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Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 43)

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.
**Union Square Rings with Protest Against Cloak Strike Injunction**

Thousands of Workers Cheer Speakers Who Denounce Police for Brutal Treatment of Strikers—Injunctions in Labor Disputes Declared a Menace—Letter of Protest Sent to Mayor Walker.

**A great demonstration, under the auspices of the American Labor Emergency Conference for the Striking Cloakmakers, took place last Saturday afternoon, October 16, in Union Square in an attempt to enlist the sympathy of the public and of the laboring men of New York City. The big outdoor meeting addressed the workers and working men of the city, and was attended by a crowd of speakers well known in the labor movement on New York City. The big outdoor meeting addressed the speakers, most of whom were well known on the Square, and was attended by a crowd of speakers, most of whom were well known to the laboring men of New York City. The speakers, most of whom were well known to the working men of New York City. The big outdoor meeting addressed the speakers, most of whom were well known to the laboring men of New York City.

Among the speakers who spoke from the several platforms on the square were John F. Coughlin, the secretary of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, Louis Hyman, chairman of the general strike committee, Edward Lawn and James Walsh of the Interborough strikers, and M. M. Robinson, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, R. H. Gold of the Union, and J. M. Rodman of the Capmakers' Union, secretary of the Emergency Conference.

President Simon, who was unable, on account of a cold, to speak at the meeting, addressed the crowd through the following statement, which was read by the great triumvir, who was present, to the chairman.

**Phony Workers:**

The thousands of men and women gathered there listened with interest to the denunciation of the workers who had taken up the fight against the injustice of the police who had posted injunctions to prevent the meeting from taking place.

**Intense Strike Activity Follows Conference Failure**

Refusal of Industrial Council to Discuss Union Demands After Deadlock is Reached on "Reorganization" and Hours Leads to End of Strike; Provision was Made for Joint Conferences in Interest of Peace—Strike Goes On With Renewed Vigor—Effective Changes Made in Strike Machinery.

The conference between the leaders of the cloak strike and the representatives of the Industrial Council, which began on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 14, came to an end on Saturday night, Oct. 16, after thirty hours of conferences, without agreement. As a result of this conference, the controversy in the cloak industry, which for the past six weeks has held up in the grip of a general strike, came to an end.

The conference was held in the office of the Imperial Chairman, Raymond V. Ziegler, who has been very active in the interest of peace in the industry. The deadlock occurred in the controversy on the subject of "reorganization" demanded by the Industrial Council and the question of overtime rates for hours above 40 during the last year of the agreement, which expired on June 30, 1926, and the labor period of the contract. In reality, however, the breach took place because the cloakmakers were too busy to do the necessary work and too busy to persuade the strikers of the necessity of the agreement. The deadlock was due to the refusal of the strikers to accept the agreement, and it was due to the necessity of the agreement. The deadlock was due to the refusal of the strikers to accept the agreement, and it was due to the necessity of the agreement.

The strikers had been settled a way that might be found to reopen the first two disputed subjects and arrive at a full understanding.

The obstinate insistence of the Council leaders on first disposing of the "reorganization" and hours demands, convinced the leaders of the strikers that the machinery of the strike was rejecting itself. They were seeking to prevent the strike from continuing, rather than to bring peace in the trade.

**Union Strikes**

Unions Willing to Make Concessions

In the course of the discussions, the leaders of the strike concurred in the importance of an immediate peace, several points of agreement having been made.

The strike, declared by the Council to be necessary, instead of an immediate 50-hour week, 42 hours until June 1928 and 40 hours from June 1928 until June 1929, when the agreement would become null and void. The Union also agreed to the 10 per cent "reorganization" scheme under the following conditions: First, that during the life of this agreement only three such reorganizations take place, namely in June 192, June 192, and June 192, with several modifications affecting reduction of hours and working conditions.

(Continued on Page 23)

**Council of A. F. of L. Appeals for Cloak Strike to All Internationals**

I. L. G. W. U. General Office Sends Out Appeal to All Trade UnionLocals in the Country—40,000 Organizations Will Receive Call For Aid to Cloak Strikers.

President Simon made public this week a copy of the letter framed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor that was sent to the national congress of the United States on behalf of the cloak strikers in New York City, in which he sends a message to the congress of the American Federation of Labor, as follows:

"The intense struggle of the strikers of Cloakmakers' Union was brought to the attention of the congress of the American Federation of Labor held in Detroit, Michigan, beginning October 10th. The officers and representatives (Continued on Page 23)"
Vigorous Strike Activity Follows Conference Failure

(Continued from Page 1) of reorganization include also Industrial Council shops employing less than 100. Each of these three organizations do all their work on the premises and send no work outside, and that these firms have a high standard of 35 workers or not later than December, 1928. All the firms which employ more 35 or more workers should be obliged to employ not less than 90 workers by December, 1928.

