Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 45)

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.

This article is available at DigitalCommons@ILR: https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice/341
Chicago Federation of Labor Plans
To Raise $150,000 for Cloak Strike

Edward Nockels is Provisional Treasurer of Conference—A. F. of L. Will Send Special Representative—Boston Raincoats Makers Vote Day’s Wages.

The Chicago Federation of Labor voted last week to call a conference of all presidents and secretaries of Chicago trade unions to develop plans and means for raising a big fund for the New York cloak strikers.

The conference is called for Friday, November 5, by President John Fitzpatrick and Secretary Nockels of the Chicago Federation, both of whom are deeply concerned with the progress of the fight of the New-York garment workers. Fitzpatrick will represent President William Green to come to the conference or to send a representa- tive. Green referred to Mr. Kenneth Norrey, A. F. of L. representative in St. Louis, was instructed to come to Chi- cago to represent him at the meeting.

The leaders of the Chicago Federation of Labor believes that they will be able to raise $150,000 for the strike fund. There will be present an assessment of from 5 to 10 cents on each member of the Chicago unions. It is certain that the building trade unions will take part in this drive for the New York cloak strikers. The sentiment everywhere is good and the conference is an assured success.

The tattie the conference was is sued by a group of trade unionists who wish to part in a conference for this purpose, and among its signatories are Nockels, Fitzpatrick, Schock, Jo- (Continued on Page 2)

German Tailors and International Clothing Workers’ Federation
Send Money for Cloak Strike
As Token of International Solidarity—Offer to Organize Relief Movement All Over Europe

As we go to press, the General Of- fice of the International Union receiv- ed a collection from the headquarters of the German Clothing Workers’ Federation in Berlin, Germany, with the information that the organization of the German tailors had collected the sum of $1,150 for the striking cloakmakers of New York.

The letter is signed by Bro. W. Plow, the secretary-treasurer of the German Clothing Workers’ Federation. Bro. Plow, in his letter to Pres- ident Fignag, emphasized the fact that while they realize that it is “but a modest sum, it is being sent by the garment workers of Germany as a token of international solidarity with the women’s garment workers of America.”

The following letter was received this week from Bro. T. Van Der Hong, as secretary of the International Cloak Workers’ Federation, the office of which is located at Amsterdam, Holland, by President Maurice B. Stoll.

Two Weeks Remain To Educational Season Celebration Night
On Friday, November 16th, 7:30 p.m., the opening celebration of the Educational Season will take place in the Lincoln Theatre of the Institute Irving High School. At unusually fine pro- grams have been arranged, which will participate in the “Gymnasium.”

New York Dress Makers Elect Officers
Secretary and Executive Board Chosen

As we go to press, Thursday night, November 4, there is an election for local officers being held in Local 22, the dressmakers’ organization of Greater New York. A secre- tary, treasurer, and five members of a sick benefit committee to be chosen.

Only one name appears on the ballot for the office of Secretary-Treasurer. Julius Portnoy, the present incumbent. The vote for an executive board will be taken by districts, against, as always has been the rule in local elections in the Union. There are many candidates to choose from for the other offices. A ballot was employed in the voting, which took place in the four polling offices, as follows:

Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth Avenue Main Office, 14 West 21st Street.
Harlem Office, 164 West 135th St.
Brownsville Lycceum, 219 Sartan Street.

New York City strike leaders will be in Minneapolis, where they will be helping by the tremendous amount of genuine interest displayed by labor and fraternal organizations all over the country in the cloak strike and the splendid assistance which the American Federation of Labor and all its affiliated bodies are giving it.

Clarence Darrow Speaks in Cloak Strike Injunction

Many Volunteer to Test Injunction—Dr. Chaffee, A. G. Hayes, Dr. West, Speak.

Plans to test the injunction restraining the striking cloak workers from picketing were made last Monday night, November 1, at a meeting under the auspices of the American Civil Liberties Union, held in the Community Church, Park Avenue and Thirteenth Street.

Mr. Darrow told of defending Eugenio V. Debs in 1903, when an injunction was issued against Debs, who led the American Railway Union in the Pullman strike in 1894. The Chicago lawyer, in effect, said, concerning his willingness in touch with the case of anything about them? It’s no use fooling ourselves. You can’t find a man who is willing there never was an impartial Judge except one who’s dead.

