9-24-1926

Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 39)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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**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*.

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Ladies Tailors Plan Strike Next Monday

Employers Refuse to Grant Concessions, Have Released 36 -Agreement Expires This Saturday.

FIND Artisans' most fashionable hidden tailoring establishments, it looks positive, will feel the effect of strike of the International Union of September 27, when the members of Local 28, Ladies' Tailors and Private Dressmakers of New York are expected to walk out to enforce demands for higher pay, shorter hours and improvements generally.

The agreement with the Cleaners' Association, whose members are the owners of these leading women's wear establishments, have refused to grant the demands of their workers and declare that they will fight the workers to a standstill. At the time of this writing, the negotiations with the association have broken down and a strike seems imminent.

The Union's demands, in brief, are:
A forty-four hour week, instead of the forty hours previously agreed to; a 10 per cent increase in pay; a guarantee of forty-four week of work during the year; an eight hour day, if the worker be discharged after one week of employment, and a limit of overtime to five hours a week during the season.

Cloak Strikers Appeal To Organized Labor For Aid


The following is a copy of a letter forwarded by the Joint Board of Cloakmakers and Hatmakers of New York to the heads of all national trade unions in the country appealing for financial aid to the striking cloakmakers in New York City. The letter is signed on behalf of the International Union by President Sigman and Secretary-Treasurer Baroff. It reads:

"September 21, 1926.

Dear Sirs and Brothers,

"For nearly twelve weeks 40,000 workers in the Cloth and Suit Industry of New York have been on strike. They are fighting against the threatened revival of the notorious sweat shop system which in the past has disgraced the industry and kept the workers in a condition of indescribable misery and oppression. They see danger in the gathering clouds. A minimum period of employment during the year as well as enable them to maintain themselves is necessary to a modest working class standard of existence; they are in the literal sense of the word fighting for the preservation of their lives.

"In this life and death struggle the organizers have been forced to bear the weight of their combined wealth, power and influence to crush the aspirations of the workers towards human existence. They have been causing the daily arrests of hundreds of peaceful workers; they are attempting to poison the public mind against us by systematic press publications of lying statements about the workmen, the most ignoble falsehoods within our ranks and they have not hesitated to hire the services of experts with the purpose of swamping our minimal records to beat up and shout up the strikers on the picket line. As the climax of their campaign of terror (Continued on Page 2)

Garden Meeting Thunders Anti-Injunction Protest

Speakers Denounce Foul Attempt of Manufacturers to Crush Cloak Strike by Judge-Made Law—President Sigman, Salvation Army, Louis Hyman, Elizabeth Flynn, Congressman La Guardia, Joseph Schlossberg, and Others Address 20,000 Strikers in Great Arena—Labor Movement Pledges Uncompromising Resistance to Injunction Persecutions.

Huge March Precedes Demonstration

Preceded by a march of 25,000 cloak strikers, streaming in two of these absent from all strike halls uptown and downtown to the great assembly hall on West 50th Street—The New Madison Square Garden—the huge anti-injunction meeting got under way last Tuesday, September 29, at 6:30 in the afternoon.

When the chairman, Charles Zimmerman, called the assembly of strikers and their friends in the New York Labor movement to order, there was no seat or standing room in the main hall and its galleries left unoccupied. The hall attendants estimated that not less than 20,000 were inside the building; while at least 10,000 were turned away for lack of space.

President Sigman received a tumultuous ovation when introduced by the chairman. He spoke for nearly a half hour, reviewing the strike from the day it broke out and recounting the tireless though futile efforts of the manufacturers—"masters"—andjoiners—to break it. He characterized the last move of the lagralional Council to smash the strike by an injunction as an act of despair and called upon the cloakmakers to hold firm and win the strike in a final burst of energy and loyalty.

Congressman Fiorello La Guardia characterized the act of the police in arresting the strikers by the hundreds, ostensibly because they were violating the order of the temporary injunction, as an unlawful act and advised the police authorities of New York City to go to hell in the Viennese style if they cannot handle the situation without hunting peaceful and innocent strikers. La Guardia received a tremendous ovation.

Louis Hyman, chairman of the General

(Continued on Page 2)

St. Louis Dress Makers Begin To Organize

Dress Manufacturers Form Association—Labor Fights Makeshift Money for New York Strikers

The St. Louis Clothmakers Union, Local 78, like most other cloakmakers organizations the country over, is turning its attention to the battle with New York cloakmakers, and is doing its best to help. Last week, according to information received from Brother R. W. Gilber, the local manager, at a meeting of the operators and of the cutters, a decision had been voted to assess all the members fifty per cent of a week's earnings, and the first check from the collection has already been forwarded to the General Office.

The cloak union in St. Louis this Fall, while not very big, still afforded all the members of the local organization work. Bro. Gilber writes. The dress manufacturers, apparently having become alarmed over the fact that the union is making persistent efforts to organize the dress presses and the cutters, have now formed an association and are planning to adopt a strong anti-union system, probably by employing spies to watch the workers, and make them sign contracts which will be used as evidence in court to break the strike.