Another stipulation in connection with the reorganization right is that no firm is granted that privilege unless it employs its workers for out and less than 23 weeks in the year.

But the leaders of the Council insisted that, in addition to including shops which do not employ a minimum of 25 workers, the Union should waive its demand that such firms be compelled to have 35 workers by December, 1928. The manufacturers also

PRES. SIGMAN'S STATEMENT AFTER CONFERENCE ENDS

The following statement was issued by the Union at the end of the conference:

The conference has definitely broken up without any arrangement for any other meeting or expectation of working again unless something is brought up on the salaried part of the employers to state their position on all disputed points except on the subject of reorganization rights and hours. These are the only two subjects which were discussed.

"Substantial mutual concessions were made by both sides, but points of difference still remain on both questions. In this deadlock the union proposed that the remaining questions be referred to an independent court for discussion of the disputed points.

Thousands Voice Protest in Union Square

(Continued from Page 1) because the lines which are being imposed on the arrested strikers drain the tired bodies of the workers and rob the children of the strikers the cloakmakers of food which could be bought for that purpose.

But the 40,000 cloakmakers of New York, and the whole family of cloakmakers, are not going to sit back against and resist this charge of lawlessness on the part of the strikers. Of course, the police have probably indi- cated their strikes with intelligence and with an uptight spirit and have never relied on violence to win their struggles for them. Whatever violence there has been in this great conflict, has invariably come out of the camp of our house, who now have resorted to judge-made law to help them win their attack on our standards of work and living.

But the American Labor movement, and our strikers among them, will not be intimidated into giving up their legitimate weapon of resistance, the strike, by any mere parade of authority, of becoming new anti-day to day that the only way to defeat injustices in labor struggles is to ignore them. This is the voice and judgment of our country and this, I am confident, of reorganization and hours, if agreement were reached on other subjects, such as wage increases for certain skilled workers, the establishment of code standards, the protection of sub-manufacturers, unionization of examiners and other minor points.

The Industrial Council refused to consider these questions unless the union first consented to cooperate on reorganization and hours, which the union refused to do.

This statement was augmented on Monday, October 13th, by President Sigman, as follows: "The Union offers the manufacturers concessions on the reorganization issue, going far beyond its original proposal on this subject. If the manufacturers really intended to settle, they would have gone on with the dis- cussion of the other vital issues in controversy, such as wages and the limitation of sub-workers to single piece work. The Union objected to these stipulations and recommended in view of the difference of opinion an independent court, to put them aside for a time, and proceed to negotiate on the other subjects, as long as the manufacturers consider them as the limitation of contractors for firms belonging to the Industrial Council that are also engaged in the jobbing business, the wages rates, the unionization of the examiners and the guarantees against discrimination of union designers, and several other minor points.

The decision of the Council's leaders to enter into further discussion with the Union until the reorganiza- tion and the work hours disputes are settled however, disrupted the parley.

The decision to withdraw the de- mand for a time guarantee of 35 workers with the withdrawal of the shop chairman. When the first vote in the proposition was taken it was 35 workers, but after the strike had again addressed the meeting, it voted for the withdrawal of this demand.

President Sigman called upon the workers in the settled shops to add the new 35 workers to the period with direct activity, suggesting that they leave their homes in the morning and have further contacts and join the picket lines. He re- minded the cloakmakers that they owe much to the strikers who now are fighting to make the gains secured in the settled shops permanent and uni- form.

President Sigman dwelt with empha- sis on the relations of our Union to the American Labor movement and the importance of maintaining friendly relations with them. He pointed out to the great interest the American Federation of Labor is taking in this fight of the cloakmakers, as an example of the wide appeal forwarded by the Execu- tive Council of the Federation to all the cloakmakers in the country.

Military Workers Collecting Money for Cloak Strikers

The Military Workers' Union is continuing to collect money for the cloak strikers. This union has already contributed $25,000 and has now added another $2,000. In one shop, Lieber Brothers Company, the workers collected over $500.

New York Box Makers In General Strike

Four thousand paper box makers have been on strike in New York City for three weeks. The struggle has centered around a usual conflict of union intimidation and employers' frame-up, but the ranks of the strikers are strong- er today than when the strike be- gan and each day brings the settle- ment of more open shops.

When the general strike was announced, began to be reported to the three employers associations in the paper box industry got worried. They re- fused to make any move toward an agreement, and to make determined efforts to crush the union. The Paper Box Manu- facturers' Association and the National Trades Legion both published a statement that the policy of the police is becoming more and more effective and the usual, usual, wagon wagons are working in and out of the "boxed section" with the police protection (a 'cop' for every chase) and more plants are closing down or opening new shops with part forces.

The demands of the union are very modest when compared with the com-"
A. F. of L. Council Appeals To All Unions for Cloak Strike Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, repeated the delegations attending the convention that more than 20,000 striking cloakmakers are faced with serious financial difficulties as a result of the strike. The conditions are said to be standard of living. They are resoluting the imposition of conditions of employment which would result in the restoration of the sweatshop and the destruction of their organization.

