social Science, the pioneer of Workers’ Education in the United States, will begin its year of numerably ambitious seasons on Monday, September 16th. Courses are planned which, according to Alcogene Lec, Rand School Director of the situation, will keep its classrooms in full use five evenings a week from October 1st till the third week of May.

A special feature this season is the offer of a large number of free scholarships to working men and women, who wish to undertake serious and systematic study. Fifty of these scholarships are open only to members of trade unions.

Each scholarship entitles its holder to an eight-month course, three even each week, with examinations each evening. About half the time will be devoted to English Grammar and Composition, History and Political Science, and Public Speaking and Debate. For the other half the student will have the choice of numerous sub-courses in American Social History, Modern World History, Sociology, Economics, Fundamentals of Socialism, Trade Unionism and Labor Problems, and other related subjects.

Holders of scholarships will be entitled also to free use of a special circulating library, containing the best they would wish to use in their studies, to a discount on any purchases they may make at this school’s book store, and to other valuable privileges.

The announcement of this scholarship program is being placed keen interest among officers and members of all the progressive unions. It is expected that hundreds of applications will be made. It is considerably exceed the number of scholarships to be awarded, and those who wish to be considered are advised to keep no time in getting their names on the list.
To oft let the ptld... to riP'!''... the biM.'It~lrt
daton... n... pdPpene
Faaelem... l.a'<)orpal-... of... Unite... tll•... of... o f... Am all!latn&ted Clotblnc Wcn1i:era. Tbls CO U f'' It" h u
t... trallnc... stuff... atemp... Fudat... cloack... trtke-n... nten... f... f... I.Jibor... moment... ve:ry1l'll-... II clearly... hKemaOoaal... ll&* UIDUIIJ... I&* UIDUIIJ... Hult... 11M... In... wtdt... The voice of labor, organised and unorganised, is today squelched and stifled by the brutal dictatorship of Mussolini and his henchmen. In Italy the organizations of labor are all but dissolved, and replaced by spurious and counterfeit "Fascist trade unions," led and controlled by the Fascist "leadership," to which the workers are subjected with no more rights than that of the peasant to his soil... Fascist "leaders," as the strings are pulled by the castor-oil heroes. In Italy the eight-hour day has been destroyed by the Fascist rulers, women... But Italian Fascism, it appears, is not content with the fruits of rule-and-run dictatorship in Italy alone. There are millions of Italian immigrants, many of them refugees, in other countries, and the assassins of freedom and liberty in Italy proper seem anxious to spread their poisonous propaganda, directed in the main against the working classes, and supported by spurious and counterfeit "Fascist trade unions," led and controlled by the Fascist "leadership," to which the workers are subjected with no more rights than that of the peasant to his soil... Fascist "leaders," as the strings are pulled by the castor-oil heroes. In Italy the eight-hour day has been destroyed by the Fascist rulers, women... But Italian Fascism, it appears, is not content with the fruits of rule-and-run dictatorship in Italy alone. There are millions of Italian immigrants, many of them refugees, in other countries, and the assassins of freedom and liberty in Italy proper seem anxious to spread their poisonous propaganda, directed in the main against the working classes, and supported by spurious and counterfeit "Fascist trade unions," led and controlled by the Fascist "leadership," to which the workers are subjected with no more rights than that of the peasant to his soil... Fascist "leaders," as the strings are pulled by the castor-oil heroes. In Italy the eight-hour day has been destroyed by the Fascist rulers, women... But Italian Fascism, it appears, is not content with the fruits of rule-and-run dictatorship in Italy alone. There are millions of Italian immigrants, many of them refugees, in other countries, and the assassins of freedom and liberty in Italy proper seem anxious to spread their poisonous propaganda, directed in the main against the working classes, and supported by spurious and counterfeit "Fascist trade unions," led and controlled by the Fascist "leadership," to which the workers are subjected with no more rights than that of the peasant to his soil... Fascist "leaders," as the strings are pulled by the castor-oil heroes. In Italy the eight-hour day has been destroyed by the Fascist rulers, women... But Italian Fascism, it appears, is not content with the fruits of rule-and-run dictatorship in Italy alone. There are millions of Italian immigrants, many of them refugees, in other countries, and the assassins of freedom and liberty in Italy proper seem anxious to spread their poisonous propaganda, directed in the main against the working classes, and supported by spurious and counterfeit "Fascist trade unions," led and controlled by the Fascist "leadership," to which the workers are subjected with no more rights than that of the peasant to his soil... Fascist "leaders," as the strings are pulled by the castor-oil heroes. In Italy the eight-hour day has been destroyed by the Fascist rulers, women...
Camps and Clubs for Labor's Children