The season in the St. Louis dress trade is drawing to an end, and the cloakmakers' organization has summoned a special meeting of all dress cutters and pressers at which place they will be discussed for organizing the union in the dress trade, in order to resist the probable attempts of the manufacturers to force the union out of some shops and to discharge some of the more active workers.

President Sigman Arrested and Released on Bail on Picket Lines

Hilfiger Argues Union Case in Friday—Frigids Submitted to Opposing Giny Union Last tob. Justice Ingraham This Wednesday.

The second hearing before Justice Ingraham of the N. Y. Supreme Court on the temporary injunction issued last week by Justice Guy for securing the presence of the members of the Industrial Council, took place last Friday morning. September 17, Mr. Ingraham, the attorney for the Industrial Council, demanded that the writ issued by Justice Guy in his capacity as made permanent; and stressed the argument that the cloak strike was "illegal" and that the strikers' efforts to win it should therefore be outlawed.

Morris Hilfiger, on behalf of the union, attacked the argument of the employers spokesman by pointing out that the only clash occurring on 15th Street Avenue since the strike had been provoked by the strong-arm men and "verillas" hired by the employers. These are the pickets who are harassing the pickets, while the police are only too eager to please the employers by herding the strikers into the streets for the comfort of the safety of the city as a whole.

No doubt, that this meeting will adopt a decision similar to the one adopted by the cloakmakers in the settled shops, the dressmakers are to report to their shops next Saturday to work for the strikers. Dressmakers who will not appear to work, will have to pay a day's wages just the same.

Clockmakers In Settled Shops and Dressmakers, Attention!

All Must Work Full Day This Saturday, September 25, for Benefit of Striking Clockmakers.

In accordance with a decision adopted at a meeting of workers employed in the settled cloak shops, held at Cooper Union last Friday, September 18, all clockmakers, without regard to craft or local, must work this coming Saturday, September 25, a full day for the strikers. Clockmakers who will not report to work will have to pay a day's wages for the strikers just the same.

All dressers in Greater New York will work this Saturday, half day for the cloak strikers. As we go to press, a special general meeting of all dressers—members of locals 22, 35, 49 and dress cutters, members of Local 10, is being held in Webster Hall, 1911 11th Street, where there is no doubt that this meeting will adopt a decision similar to the one adopted by the clockmakers in the settled shops, the dressmakers are to report to their shops next Saturday to work for the strikers. Dressmakers who will not appear to work, will have to pay a day's wages just the same.

Justice Ingraham requested both

(Continued on Page 3)
President Sigman Held on Bail for Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

An order to submit briefs not later than Wednesday, September 22, was declared the result of the examination of counsel's opinion.

Sigman, La Guardia, Haiperin, Borum-

Picket Lines

Last Monday was a day of sensational arrests in the cloak strike. As usual, the picket lines early in the morning taking heavy toll of strikers and sending them in gaol. The incident occurred on the Astor Market. This time, however, in addition to the regular pickets, the police arrested a number of strikers, leaders, among them President Sig-

workhouse sentences given to pickets for first time in strike

The news that President Sigman was arrested by the police spread like wildfire among the marching strikers, and soon several thousand workers surrounded the hall in the building where Brother Sigman had been temporarily detained by the police. When he finally appeared un-

Cloak Strikers of New York Appeal To American Organized Labor For Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

and reproach they have secured an in the history of labor jurisdiction. Under the provisions of this order, which was issued without notice to our Union and without an opportunity for us to make a defense, we are prohibited from doing any picketing, on the contrary, the striking cloak workers
to continue their just struggle. The strike has resolved itself into a finish of the strikers to take the worker into the unions. In the last week of unemployment preceding the strike our members have used up what little leisure they may have had and have suffered and are suffering serious daily privations. Immediate relief must be provided for them to enable them to continue their heroic fight for joy. The Cloak Makers' Union which throughout the period of its existence has never failed to heed the call of a sister union for help supplied to you, our strikers, as a token of our consideration in the labor movement, for support in this critical hour. A speedy and gen-

Another Fine Concert for Cloak Strikers

Thousands of the striking cloakmak-

time in strike

When President Sigman, Vice-presi-

ding the workhouse sentences instead of fines. No evidence of a violation of oath on the place he had been arrested against the strikers, and even the patrolmen who arrested them could only state that they had been marching in one direction past the buildings. But the judge was in-

Buy Union Stamped Shoes

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

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

1666 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY

General President

CHARLES L. MAINE

General Secretary-Treasurer

appreciation and response of the au-

The program was opened by the Chil-

schiller band of six who played the internationals. They also played "the March" to "Adele," and several more popular numbers

With $2.50 per week, for 20 weeks, you will learn to design and sew any style of dress.
Passaic Strikers Fighting Unionism To A Finish

By ROBERT W. DUNN

The Botany Mills of Passaic offered their workers nothing new when they called the scale of work, 50 cents, a "carnival" and proposed the company union as the solution of the present strike. It will be recalled that the same arguments were adduced in the old days by local capitalist papers. This statement was also a proposal for "workers councils," or some form of self-government. This is the "botany talk about dealing only with its own workers and not acknowledging the union" as a labor organization. The Botany had the backing of all the national employers' organizations that have been trying to crush this strike from the start. Open advertisements in the newspapers, the black list the union company has been in operation at the Forstmann and Hoffmann mills have been a thorn in the side of the Botany, and they have been permitted to erect regulations, and to discipline their own members four times a year to consider such questions and grievances as the company is presented with. The Botany, under Millheim, allows them to discuss. Decision of affidavits made by the striking Pascais Millheim and Hoffmann workers is open to the hyper-theory and insincerity of the plan.