No group of organized working people had fought more valiantly for the maintenance of union standards, union conditions, and union recognition than these striking cloakmakers, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The long weeks of struggle and conflict have taxed their financial resources to the uttermost. They need financial help so that the men and women who are engaged in this strike may be able to maintain their families may be provided with the bare necessities of life.

Understanding their needs and the issues involved in the strike, the convention of the American Federation of Labor instructed the officers of the American Federation of Labor to issue an appeal to organized labor to rally to the support of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. We therefore appeal to the membership of organized labor to contribute financially and in any other possible way to bring this strike of

the cloakmakers of New York to a successful termination. No International Federation of Labor union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor has responded more promptly or generously to the work of the Garment Workers' Organizing Committee, when they were in need of financial assistance, thus has the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Therefore, because of the urgent need of the situation and because of the heroism in which this International Union is fighting for the preservation of union standards, we urge you to contribute promptly and liberally. The situation is very serious. The striking cloakmakers and those dependent upon them need your help and they need it now. Do not delay action. Act quickly. Send in a large amount of money as is possible to you to contribute. These brave men and women have to each more to pursue their efforts if organized labor will assist them financially and supply them with funds so that they can be supplied with money with which to assist their needy members.

We call upon your union to support Frank Morris, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C. The American Federation of Labor is the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

WILLIAM GREEN, President.
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

CHICAGO WORKERS VOTE TO PAY WAGE TAX

For New York Cloak Strikers

In a message from Chicago which reached President Roosevelt, the Chicago Cloak Board is said to have voted to levy a graduated wage tax upon the workers employed in the garment trade affiliated with it to go to the relief fund of the New York cloakmakers.

All workers receiving less than $80 a week are to pay a half dollar weekly to the fund; workers receiving from $80 to $150 will pay $1.00 a week; and such workers as receive above $150 will contribute $2 weekly. The tax will be collected by the employers.

The Chicago cloak and dress local No. 7, is also helping to raise money for the New York strikers. A day's pay and dress shank has been voted and the proceeds were already forwarded to the strikers. In addition, the local is organizing a relief committee among the Chicago trade unions, and its secretary, Bro. C. Goldman, is very hopeful of raising a substantial sum of money.

Cloak Aid Conference Formed in Toronto

Joint Board of I. L. G. W. U. Summons Unions to Form Permanent Aid Group for New York Workers.

The Toronto Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union summoned a conference of all labor organizations of the city of Toronto. The conference was attended by the Toronto Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the delegates from the Cap and Millinery Workers, embroiderers workers, and several other groups friendly to labor. The Cloakmakers of Toronto has already sent about $2,000 to the strike treasury in New York, and it is now making energetic efforts to raise a large fund for the strikers among the organized workers in that city.

UNION HEALTH CENTER COLUMN

The Union Health Center, in pursuance of its policy of serving the members of the various unions, is continuing open its doors to young school children as well as children of present age. Announcement as to the exact date of the opening of this clinic will be announced later.

Parents who have children and are eager to give them a physical examination before the winter period of coughs and colds sets in should watch this column as well as communicate with the Director of the Union Health Center.

The educational office of the Union Health Center is planning a series of health lectures for the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in the very near future. Those workers who are interested in the educational plans may secure copies of this material by writing to the Union Health Center, 121 East 17th Street.

Jewish calendars may be secured at the Union Health Center for the asking.

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ANOTHER DEADLOCK

The peace moves in the cloak strike, culminating in a three-day conference between the Union and the Industrial Council last week, have failed again. The last session of the conference came to an abrupt end Saturday night without any arrangements for any other meeting.

A sober examination at this hour of the facts attending the break-up of the conference fails to justify the expectation that another meeting with the Industrial Council is likely to be held soon. For the second time, since the struggle began in the cloak industry, July 1st, the "inside" manufacturers have thrown overboard an opportunity of ending the strike. For the second time the Industrial Council has spurred the efforts of the officers to settle the conflict, thereby squarely assuming the responsibility for the destructive consequences of its continuance upon its shoulders.

We frankly doubt that any of the cloakmakers feel disappointed with the outcome of this conference or that any of them had been deluded into the belief that this parley would actually lead to peace in the industry. Our strikers and their leaders are experienced enough to know that a conference in a labor dispute depends for its successful outcome as much on the spirit with which the conference enters it as on the actual possibility of resolving questions and settling the matter. And the attitude of the leaders of the Council, all through this struggle and on the eve of the last parley, has not been an attitude of constructiveness; on the contrary it has been obstructiveness, and the results of the conference adequately reflect this "de-hist" spirit. Obviously it is not peace but a finish fight they are after, and the striking cloakmakers stand ready to give it to them at their own price.