Fundamentally the question of injunc- tion is—and its legal and its prin- cipal question is whether the strike or the pullman thing, as it’s called, was not a conclusion, it was a question of an indi- vidual’s emotional suit. If it sym- pathy, it was that we would be with them and if his sympathy was with wealth he would side with the capital. He declared that the strike was worthy.

Mr. Hayes maintained that in every strike where an injunction was issued there was a llevy on the workers for the lawyers. He spoke of the fight for the very liberties guaranteed to them by the Magna Charta. Despite the distance of that incident against the cloak strikers, he said, the pickets continued making demonstra- tions and when they are arrested the police charge them with disorderly conduct and not with contempt of court for disobeying the provisions of the injunction.
Chicago Federation Aids Cloak Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

banners, sleighs, holmstun and Bryant.
Nokes already sent the first

frank morrison, at a. f. of l. headquarters in"washington,

schemes Contributions During the Week.
The Labor Emergency Committee for the Clocj Strike announced that the New York federation of labor has expressed its readiness to cooperate with it by arranging trade union conferences for cloak strike relief in

all cities and towns in New York State.
The District Council No. 9 of the Brother-

hood of Painters and Decorators in New York City, also

The Boston raincoat makers' organization,
Local 18 of the I.W.U.C., at the request of President John

F. Russell, at which it was decided to work

for the New York week and also to have a

C. N. W. C. branch of the Boston Local.

All members of the I.W.U.C. at

the Boston Local have joined the

will be necessary for the workers to

employment in the work of

strengthening the position of the

White Goods Workers' Union.

Jeabroiders' Association, David Shepley and

Marcus Peper at the piano.

The concert has a long program and

is expected to start one o'clock sharp.

The members are, therefore, requested to

come early.

Most of the movements are arranged by

the Speakers and Entertainment Committee of the strike and the Edu-

cational Department.

The concert program concludes with a

short address by the President of the strike, Marshall Dennis Hahn.

European Tailors Forward Contributions

(Continued from Page 1)

The letter requires no comment:

"International Ladies' Garment

Workers' Union,

Morris Sigman, President,

2 West 16th St., New York.

Dear Sirs:

In "Justice we read that the great

fight of the cloakmakers in New York

is going on.

"Our Bureau is watching this strug-

gle with great interest, and is admir-

ing the heroic struggle with which

the strikers are keeping up the fight

against the bad conditions which, dur-

ing the last years, penetrated the New

York industry.

The Bureau decided to send your

executive, as a sympathy offering,

100 dollars in favor of the strikers.

These 100 dollars have been taken

from the ordinary fund of our inter-

national, as our financial resources do

not enable us to dispose of a fund for supporting

strikes. However, our Bureau is will-

ing to organize actions of support, if an

affiliated organization asks for it.

If your executive thinks it desir-

able and will be time, our Bureau will

call upon the European organizations

affiliated to our international for sup-

port of the cloakmakers' strike and the

organize collections in favor of the

New York strikers. If necessary, you

may publish this letter in your paper,

in order to announce the collection.

With all good wishes for your Union

and employers, the strikers and all

the fighting workers in New York, we remain

in behalf of the Bureau.

Yours truly,

T. VAN DEE HETE

Secretary.

Bricklayers, Violinists, &c.
...motion picture operators,... the artists and entertainers, the actors, playwrights,... men,... and the women acting to bring the women to... and active and to assist their husbands to... The women of... the strike... to the stage of... and volunteer to serve on a women's committee.

The combination of a meeting with a... concert will give the... audience appreciated the performance of... and some of the... They were... Mary Driscoll, vocalist; Abraham Berg, violinist;... Alfred Koehl, with the... to the strike, and placed them in jail. They will be... a jury in early November... will accept the... of the strike and its... the employees who turned... the company's refusal to... DRESS FIRM ASKS INJUCTION

Ira Moss Co. has filed an application

with the Supreme Court for an... injunction joining Morris Sigman, presi-

dent of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, with con-

tinuing the picketing of the plaintiffs' premises and from committing other

acts of similar character. In the petition... business.