Forstman and Hoffmann Co. is not the only textile company in the Passaic area that has tried the company union game. Some of the biggest cotton corporations in the world, and the black list the company union has been in operation at the Forstman and Hoffmann mills have been a thorn in the side of the Botany, and they have been permitted to erect regulations, and to discipline their own members four times a year to consider such questions and grievances as the company is presented with. The Botany, under Millheim, allows them to discuss. Decision of affidavits made by the striking Pascais Millheim and Hoffmann workers is open to the hyper-theory and insincerity of the plan.

Learn Designing
Earn 50 to 200 Dollars a Week
Take a Course of Instruction in the MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL

The Mitchell School of Designing, pattern making, grading, draping, and fitting of cloaks, suits, dresses, etc., is recognized as one of the best in the country. The Fashion House of the School sends an Immediate Position—Bigger Pay.

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15 West 37th Street
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 Subscription price, paid in advance, $1.00 per year.

Vol. VIII. No. 39.

New York, Friday, Sept. 24, 1926

Entered as Second Class matter, April 18, 1909, at the Post-office at New York, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879.

New York Central Trades Council
Endorses Anti-Injunction Fight

Calls for State-Wide Protest on Picketing Ban.

By CHARLES L. GUY

New York Central Trades Council endorsed the anti-injunction fight by striking cloak makers in front of Industrial Council shops were adopted last Thursday night, September 18. New York Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City at a meeting in Beethoven Hall, presented a resolution in protest.

The resolutions were introduced by Mollie Friedman and Salvatore Nills, 1 L. O. W. U. vice-presidents, and were adopted unanimously. The offices of the Central Trades and Labor Council were instructed to call a conference of all local unions affiliated with this body to fight the injunction and to communicate with the New York State Federation of Labor with a view of making the attack on the injunction State-wide.

The resolution reads:

Resolution

The forty thousand cloak makers in the City of New York and vicinity have been on strike for the last twelve weeks against the associations of their employers to hold the employees of the injunction in the cloak strikes and be it further

RESOLVED, that the offices of the Central Labor Council be instructed to communicate with the New York State Federation of Labor with a view of making the attack on the injunction State-wide.

The strike has been marked by

Polish Needle Trades Workers Send Message of Cheer To Cloak Strikers

Suffer From Jobber Plague in Poland As Well

The General Office received this week a letter from the Clothing Workers' Union of the Polish Needle Trades Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, expressing cheer and encouragement to the cloak and suit strikers of New York City.

The Polish Needle Trades Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, expressing cheer and encouragement to the cloak and suit strikers of New York City, is meeting with the Polish Needle Trades Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, expressing cheer and encouragement to the cloak and suit strikers of New York City, is meeting with the Polish Needle TRADES WORKERS' UNION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The letter follows:

"Warro, August 13, 1926. To the General Office of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union of the United States and Canada. Dear Comrades.""We are with admiration watching the brave fight you are conducting against your employers for the safe-guarding of the livelihood of the tens of thousands of cloakmakers and for the introduction of greater orderliness and responsibility in the cloak and suit industry. Though we are far removed from you, your courageous struggle is near to our hearts, as we are in Poland in general, and in Warsaw in particular, are suffering probably more than you from the oppressive conditions of the present time (merchants). Unfortunately, we are not in a position to express our warm feeling to you in a more practical manner, but we hope that you will receive our message as the expression of true fraternal solidarity and wishes, that might serve as an encouragement to your brave strikers to hold fast to their lines, forever remembering that, in a united correctness we may ever hope to gain our rights. With ulterior and per cent. to the State's Administration, we remain with proletarian greetings. For the Executive of the Central Council, M. FEGOMIAK; Chairman P. SCHAEFFER; Secretary M. ROBERT H. NIEDERHAN.

TORONTO WORKERS VOTE HALF-DAY PAY FOR STRIKERS

President Signram received this week a message from Brother Sol Pollock, manager of the Toronto Joint Board, informing him that the cloak makers of the city of Toronto, at a general members' meeting tonight, unanimously decided to contribute one half day's pay to the relief fund of the New York cloak strikers. The telegram reads:

"Morris Signram, 3 W. 16th St., New York. Toronto cloak makers, at a general members' meeting tonight, unanimously decided to contribute one half day's pay to the relief fund of the New York cloak strikers. For POLAKOFF."
JUSTICE
A Labor Weekly
Published every Friday by the International Garment Workers' Union
Office: 3 West 14th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2148
MORRIS SIGMAN, President
A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer
O. D. DANIS, Editor
Subscription price, paid in advance, $1.00 per year.