It was this bitter and unfriendly spirit of the leaders of the Industrial Council that has split the conference, when brought to a test at its first session of a controversy over two hours both sides have urged questions of work-hour and the reorganization right demanded by the employers. The representatives of the Union, in their first appearance, had made several concessions on these points, showing a willingness to accept a 42-hour week on a five-day work basis until June, 1928, and a 40-hour week after that date as the termination of the agreement in June, 1919. The spokesmen for the strikers were also willing to extend the 10 per cent reorganization right to all members of the Industrial Council, even to as employ at the present time less than the minimum of 35 workers provided the latter produce all their legal garments on their premises and engage in no jobbing whatever, and on condition that after June, 1928, such firms are to employ not less than 35 workers.

Then, the conferences for the Industrial Council interjected new stipulations. Not content with the concession that would include the smaller Industrial Council shops into the reorganization arrangement, they proceeded to dictate a condition that these shops should employ at least 35 workers and that the shops not required to increase their staffs on June, 1928, to a minimum of 35, despite the fact that all the while these spokesmen for the "inside" manufacturers had made a statement to the effect that it is their intention to work for large shops in the industry and for the encouragement of bigger production units. Furthermore, they put forth a demand that after June, 1928, the workers shall be required to work four hours on Saturday during the four "busy" months in the Spring and Fall seasons each year, but that this work be paid at single time only.

The Union's conferences, of course, firmly refused to entertain these new conditions. Nevertheless, still unwilling to withdraw from the conference, the spokesmen for the Union, at this point, proceeded to demand that that conference proceed with the other very important demands of the strikers, the wage increases, the provision for the limitation of sub-manufacturers, the unionization of designers, and several minor subjects. The leaders of the Union suggested that if an agreement were reached on these subjects, the discussion of the disputed points of hours and reorganization could be reopened later with brighter prospects of adjustment.

But the manufacturers would not listen to the logical and well-headed proposal made by the representatives of the Union. They burst forth with a charge of "breach of faith" and refused to go on with the plan suggested by the Union. The conference, thereupon, came to an end.

Whether by their refusal to enter into a discussion of the other major demands of the strikers, the limitation of sub-manufacturers for "inside" manufacturers engaged in jobbing and the raising of the wage scales, the Industrial Council had planned to sidetrack these demands entirely during the final hours of the conference, or to get "bargains" rates in the rush, we are not prepared to say, but we unhesitatingly declare that this confirms the belief that the leading spirits of the Council have staked all their hopes on this final gamble, on this threat to prolong the strike indefinitely, in the hope that they might out-game and out-mine the strikers and their Union.

But the cloak strikers will not be fooled nor misled by this manoeuvre of the Council leaders. They are ready to allow the "outside" manufacturers, should they be forced to the test of endurance and nerve, that they are splendidly equipped to stand the siege. They will call the bluff of the leaders of the Industrial Council in a manner that will prove to them convincingly that the cloakmakers cannot be cajoled by any threats into the acceptance of any settlement that does not include the essential points upon which they have fought so valiantly all these four long months.

As for the immediate effect of the break up of this latest peace move on the strike, this may be briefly stated as follows:

It may be reasonably expected now that within a short time a large number of industrial Councils will be re-formed to terms with the Union. These firms have been waiting eagerly for a settlement which the leaders of the Council had promised for months. For the second time the collective settlement had been made through the high-handed and blind policy of the Council's leadership, these manufacturers, unless they are ready to go to the wall of business, will be forced to be independent and settle with their workers. The season is far from over, and judging from the scarcity of garments in the retail market, anything produced within the next seven or eight weeks will be snapped up by the buyers as soon as it gets out of the pressing rooms.

As for the strikers, after sixteen weeks of struggling, they are today in no mood to be swayed one way or the other by any maneuver of the Council leaders. The four months of the strike has given the cloakmakers that invincible mental edge, that enduring confidence that brushes aside all doubt and sees nothing but eventual victory ahead. The workers know that the American organization have the cloakmakers witnessed such a tremendous uprising of organized labor on their behalf, such solid support for their cause. With a gratitude that lacks words for expression, the cloak strikers realize today that their sister organizations in the needle industries, in a great many other trades, have actually made the cause of the cloakmakers their own cause, and are making a huge collective effort to raise money for the fighting fund of the strikers and to render every other form of assistance within their power.

This magnificent rally of the labor unions will give the strikers additional impetus to carry on the great fight until it is brought to a termination on satisfactory terms. And the cloakmakers know what the American organized labor expects from them in return for this wholehearted support--and that is, to win their strike, to wage the battle to the finish, to make this a victory for the cause of Labor, they are second to none in the great army of our movement, loyal, self-sacrificing and seasoned trade unionists.