BY FANNIA M. COMM

[Reprinted from Locomotive Engine-
ner Journal, August, 1926]

Workers' children have a two-
fold aim—to fit the workers to func-
tion more efficiently in the labor
market and to help them to make the
world in which they live a happier
place to live in. In achiev-
ing these great aims, the unions
have been continuous to workers,
giving them knowledge and training to
make it possible for them to better
working conditions. In achieving the
second aim, the movement has gone on
to aid the workers' wives and their
children.

The children are most important to
the workers, and the movement's
understanding of their parents' ideals
depends to a large extent on the
future workers and citizens in labor.

The group of labor men and women
who joined together to found the
Pioneer Youth movement of 1913
made clear their hope to shape the
children of trade unionists, boys and
girls, to the ideals of the movement
in the statement they made of their
aims.

"In a world of plenty there
is no excuse for social ills such as
poverty, ignorance, idleness, the
afflict and savage mankind. Yet
our children are in no way pre-
pared to face the future and to
decide these conditions. They are
either kept in ignorance of these
evils by their parents or by laws
which govern them, or they are
taught to accept them as a per-
manent phase of life. Personal
perception and personal courage
to the "unfortunate" is urged as the

We believe that the applica-
tion of scientific principles to so-
cial and economic and political
problems, and of the application of
the evils and will make pos-
sible social progress as remark-
ably as science has made possible
technological progress. We believe
further, that education inspired by a
scientific conscience will bring
about a happier, more equi-
table and peaceful society.

We therefore propose to cre-
ate an organization for our
children, and all youth that will
afford them an opportunity through
free time club and recreational ac-
tivities, for self-development and
the gaining of knowledge under
wholesome influences; that will
liberate their minds from dogma
and fear, develop their critical
and creative faculties, and give them
a thorough knowledge of conditions
in the world around them.

"We hope through our efforts
to help our children grow into
men and women with a capacity
for creative thinking and a readi-
ness to give of their energies for the
"betterment of society as a whole." The
work which has been going on
recently in the Pioneer Youth
movement has been largely
yearly in nature, and it is car-
ried on in the leisure hours of the
children. During summer months
the summer activities in the
Pioneer Youth Camp on the grounds
of the Pennsylvania School of
Fainting, N. Y., have met with usual
success.

Little Lessons for Labor's Children

BY ARTHUR W. CALMOUN

Instructor in Economics, Brookwood

VI. The Problem of Credit

The various factors necessary to
prosperity with which the worker
must reckon is an actual job unless
the persons that control those factors have
reason to believe that they will, in Alliance
of time, be remunerated for their con-
tribution. Some one must give at least one
reason for the existence of the system.

Now the only guarantee that there
will be of future payments consists in
the first place, in the fact that the
economic system is running and that
will presumably be future pro-
ducts to which to reward those that
have done their part and in the second
place in the fact that responsible basi
will be forthcoming. What this second
condition? What is the reason for this
requirement? How is this guaranteed
on this question? How do we guaran-
tee that there will be payment?

We see, then, that over and above
natural resources and human power,
and over and above technical knowledge,
and capital equipment, production de-
does on the machinery of credit, so
that whoever controls credit is the
most important factor in production.