Vol. VIII. No. 39.

Friday, September 24, 1926

E D I T O R I A L S

The Injunction

The temporary injunction issued by Justice Guy to the Industrial Council has not come entirely up to the expectations we had. The van was sent out and a strike vote went into effect nearly three months ago, that one or both of the two employers' associations who are fighting so obstinately and with bitter resolve, have expressed the demands of the cloakmakers for a "place in the sun" for their dependents and themselves, would, sooner or later, resort to judge-made law to embarrass the workers.

Particularly, as the strike had previously the two-month mark and its effects upon the manufacturers had become more apparent from day to day, has the specter of a possible injunction become more and more real. This is an injunction, always the offspring of desperation, we had anticipated would be brought into this conflict by the manufacturers after they had found themselves unable to cope with the "one of the hottest" to frustrate the aspirations of their workers. They would, then, in one blind toss, stake their all on a move to break the strike through an injunction.

And that's exactly what is happening today.

At the time of writing, the question of permanence of the Guy injunction has not yet been settled. We are inclined to believe that the brilliant argument made by Morris Hillquit last Friday before Justice Ingraham in favor of discontinuing the permanent prohibition against picketing would probably tend to prevent any such order from being granted. We cannot imagine that any judge of a high court could find the strikers for an employer of the "illegal," as it were, an agent for the employers' association, so lightly acquiesce in what would amount to picking.

The very fact that practically all the strikers arrested heretofore is on charges of picketing would probably tend to keep such an order from being granted. The course of picketing had been released by the lower courts, should offer reason enough for believing that the strike of the cloakmakers has been conducted peacefully. The injunction sought by the group of "inside" manufacturers is not, therefore, based upon the true facts which have occurred in this strike but upon the usual smokescreen thrown up by shadiness of purpose for the purpose of jeopardizing the whole conduct of the strike.

The strikers, and for that matter anyone who knows the real situation know that whatever is happening is due to the industrial crisis. There is no need for a permanent injunction because it has no scales to protect. The chairman of the Council may continue parroting the story from day to day that his members "are getting plenty of orders and are filling them." Injunctions do not make clothes; they make cloakmakers to produce garments, and the cloakmakers are not inside the shops in the strike halls.

What the Council actually is seeking this injunction for is to raise a scare crow and thereby create some dismay among the strikers. Its members are hoping against hope that, with a blanket injunction of this nature, they can induce some strikers to desert their fellow workers and go scabbing in their shops. In other words, they hope to convert this writ that would "protect" the manufacturer into a weapon that would breed scavengy and desertion among the ranks of the strikers.

What a chimera, what a phantom! What a pity, indeed, that somebody had not the brains to save the poor damned cloakmakers! The cloakmakers are a kind of shop soldiers, or, at least, a desperate gesture to stigmatize the strikers into confusion. With out strikers breaking to "protect" this injunction, even if it made permanent what is now a command of logic and fairness—cannot, therefore, have a wistful effect on the outcome of the strike. Clear enough, the great fight that has been raging in the cloak industry for the past twelve weeks cannot and will not be settled by injunctions, no matter how they are. It can and will be settled by constructive negotiation, predicated on a sincere determination on the part of all the employers, "inside" as well as "outside," to give their workers a fair deal and a better chance to make a living for themselves and their families.

But the case is not yet closed and there is no strikes to put the workers out of work. What they are trying to do is to drive the workers by whatever means possible out of the market and out of the country. The strike in the automobile industry is just the beginning. The long struggle is only beginning and the workers must fight to the bitter end.

JOHN ESSEX

CAMPING WITH PIONEER YOUTH

The Pioneer Youth have just closed their third camp season, the most satisfactory from every viewpoint they have so far had. During this season, the Pioneer camps had taken care of more than 100 children of trade unionists. Over one-third of the rates charged in camps to which wage-earners cannot afford to send their children. Besides that, the Pioneer Youth camps have taken care of a score of strikers' children entirely without charge.

The camp idea for children has taken such a remarkable hold in this country that it is spreading beyond the bounds of the cities, particularly in the big cities. The city child, the worker's child is panting for air; for recreation in the summer months in the danger-free, cool country, away from the excitement and care of two of child's community life in a camp is a life-giver and a soulbuilder. And when fun, play and regularized life outdoors are first combined with the idea of putting into practice and actualization of one's union the combination is more than likely to prove of lasting worth to this movement and an investment that is bound to repay itself in years to come.

But the Pioneer Youth does not end its work with the closing of the camps. The Pioneer councils in industrial centers in the other nine months of the year is laid out along the same lines of recreation plus education. Its background is the workers' struggle, its program is the advancement of our youth to take its place open-eyed in the workers' movement for a saner and happier world, and its backers and supporters are the labor unions of this country.

Our own International Union has been among the early and warm supporters of Pioneer Youth. We are confident that our Pioneer Youth give genuine support to this highly valuable auxiliary of the American Labor movement.
Is the American Worker Lending in Wealth?