THE AMALGAMATED AND THE CLOAK STRIKE

Among the labor unions which have come to the assistance of the cloakmakers during this strike, the organization of the New York clothing workers, the Amalgamated, deserves a place of honor. In keeping with its finest traditions in the past, the Amalgamated has done its best to help the cloak strikers, morally and financially, notwithstanding the generally known fact that it has been considerably handicapped itself in a financial way owing to a terrific drain imposed on it by several large shop strikes in the New York area, the Fruehauf and now the Flinckstein strikes.

All the more, therefore, is to be regretted the attempt made in certain quarters to belittle the aid extended by the clothing workers to the striking cloakmakers, what is worse, to impugn that the Amalgamated has failed to carry out a sufficiently rigid control in its shops with the result that some such cloak shops are manufactured in clothing factories.

Fortunately, these insinuations are wholly without basis. It may be true that some men's clothing shops, especially in the outskirts of town, are making some garments, but only a short time ago, had been scabbing on the Amalgamated during its strikes in New York City with just as few scruples as they are now trying to make scab garments for cloak manufacturers, or would make scab dresses in the event of a strike in the dress trade. These shops are professional blacking establishments, and to charge the Amalgamated with responsibility for their dirty work is either ignorance or sheer malice, or a mixture of both.
The Economics Behind Marie

By LOUIS STANLEY SILVESTRE

America has prostituted itself before Marie, Queen of Romania. This great country of the Balkan Peninsula, which has been called the "Cradle of Europe," has no Royal Heirness to fall to. Tradition says that she is not here as the official guest of the United States Government but only for pleasure, for the reason that she is travelling just as cheaply. Already she has been invited to the five thousand dollars a day, and she has been too polite to decline. Her railroad fare through the United States and Canada will amount to about $150,000. This is the only too pleasant treatment for her. When the roads of Southern California were too stingy to give her a free ride, she dropped that section of the country from her itinerary. She will now travel through this country and like the English, she will travel royal. America will be pleased to foot the bill.

Why has she come? To see the United States? Her intellectual curiosity is not so keen. To display her beauty? It is not what she used to do. To bask in the sun of American democracy? That would be vulgar. To marry a United States citizen? Possibly. She is a very pretty married daughter? Possibly but hardly. Marie has more important ends in view which have nothing to do with marriage or business with the United States. Marie is engaged in a big business with her country is in trouble. It has not yet recovered from the ravages of the World War. When the Germans seized the unoccupied Belgium, they had to rebuild and maintain the railroads and industries of that country and that plan, if carried out, would have been forced to retreat, they had no time to destroy the land. But in Romania, it was different. The German were in control, the Germans had their way completely. The military collapse of Russia made it easy for Germany to get in. Consequently, Romania was mulled of everything valuable. A large portion of the credit, now the direction of the Central Powers. Little was left of Marie's country by the end of the war. Marie's presence in the direction of the Central Powers. Little was left of Marie's country by the end of the war. Marie's presence in the direction of the Central Powers. Little was left of Marie's country by the end of the war.

Now, during the four years ending last spring, Joseph Bratianu had been Premier himself. During that time he had been Passed on from the Cluj to the Bucharest, from the Lucerne to the Paris Paris plane. He has been too busy to understand all her business. Marie's presence in the direction of the Central Powers. Little was left of Marie's country by the end of the war.

So the parliament, the legislative body of the country, has been in session, and the budget has been passed. The army is now in session, and the budget has been passed. The army is now in session, and the army still have to reverse his position and build.

The White Goods Workers' Union.

Local 62, is distributing special campaign circulars in all non-unions and trade unions in the non-union and trade unions in the non-union. The union, which is unorganized, has a membership of 150,000. The literature for the union is non-union and trade unions in the non-union.

The Workers Training Course at Rand School

The Workers Training Course gives the students, as the Rand School of Labor, Economics and Business, conclude that ninety-three students enrolled, of whom forty-two are trade unionists and more.

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Announcement of Activities of Educational Department

Description of Courses and Lectures to Be Given During 1926-1927 Season

Our members can join classes in English in the following evening sessions:

- East Side, P. B. 25, Fifth Street between First and Second Avenues.
- Lower Bronx, P. B. 42, Bridge Avenue, between 27th and 28th Streets.
- Lower Bronx, P. B. 34, Freeman Street and Intervale Avenue.
- New York, P. B. 118, Christopher Avenue and Backman Street.

We wish to call attention to the following changes. The Harlem University Center last year was in P. B. 117. This year it is in P. B. 72. The Bronx Unity-Center last year was in P. B. 51. This year it is in P. S. 54.

These changes were made because the former locations are in a more convenient location.

In these schools instruction in English is given for beginners, intermediate and advanced. In a few weeks our Educational Department will also start its courses there a week in Brooklyn, the Labor Movement, etc.

When registering mention that you are a member of the L. O. W. U.:

Register For Unity Centers!

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 greatly reduced prices. Lately, very interesting books have appeared on social and economic problems of the day.

Our members can order those thru our Educational Department, 3 West 15th Street.