Furthermore, it is needless to say
that those who control credit extend
on the condition of dealing at some
guarantee of being paid at some
minumum proofs. The consequences is that
 connectivity, household goods, and
the consumers are unable to put
their hands on the purchasing power
and instead of distributing this
money for the benefit of the
system we get some pretti
manufacturers who get it for the
pros of general poverty.
There is a new infant industry which is making deductions from a giant. Wholesale transportation of freight and passengers has for many years been characterized by cutthroat rates and irregularities, and by the use of buses and trucks for routes which the railroads and trolley companies to which they are connected no longer consider paying for. The new railroad-truck system has, however, been operating for a year now, and it is likely in the end to feed the railroads and trolleys with more through business. And it is likely to open up new country and spread out population in the same way that the railroads have done for a hundred years since the building of the railroad-truck trunk lines started the concentration of population over the small, local, self-sustaining communities. 

Buses have been substituted for freight trains to a great extent, and they are carrying about 2,500,000 miles of trackage. But the total mileage of common-carrier buses is estimated at about a million miles. The loss is not felt where the mines and industries, so far as the miners are concerned, is to be found in the fact that the new temperature administratively is the desire for the bus to be less outrageous and progressive than Farrington himself. Almost certainly it will not give Adam Chadburn and the rest of the bus drivers a free hand to write the best labor charter in America in the office of an office boy where all the losses to the labor movement.

John Trophy of District No. 2 has announced his candidacy for the Presidency of the United Mine Workers. He has already pledged himself to give the miners a new constitution "sum up his platform. They make a good platform for any man, as it takes in more than the men in unaffected areas from railroads and large centers, now that they can buy electric current for their homes, and thus the new order of workmen is democratic. With all its disadvantages in New York City, for instance, where street traffic is greatly congested, buses are being considered as a substitute for street cars on account of the great demand that it is likely to be. Rapid growth of motor traffic is leading to intensified highway problems. Many cities have had to contend with the growing traffic and ability to weave through thick traffic. 

Mill Bosses Won't Deal With American Federation of Labor"

Offer "Company Union", but Don't Want Anything Like Real Union

The well of hypocrisy was sent number

when Botany Mills and the Mann & Hoffman Company, the two largest mills affected by the big textile strike, came out; but happily with a statement that they would not recognize the proposed new local of their mill employees. Since the United Textile Workers of the American Federation of Labor. 

The question is: why are the big textile companies putting up such strong for the yellow dog "company union," while declaring violent opposition to the new mill workers? The mill bosses, now that they have gained the right of dealing with the A. P. L. O. and for the yellow dog "company union," which they are sure to get.

"Johnson Tells It To 400 School"

To the 400 school workers in Botany, Wrote Mr. Johnson, who ordinarily are employed, Col. Johnson, vice-president of the union, and spokes- men of the movement in the mills, has given the opportunity of dealing with the school workers. Of course it was some time after the A. P. L. O. and for the yellow dog "company union," which they are sure to get.

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By J. D. SHEIKER

After sessions lasting more than twenty hours, between the Union and the Industrial Council, the negotiators yesterday made a statement that the strike, which took place on the ninth in the first week of the strike.

Jewelry Strike - Demands

The greatest factor in causing the strike was the lack of recognition of the Union. The union went to make a concrete proposal to the manufacturer and the manufacturer answered that the union was not on the pay level.

A joint statement was issued by Mr. H. S. S. Beggs, President of the Inter-Union Strike Committee, and Mr. C. A. A. W. A. T. Ham, Chairman of the Strike Committee, in which they declared that "no concrete proposals have been made and that any such proposals as have been made will be immediately rejected." The unionists, however, are in a dangerous position for discrimination against active union members.

Employers' Stand

International President Stimpson, who was represented by a number of his executive committee members, reacted to the statement by stating that the manufacturers had not yet made any proposals to the union.

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