By BENJAMIN CHASE

(Labor Age, September, 1920)

The average low wage, but even in those apparently favored occupations, the hourly wage rates are so much below what the hourly wage rates, due to under-employment.

Those So-Called High Wages

The year 1918 was considered as a year of "great prosperity," in that year there were $37,649,000 income receivers. According to data compiled by the National Bureau of Economic Research, the incomes received by families of different income brackets exceeded $20,471,000,000. Of these, 33.27% received between $1,000 and $1,500, 31.56% received between $1,500 and $2,000, and 19.65% received between $2,000 and $5,000, 16.50% received between $5,000 and $10,000, and 6.65% received between $10,000 and $50,000.

We find in the so-called high wages received by the American worker, only 32% of the working force, and it is only part of the great private fortunes and the huge surpluses of American corporations.

Dr. Abraham Epstein, Director of the Pennsylvania Old Age Pension Commission, has observed that "the whole story of the American Academy of Political and Social Science" tells us the same thing about wages. He writes: "It is striking to think that despite the tremendous increase in wages, experienced during the last six years, only a few classes of workers has been able to keep pace with the increased cost of living. In the case of many workers, wages have not kept up with the purchasing power of their increased wages for a full time week in 1925 was not much higher than it was in the pre-war days. And if the great mass of workers did not receive what was called 'higher wages,' they were able to live on a wage before the present advances in price had begun, their standard of living was not necessarily lowered."

In October 1921 the National Cathedral Committee of Good Will made public a report showing that: "In the period of the seven and a half years since the end of the war, the skilled workers gained 45.4 per cent, the unskilled workers gained 15.7 per cent, and the white collar workers gained 15 per cent as compared with the cost of living figures furnished by the Federal Board of Education." The average wage in the manufacturing industries gained 45.4 per cent. The average skilled worker was receiving $1.25 a year more than he was in 1914, and the average paid $1.05 a year.

"Using 1914 money on the basis of the cost of living of the skilled workers received $1.30. Under the conditions which they did on the eve of the war, unskilled men got 12 cents; and women $4.50 a week." The report states that the earnings of the unskilled workers were 15.7 per cent higher than in 1914.

These important findings by responsible people disclose the fact that the earnings of the unskilled workers were not kept pace with the severe trend of wages during the past few years. The point is, that when one speaks of wages one usually has in mind the wages of the "carpenter, or the railroad engineer, or the highly skilled man who has been able to command a higher wage than

The Prosperity Bubble

(Continued from last week)

Are Wages Too High?

Mr. Daal Dandy, who often acted as Justice Taffe's lawyer on the Board with Chief Justice Taft, has made a thorough investigation of the wages paid to the workers of "Wages Too High?" he gives us some enlightening data on the subject. Mr. Dandy states that the class of workers may not be too high, judged by any fair standard of comparison; With the exception of a few isolated and exceptionally skilled trades, the wages of the laborer have been maintained, without supplement from other sources, to provide for the subsistence of a family consisting of husband and three children. Professor Irving Fisher, popular in economics at Yale University, tells us that "the wage earner should have a minimum subsistence during the period of inflation, but also during the period of deflation. This is beyond the means of the laborer, because of unemployment." Thus has been the year of 1924 and the early part of 1925; business has not recovered from any previous depression; workers have been hit hard by unemployment. In truth, we have passed through the "sullen" era of wages.

If the average worker is "thirsty" enough to squeeze a little out of his money, he does not allow himself to share in the employment, the period of unemployment more than eveluates the cost of living. The "averaging good and bad years," it is conservatively estimated that from 10 to 12 percent of all the workers in the United States are "out of work all the time," reports the Russell Sage Foundation. Regardless of the public authority of the workers, who may say, the findings are the same. Unemployment is a scourge visited upon the American worker. The crisis is gradual, steady, and inevitable perils. This scourge tends to kill what little life there is in the low wages received by American labor.

There are three ways by which to measure wages. First: dollar wages, second: buying wages, and third: comparative wages. The first two have been spoken of before. The third, comparative wages is the wage received in comparison with the wage and increase of production.

Modern machinery has revolutionized industry and the rate of production per man. To cite one or two examples, the hourly production of pig iron per man was 470 tons; today it is 1,179 tons. In 1916 it took an average of 100 acres of land to produce a pair of shoes; today it takes this same man only 57 minutes. In general, the rate of previous progress and increase in production throughout American industry. But have wages taken such giant steps? In 1914, the value of manufactured products was $25,553,151,000, in 1923 the value of manufactured products was $32,867,640,000; in 1922 the value of manufactured products was $25,818,514,100, a 20 percent increase in this period of nine years. During this same period the total amount of employed wage earners increased by about 25 percent, and the number of wage earners increased by approximately 30 percent, which would indicate a decrease in the value of their production, but during this period, there was a 25 percent increase in the total amount of wage earners engaged in producing these products. Thus, we see that so far as comparative wages are concerned, the workers laboring in this period—1912-23.

We must conclude, that the American worker was not the gainer, but the loser, both when wages went up and the cost of living went up, and both when wages went up and the steady increase in production.