Announcement of Activities of Educational Department

Registration for Unity Centers!

Register For Unity Centers!

Festive Opening of Study Season Nov. 19

Courses begin on Saturday, November 12.

The opening of the educational season of the L. O. W. U. will be celebrated on Friday, November 19, in the Memorial Auditorium of Washington Irving High School.

For this occasion a fine musical program will be given by distinguished musical artists. There will be short addresses by members of the faculty, and a discussion of the study program with the students after the concert.

Admission will be by tickets only, distributed free and proportionately among the local unions and students. Reserve this date and spend a pleasant evening with your fellow workers and students.

Please note that although this course will begin on Saturday, November 19, the classes in Workers University start a week earlier, on Saturday, November 13. A detailed schedule of courses will be announced soon.

Reunion of Unity Vacationists On Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12

A reunion of Unity House vacationists will be held on Lincoln's Birthday, Saturday evening, February 12. The thousands of our members and friends who enjoyed a few weeks in the beautiful surroundings of the Unitv Village, will be offered an opportunity to spend a delightful evening together.

For this occasion a dance has been arranged in the grand ballroom of the Manhattan Opera House, 31st Street near 8th Avenue.

A volunteer committee for Unity vacationists has already met and plans to make arrangements which will assure the success of this affair.

Advises all members and friends, to reserve early tickets for February 12, for the reunion of past and future guests and friends of Unity.

Detailed announcements will follow.

Public Discussion

A Course by Josephine Colby

In addition to the courses arranged for members who plan to attend regularly, it will have the following aims: (a) to study selected works in labor and social literature; (b) to give training in oral and written interpretation of the most important works of the past; (c) to enable the student to organize his speech material; (d) to aid the student in the selection of study topics; (e) to teach physical and mental habits of effective delivery (to help the student express himself correctly and clearly; (f) to familiarize the student with public speaking procedure.

For further information apply at the Educational Department, 2 West 16th Street.

EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

Announcement of Activities of Educational Department

Description of Courses and Lectures to Be Given During 1926-1927 Season

Our members can join classes in English in the following evening sessions:

- East Side, P. B. 25, Fifth Street between First and Second Avenues.
- Lower Bronx, P. B. 42, Bridge Avenue, between 27th and 28th Streets.
- Lower Bronx, P. B. 34, Freeman Street and Intervale Avenue.
- New York, P. B. 118, Christopher Avenue and Backman Street.

We wish to call attention to the following changes. The Harlem Unity Center last year was in P. B. 117. This year it is in P. B. 72. The Bronx Unity-Center last year was in P. B. 51. This year it is in P. S. 54.

These changes were made because the former locations are in a more convenient location.

In these schools instruction in English is given for beginners, intermediate and advanced. In a few weeks our Educational Department will also start its courses there a week in Brooklyn, the Labor Movement, etc.

When registering mention that you are a member of the L. O. W. U.

Register For Unity Centers!

Festive Opening of Study Season Nov. 19

Courses begin on Saturday, November 12.

The opening of the educational season of the L. O. W. U. will be celebrated on Friday, November 19, in the Memorial Auditorium of Washington Irving High School.

For this occasion a fine musical program will be given by distinguished musical artists. There will be short addresses by members of the faculty, and a discussion of the study program with the students after the concert.

Admission will be by tickets only, distributed free and proportionately among the local unions and students. Reserve this date and spend a pleasant evening with your fellow workers and students.

Please note that although this course will begin on Saturday, November 19, the classes in Workers University start a week earlier, on Saturday, November 13. A detailed schedule of courses will be announced soon.

Reunion of Unity Vacationists On Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12

A reunion of Unity House vacationists will be held on Lincoln's Birthday, Saturday evening, February 12. The thousands of our members and friends who enjoyed a few weeks in the beautiful surroundings of the Unitv Village, will be offered an opportunity to spend a delightful evening together.

For this occasion a dance has been arranged in the grand ballroom of the Manhattan Opera House, 31st Street near 8th Avenue.

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For further information apply at the Educational Department, 2 West 16th Street.
The writer of these lines was the last speaker, and he emphasized the point that the New York clock strikers are a well-organized body of workers in the industry. The New York clockmakers and dressmakers, therefore, with every means at their command, are fighting against any firm refusing to come peacefully to terms with the union.

The Object of the Meeting was to elect the Executive Committee of the Dressmakers Union, and to consider the question of a strike against any firm refusing to come peacefully to terms with the union.

The following were nominated:

FOR SECRETARY-TREASURER:
Julius Portnoy
Chas. Solomon
Joseph Spinal

FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS:
Rose Kuntz
Rose Walkowicz
Isadore Harbstein
Rose Walters
Alex Cohen
Isadore Goldstein
Edward Dachs
Louis Goodman
Anna Friedman
Leon Kien
Bella Rothbard
A. Stein
Emil Hochman
Meyer Kravetz

The meeting adjourned.