It is alleged... contracts and contractors and others not to make... for the Moss company.

Lawyers, Tally & Gordon are...
Philadelphia Dress Local Elects Officers
Big Theatre Benefit a Success; Organizing Campaign to Get Under Way

What the Philadelphia dressmakers' organization is at present doing and what it is planning for the near future is fully covered in a report from Sister Ada Rosemuller, secretary of Local 50:

The report, the only report of the kind to have been received, covers the entire year's work of the union. Some shops are closed entirely. We expected, however, that about the 15th of November, when the dry-goods trade makes a change to the winter season, and then we hope to begin our organizing work.

Educational Work

With the beginning of the winter season, our educational work will also start. We shall have our usual monthly meetings on the first Wednesday, and the new form of classes for the following courses:

1. Justice, English. History, Trade Unionism, Physical Culture. All these classes are under the auspices of the Philadelphia Labor College.

2. As part of our educational work, the library (in which our union now has over 500 books) will be enlarged. The library committee has been working to get the latest publications and the newest books for the use of our members.

5. Still other work is being done in connection with the Pennsylvania State Strike.

We have already reported about the day's wages, which our members continue to enjoy in spite of the strike. In spite of the fact that the week during which the people gave the day's wages was a dull one, we were able to contribute the sum of $2,000.00 for the clowns, and $500.00 for the striking British miners.

The most important benefit of the drive was the sale of the new form of union in the city of Philadelphia. The union has been formed, for the purpose of raising money for the benefit of the unemployed and dressmakers who are not back and will not be back in doing all they can to help their striking brothers and sisters of New York with their financial struggles.

Local Elects Officers

"Wednesday, October 28, elections were held at the Union for an executive agent, chairman of Local 50, and for an executive board. The following were elected:

"Business Agent—Roy Carlson
Chairman—Aron Rabinbinder
Executive Board

"Organizing Branch


"Labor Branch


"As can be seen, we are not adilectly we are not a group of old-time socialists. We are a group of young, active, widely awake, and expect to be very active this winter in every field that affects the welfare of the members in the waist and dye industry.

"As soon as the new Executive Board is installed we shall act, and we will notify you from time to time of the progress that we are making.

Sacco-Vanzetti Protest Meeting

In New Madison Square Garden

On November 18, Under Auspices of New York Emergency Conference

With the slogan, "On Your Guard! Sacco and Vanzetti Must Die!" the New York Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee has issued a call to all New York friends of those two political workers to attend a Protest Mass Meeting in Madison Square Garden on Thursday, November 18 at 8 o'clock.

The Emergency Committee is composed of representatives from more than 500 labor organizations whose members are determined to free Sacco and Vanzetti and have a new trial, and who realize that this can only be accomplished by the united effort of all labor and radical groups.

In continuing the fight for Sacco and Vanzetti, everyone should feel a personal responsibility for only if a mighty protest is raised these men may be released even in spite of the new evidence which proves their innocence and shows so plainly that they were victims of the post-war anti-Italian hysteria. The demand for a new trial is in itself to be continued without ceasing, so that Sacco and Vanzetti may be freed.

Without a doubt a new jury will acquit these workers, and it is the task of all of us to go to the rescue, to see that they get this new trial and are not doomed either to the electric chair, or to the prison cell through communization of their sentence.

The meeting at Madison Square Garden on November 18 will be under Judge Thayer's prejudiced decision, and really the workers for a continuance of the battle in behalf of their fellow-workers.

A special conference of physicians of the Union Health Center was held on Thursday, October 28. This conference discussed the problems of the Union Health Center for the coming year. A number of new and most important clinics will be started at the Union Health Center beginning with November.

Children's Clinic

A special Children's Clinic will be open at the Union Health Center under the auspices of the well-known Children's specialist. This clinic will be held Tuesday and Wednesday between 3 and 5 p.m. All examinations will be made by appointment only; and the fee will be $1.00. This is the first Children's Clinic in the country conducted especially for the children of organized workers. It is being started upon the request of a number of workers. Members have felt that they would like to bring their children to their own Health Center.