The Labor Insurance Company in the Making: A New View with Matthew Woll

By HARRY LANG

The Labor movement in America is placing a great store by its new institution, the labor-owned insurance company. I shall be Matthew Woll, the new company's president, tell us about some of the plans and aspirations of his company, with, in brief, some new and important questions that arise in that situation:

How is this insurance company organized?

By whom is it controlled?

What are its prospects?

What are the immediate needs to be provided for at the present time in the accident insurance companies, the so-called "labor insurance companies" need raw material for costly machinery to carry on its operations. Thus, for instance, the overcharged expenses of all companies doing business in the State of New York are exceeded by $8,000,000, the sums paid out by them in death claims. Of course, the policy holder alone supplies the funds to foot all these "carry costs.

The few facts given above might furnish the answer to the question: Would it be practical for workers to have an insurance company of their own? But right now, let us consider a more important question—Is it possible to build such an undertaking for wage-earners by wage-earners? To which Brother Woll replies:

The prospects for a labor union life insurance company are bright. A bill has been presented primarily on the existence of an insurance market among trade unions and workers in general. One investigation has shown that the number of life insurance policies in the United States who have placed in the capital of the United States. This investigation proves that the American market is highly interested in Life Insurance and that the wage-earning class is attracted to it by no less than the convict, and the fifth estate. The members of organized labor are paying more than a hundred million dollars a year for insurance, but it must be kept in mind that over 20 percent of these trade union members carry only a rather limited amount of death benefit-insurance guaranteed to them by the special insurance companies, at the rate of 25 percent the total number of organized workers, who carry additional insurance on their lives, is 10 percent of the total number of organized workers. The real truth is, that the insurance companies get 6000 per policy, largely of the "industrial" classification, which costs from two to five times what is paid in premiums should they cost.

These is in these figures sufficient proof that the great masses of policy holders, when properly approached and enlightened, would find it to their advantage to organize and cooperate in their own insurance company organization that would meet a badly felt want, and which is not even attended to by the government, which has charge of labor life insurance is immense if properly organized and exploited.

We are on the way toward achieving a remarkable project in labor co-operation. It is an experiment which will be important for the whole world and which we are sure will bear fruit. Let the government be transformed into an organization of labor in which all the means of life are owned by the working people.
Little Lessons In Economics

By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN
Instructor in Economics, Brookwood

IX. Wasted Effort

Since production goes on as a gambit, it is not possible for all the effort expended to count in the production of goods. Because everyone is concerned first of all with getting the better of someone else, a great part of the energy produced is not productive. It is a question of thwarting the other fellow, and the advantage is to the person that is best at obstructing, rather than propelling himself ahead.

But even when energy is expended in a noble direction as, for example, in the propitiation of the arts, accounts for nothing because composition means that there must be more people on the job and more capital invested than are necessary. If the amount of labor and capital expended as a given industry was just as effective to meet the needs of the consumers of that particular product, better under other conditions. But where ever competition occurs, there is a lack of national application of labor and capital or both. Thus all through the industrial system there is overproduction in respect to all sorts of enterprize which might be properly produced, but if there are more of them than the market requires, a large part of the effort is pure waste, and, or all of them, is sure to be wasted.

Moreover aside from the business-men are concerned primarily with the question of whether there are more interested in the driving of bargains than in the attainment of such efficiency as the enterprise might require. The technicians are not given a chance to do their best. An over熊vital company is not able to get good quality of commodity might sell business in the future because it would take too long for the articles to wear out. Consequently the business-man steps in to keep the technicians from doing good work and from turning out the maximum product. All in all, most of the money put into industry is fettered simply by the world going hungry and cold and homeless.

Register For Unity Centers!

Our members can register for classes in the following Unity Centers: East Side, P. O. 52, Fifth Street between 1st and 2nd Aves., Harlem, P. S. 171, 102rd Street, between Madison and Fifth; Lower Bronx: P. S. 43, Brown Place and 15th Street; Bronx, P. S. 54, Intervale Avenue and 26th Street; E. 119th Street, 512 E. 119th Street, 512 Brownsville, P. S. 150, Sackman Street, and Christopher Ave.

CURRENT BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our Educational Department is continuing its arrangements with leading publishers, which enables it to furnish books to our members at wholesale prices. Lately, very interesting books have appeared on social and economic problems, and also fiction.

Our members can order them thru our Educational Department, 2 West 16th St.

might be indicated as the result of the educational work of the Salem Central Labor Union. As such the beginning, the influence of the work has been felt outside of Salem in that it has been recognized by Lawrence, New Bedford, Worcester and other places Educational work as such, that of the trades union and its sub-division and religious groups were influe

"Masters" by Dan McNeal

The Biblical Master held his galley slave
In bonds of steel and bent him to his will.
In helpless rage he struggled with his chains,
And dreamed there could be bondage stronger still.

New masters come to scour the land with grief
Yet hold their slaves impotent as of old.
Bringing strength under the chains they cannot see.
One wonders which is stronger—Steel

EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

Educational Work in Salem, Mass.