DRESSMAKERS MEMBERS OF LOCAL 22
The Dressmakers and the Committee will meet—
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, A. 10 A. M.
IN THE OFFICE OF THE UNION, 16 W. 21st ST.

The Strike Against the New York Clockmakers

The meeting adjourned.

Asdress

The dressmakers are fighting against any firm refusing to come peacefully to terms with the union.

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The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

After three days of conferences, on Thursday, Tuesday and Saturday last week, without reaching even a basis for a settlement with the Industrial Council of the Cooperative Home Society, an eighteen-week old strike, by reorganizing the entire strike machinery with a view of continuing on the struggle more intensively.

Peace Not Aim of Bosses

"The Industrial Council," declared International President Sigman in a statement this week in the local trade paper, "never had any real intention of settling the strike." The Council and the Union negotiated on this issue. If the manufacturers had really intended to settle they would have gone on with discussion of the points which they consider minor matters but which are vital matters to the union.

"The only possible explanation is that the officers of the Industrial Council were afraid of the action of the pressure for a settlement that was being brought to bear on the Council. And they did give the appearance of a settlement, but at no time did they really act for the union.

The statement concludes with the point that the manufacturers' charge that "The Union had no intention of settling without an indemnification in the Union that the Union had made important concessions. In the face of this no other course was open to them except to continue, as late as they did, to win its demands on the picket lines.

Although not strong enough, the statement of International President Sigman followed a report of the disrupted conference of settling the strike on October 30, in which it was stated that the determination of the manufacturers to make concessions of the small members was the apparent reason for the breaking up of negotiations with the Union on Saturday night.

Measures to Continue Struggle

Adopted

Among those adopted by the Executive Committee of the General Strike Committee last Monday was to:

STRIKE INFORMATION CUTTERS WILL HOLD REGULAR MASS MEETINGS EVERY WEDNESDAY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESSENTIAL UNION: AND WILL MEET AT CARLTON HALL, 11111 W. 111th St., Cor. 5th Ave., on Wednesday, October 21.

Apply for all information to Local 10's vice-chairmen who are stationed in your respective strike hall.

Special Cloak and Suit Cutters' Notice

No cloak, suit or ritter cutter is permitted to work without permission of the local. Cutters are strictly ordered to observe this rule.

For work they are subjected to charges before the executive board.

To Cutters Who Can Sing!

All interested is invited to perform in choir singing or solo if he is competent to do so is requested to sign up with Secretary Dave Dalbey by Monday, October 19 and give his name and address to the writer. This is in connection with the jubilee celebration of the local's anniversary.

refused the possibility of all strike sustaining members in Greater New York and out of town. Chairman of set up shops, representing ten thousand strikers who are returning to work under the terms, met last week and devised methods for additional money aid to those who have been working.

These works, by a recent decision, are already contributing twenty per cent of their wages to the strike benefit fund.

The Executive Committee of the General Strike Committee was formed for essentially the support of the American labor movement which is already contributing to the support of the cloakmakers.

It is anticipated that the action taken at the recent American Federation of Labor Convention in Detroit cast on all international labor unions in the country to support the strike and to protest against the injustice will bring tangible results.

The meeting, which took place last Saturday, October 24th, at 8 p.m., against the cloak strike injunction was addressed by well-known speakers, including the leadership of the clothers and other officers of the International Union, as well as M. Podobetz of the United States National Trade in chairman of the Emergency Conference Committee in the Cloakmakers' Union.

I. S. Molitor also spoke at the outdoor meeting, and roundedly condemned the use of the force against the strikers that the American Federation of Labor is back of them in their protest against judge-made law.

Denouncing that it is no longer a question of the strike committee in the cloak strike has simmered down to a point where the employers can no longer find a large enough number anxious to weaken the union, Manager Dubinsky at last Wednesday's meeting of the cloaksmen and dress cutters in Carlton Hall, urged the men to respond vigorously to the call and to put it all behind to work on the struggle, no matter how hard it might be to win.

At the meeting, Samuel Friede, chairman of the Strike Committee, said that the employers at the last conference with the Industrial Council as a means of saving "Little brothers," showed plainly the employers' lack of sincerity about the settlement, and that the committee referred to the minimum program which the union submitted to the Industrial Council as the basis for a settlement. There were terms that should have made a settlement possible but really did not last the employers' desire for settlement.

Speaking on this phase of the situation, I. S. Molitor said that he was not at all critical of the ultimate outcome of the present struggle, now that the labor movement in America is a major factor in the Federation of Labor, and if the cloakmakers' union assurance of its financial and moral support in the great situation of the present strike, it was evident, Nagler declared, when, as was already mentioned in these columns, the American Federation of Labor at its convention in Detroit adopted a resolution to this effect on the 27th day of its session. Immediately upon his return to this city from Detroit where he represented the American Federation of Labor, as the delegates to the convention, Nagler learned that the appeal as set forth in the resolution was already adopted by all the International unions. He, too, urged on the cutters to receive services as now the duty of every member of the local in the very position.