Chemical Laboratory

A chemical laboratory is being opened by the Union Health Center on a special emergency in charge, to make analyses of urine, blood, epigstum, electrolytes, etc.: The examinations will be made at the Union Health Center to have blood tests and urinalyses made at 50 cents and the blood test at a minimum fee. The laboratory will be open from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily and marks a step forward in the work of the Union Health Center, in the direction of furnishing the workers with a laboratory in which the Union Health Center is rendering the workers.

A Special Clinic for Diabetes and High Blood Pressure

A special clinic has been established for those workers suffering from diabetes, commonly known as "sugar disease," and those workers suffering from high blood pressure. This clinic was organized to furnish patients suffering from these diseases, with special attention and consideration such as they could not receive during the ordinary business hours. Examination by appointment only.

The clinic will be under the supervision of the Hon. Dr. David H. Heilman, and the fee will be $1.00. Further information for this clinic may be secured at the Union Health Center, 1211 17th Street.

The Union Health Center and Picket Duty

The Union Health Center of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was organized to serve the health needs of the members of the Union. The Union has the job of improving the economic conditions of the workers. The Health Center has the job of improving the health conditions of the workers. The economic conditions will be dependent upon the other one, A. Snyder, Sec.-Manager.

LEARN DESIGNING

"Earn 50 to 200 Dollars a Week"

Take a Course of Instruction in

THE MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL

Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's Wearing Apparel

80 West 26th Street, New York, N. Y.

MORRIS HUMAN, President
A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer
M. D. DAVIS, Engr., Designer

Subscription price, paid in advance, $1.00 per year.

Vol. VIII. No. 45

New York, Friday, November 5, 1926

Enter as Second Class Matter, April 18, 1926, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y. Under Act of Congress 1879, as a newspaper. Subscription price, paid in advance, $1.00 per year.
J U S T I C E

Friday, November 5, 1926

A Labor Weekly
Published every Friday by the International Garment Workers' Union
Office: 2 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 3642
MORRIS SICMAN, President
A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer
MAX D. DANISH, Editor
Subscription price, paid in advance, $1.00 per year.

Vol. VIII, No. 45
Friday, November 5, 1926

EDITORIALS

THEY "BELIEVE IN A UNION"

In the course of the past four or five months, we have been hearing this phrase rolling off the lips of the spokesmen for the Industrial Council and for the Jobbers' Association more than once. In point of fact, they have professed with this declaration of "belief" in the existence of a labor organization, that they have been administratively trying every piece of poison propaganda issued by them in the public press, paid for and unpaid, since the strike had gone into effect on July 31.

Particularly after they would commit some especially obnoxious one, after wholesale arrests of strikers on the picket lines, engineered by their friends, or after they would issue an injunction to throttle the legitimate pursuit of the strike by the workers' organization, would their publicity agents become vociferous about the belief of the workers among the clockmakers. Union busters? Open-shoppers? Perish the thought! They, the manufacturers and the jobbers in New York's greatest industry are well aware of the square-dealing unionists who had the idea of hiring guards to smash the heads of pickets peacefully passing the front of their shops; they are so loath to "sic" the police on them that they often pay the fines to get themselves off by the thousand, but they simply cannot help themselves; these "believers in unionism!"

It hurts them so much to seek out an injunction against the Union on "inadmissible" concoction in mailese and strewed in lies, but these gentlemen who claim to adhere to the idea of a labor organization, as a fact of industry just cannot help it. They are such a consistently principled lot, ask their publicity agents; they know.

What do they mean by this camouflage?

Their main purpose, of course, is to create, among the workers on strike and among the general public who are watching the great conflict, the impression that the strikers are engaged in a strike for personal gratification or to improve their wages, and who remain still less. Even though they have succeeded, with the aid of the police and the courts, in prolonging this strike over a whole season, their consequent attention, and evidence of a feeling that the purpose which they have set out to accomplish—to smash the clockmakers' organization—has failed. They boast in the trade papers, "the largest shop ever closed down to smash their production," but they are none the less aware that their shops are demoralized and crippled, that through their headstrong conduct they have left the unionists in a position to seize normal conditions in the shops. It is no secret to anyone that all during the past decade it was the Union and the Union alone which has offered any consistent opposition to the work and production evils which have made the clock industry a byword in the industrial life of our community.