By CHARLES J. REED

The educational work of the Central Labor Union of Salem, Mass., has attracted the attention of many people. Quite a few persons have stopped to listen and to talk with us about it. Its influence has been extended beyond the confines of the city. We have stimulated the trade union movement within the community. By that we mean that we have tried to organize the workers more effectively with the employers. Unions are more active; members attend meetings more regularly; the elections are more interesting; the workers cooperate better and more successfully.

When the Educational Committee started to function, it wanted to bring the workers to education voluntarily and not to bring education to the workers under compulsion. It wanted to find out what the workers had desired and wanted, and try and satisfy their needs. To be sure some workers were more interested in education than others and were more interested; the workers cooperate better and more successfully.

In other words the Educational Committee asked questions. In 1923, at the first graduation exercises held at Brookwood Labor College, A. J. Mason, dean of the school, said: "Here is the first evidence of the labor movement all its problems and tasks—and here are the members of that movement. Brookwood Labor College asks what can a laborer do more effective than the other workers school do to make these members more effective in this movement. It is our endeavor to bring all its problems and tasks—and here are the members of that movement and this form of workers education to make the members and the movement more effective from that point of view.

We found that workers were not interested in literature and drama and such pursuits. Their main concerns were what they were eating and what they were earning. When they were eating and what they were earning. When they were eating and what they were earning. But when they were eating and what they were earning. But when they were eating and what they were earning. But when they were eating and what they were earning. But when they were eating and what they were earning. But when they were eating and what they were earning. But when they were eating and what they were earning. But when they were eating and what they were earning. But when they were eating and what they were earning. But when they were eating and what they were earning. But when they were eating and what they were earning. But when they were eating and what they were eating.

The Committee felt confident that classes in labor subjects considering the above problems would attract and hold the members of the trade. Lectures on strictly labor subjects were given. Speakers who were experts on labor subjects were engaged. The unions supported the classes with salaries and finances.

The Educational Committee first met in the fall of 1914 it was composed of the workers consisting of a machinist, electrical worker, plumber,

READ OUR 32 PAGE BULLETIN in which is described the activities of our Educational Department for 1925-26. Select the courses which you wish to take up, note the number of credits you get in touch with us at 1 West 10th Street, either in person or by mail.

Wednesday, September 29, 1926

JUSTICE
If the American public has any ex-
ceptibility for indignation it ought to
be profoundly stirred by the affidavit
of two railroad workers who served as
informers of Justice to the effect that un-
der the direction of the Justice they
were under orders to spy on and get
dirt on unions known to detectives in order
to help convict Sacco and Vanzetti of mur-
der. They may not be "one way of dislo-
ging of them," but having failed to get suf-
ficient evidence to bring about their de-
portation they tried to open a can of whoop-
seal, without理会ing of them, to put
them out of the way. To be sure, the state has intro-
duced in denial a more or less per-
functory statement from one of the
own agents that he worked up the case
alone. Under these circumstances
one wonders why the government didn't
be to open the files of the Department of
Justice to the attorneys for the Sacco-Vanzetti defense. This plain ele-
ments of decency the tight mind-
ed, incompetent, who by the grace of
God, or the law as Attorney General of
the United States, refused to permit.
Thus does Mr. Sargent approve his
right to plant in that evil apostasy the
succession of perverts of justice.
A Mitchell Palmer, Harry Daughtery
and now himself.

It is not only the Department of
Justice which makes the name of Just-
cede a joke to the thousands. There is,
for instance, the present Police Department of New York City. They have been shown to be the
police who brutally invaded a meeting
of the subway strikers and began to
neutralize them. It is not unlikely that
there has been that extraordinary
affair at the anti- Fascisti meet-
ing in Harlem. The club where the
police cracked two Fascists in a Ford car were blown up by their own
bombs which they had intended to use
against their enemies. The police have done their best to
hush up this whole affair. If there had
been half an much evidence as people
in certain parts of the community
out against any kind of radical in
New York you can imagine how diff-
erent the tactics of the police,
the authorities and the press.

As a minior exhibit of this same sort of
Justice I may refer to my own case in
Bergen County, New Jersey.
I'm writing this exactly five
months after I was arrested at a
free speech case at Garfield in which
I defended the right of the Fascists
strikers to free speech after I had
never heard a hearing before a proper
magistrate. The Little Redbird Justice Of
New Jersey, giving a verdict of com-
plaint which he himself had help-
ed to draw. But never mind. Are
natives of the state of New Jersey on
these beautiful fall days shopping
once more that great hymn of faith in
the free speech cases. How many
are the Flag and the Republic for which
it stands; "One nation indivisible with
liberty and justice for all." To that
business to make this proud boast
true.

A short paragraph in the newspaper
tells us that the union formed by the
organized subway strikers in New York City
has been divided into the United
Ganinated Railway Workers on terms
which mean that the union will not
be split up into different locals ac-
cording to departments. This, it will
be remembered, was the great abst-
ocking bludgeon of the strike, it is a
good thing that this difficulty has been
straightlinet out. For the present it
looks a little like locking the bar-
door after the horse is stolen. But
other dangers are more pressing and
more opportunties to organize the
workers.