Dubinsky renewed a detailed report as given above, of the steps taken by the Executive Committee of the General Strike Committee to reorganize the strike machinery. Speaking on the recent conference which resulted in the formation of the new conference committee of the employers a minimum program and no settlement was reached. The name of a member of the union is quite evident now.

I am not afraid of the employers breaking our union. They cannot and will not accomplish this. And I doubt very much that they will be able to believe that they can succeed in this.

What they are anxious to accomplish is that we work in the union. It is to thwart any effort along these lines that these cutters, and all the workers, should rally to the call of the union. To fail to do this or to manifest any degree of passivity would be a danger to the union.

"Overtunes must be set aside. The continuance of our struggle is clearly necessary. The drawing up of an agreement, so far as I can see, is based on the necessity to maintain the union solidarity. For no agreement, no howsoever bound, can be considered as in the interest of the labor movement in America to enforce.

Activity in Dress Trade Lessons

This week saw a greater lay off of cutters in dress shops, including cutters in local 10 in large numbers. Last week, a week ago, were working while the cutters of the cheaper houses were idle. This is in line of the arrival of the normal slack season in this line.

However, the fact that many dress cutters are unemployed now, does not prevent a few unscrupulous cutters from violating rules governing hours of work. Last week, two complaints were received regularly sent out by the office to investigate supposed shops found two dress shops working after closing hours. They offered the same excuse that they had come down to work to save their jobs, which they contributed towards the strike and which they failed to make up on the 26th day of the strike by the Union for that purpose.

To the men were advised to plead guilty in court proceedings. Only in this manner, were they told, might the executive board consider the question of this matter: if it would prevent the presence of extenuating circumstances.

The Saturday set aside by the executive board to afford the workers an opportunity to appeal to a court was Friday, the 27th day of pay on some future Saturday.

Dress cutters apprehended two and 1500 other cases during the week and 2707 were fined in spite of the case offered that the day was intended as a contribution towards the fund. Certainly, the executive board will not accept any such excuses at this date. Moreover, in the case of the slack season the executive board will not hesitate to impose heavier penalties for any such violations at a time when men are glad of a chance to save even a day's work.\n
In order to prevent any such season the desirability of employing an unemployed cutter as an opportunity to earn a few dollars.

Misanthropic Cutters Discuss Introduction Work

At a well attended meeting of the Misanthropic Section of Local 10, on Monday, October 18th, at which a representative number of men from various parts of the city were present, the children's dress, bathrobe, houndsfrock and kimono cutters were present and organized the cutters in the miscellaneous shops were discussed.

The discussion revolved in the appointment of a committee of about twelve men, who will shortly be called to meet in the office by the executive committee to decide on a plan of action. When volunteers were called for to add the office in the work, the response from the men was overwhelming.

In his report, to the miscellaneous cutters on the activities in the office and in the trade, was repeated the method adopted by Philip R. Hanesel in securing increases for the cutters in a similar manner.

These trades are very active now, it was not necessary for him to secure increases by the usual methods. Instead, cutters, either seeking jobs or desiring to secure an increase, were supplied "job cards" of which they were to return those jobs when a low wage was offered in the instance of opportunity or to quit their work. The final word would be, they would be refused an increase and take a job elsewhere where they could get more money. In this manner it became possible for miscellaneous cutters to work under the minimum scale, but in a different neighborhood during this time, the firm which would normally employ in the busy season four men, only one man was added in the weeks, and the additional cutters was forced to work with a force of two cutters only for some weeks. The workers would then hire a cutter the office would give the man a different job at a different wage and if the cutter actually was forced to concede an increase in wages.

Tailors and Private Dressmakers

Returning to Work

A number of contracts were signed by the Ladies' Tailors and Private Dressmakers Union, the custom garment shops on 9th Street, and have already been made known after having secured from the employers improved conditions. They went into effect the forty-four week and an increase in wages.

One difficulty which Local 10 en
counters in this trade is that the cutters, the employees in the employ of the union have by far the most of the garments, are custom cutters and dress cutters, the dress cutters whom they use them. Local 10 points out, however, that the cutters can as efficiently cut them, if not better, as the tailors, as the cutters insist that all the cutting in the custom shops will be done by cutters, the employers should be able to secure a fair medium of guarantee of employment.

OPENING of our Educational Season will be celebrated with a free concert and dance on Friday, October 21, at 8 p.m., at Washington Irving High School.

Help The Striking Cloakmakers

Come to the GRAND BALL to support the auspices of the COOPERATIVE HOME SOCIETY 11th St. and Lexinton Ave.

Sat. Eve., October 23rd, 1926.

AT CARLTON HALL 6th & 11th St., Cor. 5th Ave.

Tickets 50 cents