Much as they hate to admit it, our employers realize that before the whole world, before the community at large, they stand convicted as a group of industrial bourbons, as bitter-enders who live neither the American way nor the world over, and who remain still less. Even though they have succeeded, with the aid of the police and the courts, in prolonging this strike over a whole season, their consequent attention, and evidence of a feeling that the purpose which they have set out to accomplish—to smash the clockmakers' organization—has failed. They boast in the trade papers, "the largest shop ever closed down to smash their production," but they are none the less aware that their shops are demoralized and crippled, that through their headstrong conduct they have left the unionists in a position to seize normal conditions in the shops. It is no secret to anyone that all during the past decade it was the Union and the Union alone which has offered any consistent opposition to the work and production evils which have made the clock industry a byword in the industrial life of our community.

Moreover, these leaders of the Council and of the Jobbers' Association are not blind to the fact that the great majority of their men are in the field, and that the success or failure of the strike, unless during the past five months, suffering huge losses with prospects of utter ruin facing them, are now loudly clamoring for peace with their workers, for a settlement that will bring back normal conditions in the trade. This mass of manufacturers and jobbers who for sixteen years have got along with the Union and their workers, will no longer be content to watch with arms folded as their businesses wiped out by another strike season—in order to satisfy the "Napoleonic" ambitions of a few of their union-baiting leaders.

Small wonder that in the last few days the spokesmen of the Council and of the jobbers have again come out in the press with assertions that they are not opposed to the Union, if only the Union would "work for the common good." With a world of workers, might have been the hope of the gentlemen who steer the fortunes of the employers of labor in this great industry, but it is a sudden drop. Small wonder that the chairman of the Industrial Council is now appealing to the President of the New York State Federation of Labor to withdraw the injunctions against the striking workers in New York from the striking clockmakers and to institute "an inquiry into the merits and issues of the strike."

Our leaders, as well, have concluded their five-day "Fest of England" and their close associates want a "union" in the clock industry. But their idea of a union is poles apart from the idea and ideals of the clockmakers' association. No member of the strike is willing to pay lip service to the desirability of a union in the clock shops, have in mind a weakened union, a spineless, bloodless organization. Yet, they are most solicitous about the safety and security of the workers, especially and without regard to cost and sacrifice for every gain and improvement in the work and living standards of the tens of thousands of members and their families.

In this the Council leaders and the jobbers will fail. The clockmakers, no matter how long it might take, will never abandon their Union. The clockmakers have good memories; they know what the Unions have been able to do for them, and if their enemies choose to make this a fight to the bitter end, they are ready for this challenge today as they were eighteen years ago when they first quit the shops at the call of their Union.

TWO MORE INJUNCTIONS

Within the last ten days, two more restraining orders has been issued against our Union by judges, prohibiting "interference" with shops engaged in making strike work for the firms in the New York City area—both in Baltimore, and another by Vice-Chancellor Bache in Jersey City.

In both instances, the injunctions were issued on allegations made by the complaining firms that the Union had made attempts to organize the workers employed by them so as to stop the production in their plants, that their shops had been tied up as strike work and that the actions of the Union members emphasize little if any "attacks" or "coercion" and the other customary "tales of horror" which adorn the pleas made by Tonenburen, their own functionaries when they are labeled as accounts of fantastic "kidnapping." If a plain charge of "attempts to organize" is sufficient to extract from a sympathetic judge a blanket decree of prohibition?

The novel point, if we may so term it, about these two injunctions is that in neither of the applications of the Baltimore and Jersey City Courts is there any mention of having been for months working for strike-bound shops in New York City. The three Baltimore clock manufacturers and the Jersey City firm are only apparently firm that they had been operating as shop shops for New York jobbers.

In the absence of evidence, and in the face of these frank admissions of cooperation with strike-breaking plants for New York, the grant of injunctions to these firms can therefore be construed only as a direct challenge by the courts of the right of unions to engage in organizing activity of any kind, whenever and wherever they think fit to give their support to conditions causing the workers awaken to this menace and behave.