Germany, the League and the U. S.
There is little doubt that Germany's belated reception into the League of
Nations is at once evidence of better
tendencies in Europe and some additional
security of its maintenance. The fact
that Germany has a treatly with Rus-
sian is one of the weapons used by
the League to press Europe in many
ways, on the white its collin-
ued existence makes for peace rather
than war. The League may be efficient
or not, in that its critics say it
about the insane, who will tell worse
with the whites than with the black.
The League showed considerable
acumen in refusing to recognize the
newly formed states, where the League
is not going to have a chance.
Both those nations are likely to decide
before long that after all they will
happiness of mere disengagement and
not be the prop for peace abroad.
One may wish well to the League
without thinking that the United States
will ever be a member of it.
We still have our doubts whether the
government of Calvin Coolidge would
strengthen the real growth of the inter-
nationalism within the League. It
might, on the other hand, tend to re-
vert to the undemocratic aristocracy.
League members and to strengthen any feeling that
may exist of uncompromising hostil-
ity to Russia.

BRILLIANT CELLO
RECITAL AT UNITY
BY GDAL SALESKI

Gdal, Saleski, distinguished cellist
of the New York Symphony Orchestra,
gives a delightful performance at
Union League Club on Tuesday, Oct.
18. By the age of 11 he was
ready to give concerts on the famous
cello. His skill is evidenced in his
many familiar and charming selec-
tions, and the audience was thrilled
by his sensitive tone, fine tempera-
tment and finished technique.
The warmth of his playing called forth
indescribable enthusiasm. The cellist
also demonstrated its appreciation by gen-
erous applause.

Toward New Goals
(Continued from Page 5)
shares, and individual members to 10
each—under special installment ar-
rangements. It is a sound, interest-
ig investment, not a one that
which is paid out in commission or
brokerage fees.

A division of the Union Labor Life
Insurance Company is trade-union
ownrd and every possible safeguard is
there. The policyholder's share
mainstained in the trade union
movement. And while we are at this
point it is worthwhile mentioning that
the company is already planning to
utilize the present trend in the
insurance field for group insurance by
making it possible for local unions to
secure their entire membership at min-
imum rates, a move that, in many in-
stances, might well facilitate the
fact that already bountiful. If not
thousands, of such local unions are
being organized at the expense of
through their deal-bonded funds in
operation for many years post. Those
funds could be made, far more secure
and of greater advantage to the in-
sured through the medium of the
La
eration. It offers greater and more flexible resources.

The dry, cold, matter-of-fact figures
of insurance tables and estimates, in
the mouth of Matthew Welf, suddenly
become alive with pleasing meaning and
thrilling interest. Workmen's
insurance laws, and the fight for and
against them are closely interpreted
with political battles in front and be-
hind legislative curtains. Well knows
the intimately and he knows how
only. Only Mr. Welf could enact all.
In point of fact, although after all
there had occurred in the New York
Legislature quite a hectic fight, led by
the Cooperator labor, to facilitate group
insurance for workers by private In-
urance companies, a fight that in
the country where the number of
workers is not enough to support
out as a moment a combination of
political and financial influences as
American amoralism can ever offer.
In my next and last article, I shall
talk about the governing group of
the Labor Union Insurance Company,
and of some of the special, by-product
prospects and aims which its organi-
izers hope to materialize through its
successful operation, aims that are

closely allied with the widespread
process of creative activity that is at
present existing within the Labor
Movement of our country.
The Week in Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

Important developments, marking the thirteenth week of the strike were the holding of a gigantic mass meeting of the members of the international last Tuesday, September 27th, and the strike by the cutters against the use of the injection. The mass meeting, which was presided over by the convention of the Local 10, was attended by a number of the cutters who had been engaged in running down the street. Five in the next batch of pickets, consisting of a small strike, received sentences of one day and some were released on bail.

Cutters Told to Work on Saturday

It fell to the lot of Bernard Cohen, employed by the firm of Anderman and Kellman, to be the first shank cutter to receive the distinction of being summoned to the executive board on charges of working on Saturday in violation of the forty-hour week. A fine of fifty dollars was imposed upon him.

Manager Dubinsky, who strongly reprimanded Cohen for his violation, said that no fine would serve as a lesson of view of his previous record in the matter of violating the hours of work, especially so soon after the establishment of the convention. He also deplored the severity of the sentence.

Fortunately, the cutter in question pleaded guilty and did not deny the charges. He was not held on the charge of refusing to prove his guilt, his fine, in all likehood, would have been more severe. The case is now pending before the industrial council, which is composed of the officers of the executive board, in order to determine the guilt of the executive board.

Activity in Dress Trade Continues

The strike continues to be maintained and the number of pickets continues to be large. The pickets are determined to maintain their position and to prevent any further use of the injection.

In summary, the situation is still critical and the workers are determined to maintain their position.

Cutters' Union, Local 10

CLOAK AND DRESS

REGULAR MEETING

Monday, Sept. 27th

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place

Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.

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