They are few important subjects on the agenda of organized labor in the United States, in which we are more interested than this injunction decision. It can be checked and harnessed only by a great nationwide campaign of the workers under the banner of the "United Front." We insist that the existence of this kind of activity is an immediate task which brooks no delay and cannot be shelved.

The Emergency Labor Conference, organized for the purpose of helping the striking clockmakers to combat the pernicious Guy- ingram injunction, and to aid the clock strike in general, will do well to take up this problem, even after the clock strike had come to an end. Well-directed and intelligently conducted, the anti-injunction movement should in a short time arouse not only every man and woman affiliated with the Union and the lover of fair play in the land to the urgent necessity of depriving the judges of the power to crush strikers by discretionary orders.
Debs and the Pullman Strike

by LOUIS STANLEY SILVERSTEIN

It was the railroad strike of 1894 that plunged the fertile mind of Eugene V. Debs into the world. It was a strike that, as Debs later wrote, "came on all at once, taking him by surprise." He had been a Pullman porter for six years, and when the strike began, he was among the first to support the strikers. He was a skilled negotiator and quickly became a leader in the strike movement. The strike lasted for several months, and Debs was involved in many of the negotiations. He was eventually arrested and spent several months in prison. The strike was a turning point in his life, and he emerged as a prominent labor leader.

When the governor was through Debs was spirited away from his cell by his comrades. "I have never in my life worn the color of a politician," he said politely. "I am a man of action, and I have been here for the past three years."

Debs was a radical. Even when the urgent request of his friends to see him was repulsed, his spirit remained undaunted. He gave up his position as a newspaperman and took up clerking in a grocery store where his heart was still with his old comrades. He soon became a recognized leader of the strike, and his name became synonymous with the struggle.

Debs was a man of principles. He believed in the right of workers to organize and strike for better conditions. He was a committed socialist who believed in the need for a radical transformation of society. He was a man of action, and he was determined to make a difference. Debs was a man of ideals, and he was committed to fighting for them.

The Pullman Strike was a turning point in American labor history. It marked the beginning of the modern labor movement, and it set the stage for many of the struggles that would come later. Debs was a key figure in the strike, and his leadership played a crucial role in the outcome. He was a man of principle, and he was determined to make a difference. Debs was a man of ideals, and he was committed to fighting for them.

The strike ended with a victory for the workers. Debs was released from prison, and he continued to be a leader in the labor movement. He was a man of principle, and he was determined to make a difference. Debs was a man of ideals, and he was committed to fighting for them.
EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

Announcement of Activities of Educational Department

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

The 36 page bulletin of our Educational Department is now ready for distribution. Beginning this week, the most important information regarding the courses in this bulletin will appear, in installments, on this page of "Justice".

(Continued)

Course No. 27. Educational Activities for Women of Members of L.L.G.W.U.

The wires of trade unions have always stood by their husbands in their struggles for the emancipation of the working class. In many cases, however, because of the pressure of home duties and the need of being beyond the pale, they were unable to secure the knowledge and information which would help them advance and make more clearly the conditions under which they live.

The Educational Department of the L. L. G. W. U. has long realized the need of meeting this situation, and has therefore decided to issue a series of lectures and discussions for wives of members of the Union. These proved successful and the list of attendees grew and will be continued during the coming season.

Among the subjects discussed will be:

1. The Power of Women as Consumers, How to Help Our Children. What is the Labor Movement, What Can Wives Do In It. Every prostate is an active one.
2. Labor Movement, Giant Power which may Revolutionize Work in the Home. What has the Labor Movement done for the Family?

Course No. 28. Civilian in American Literature

To understand the development of the civilization of a country, we must have some knowledge of the growth and development of its industries, of its political institutions and social conditions, and of its artistic achievements.

The object of this course is to acquaint students with the following phases of the life of the American nation:

1. The European in America. 2. The Economic and Political Development of the U. S. 3. The Cultural Development of the U. S.

UNITY VILLAGE


Unity Village is a two hundred and fifty acre estate, and provides accommodations for five hundred members of the L. L. G. W. U. on a nonprofit basis and is made available to our members at a nominal rate.

The estate contains a seventy acre lake. A part of it has been walled off and devoted to concrete to make a swimming pool.

Recreational activities are under the superintendence of a competent director. A physical training instructor supervises trips, bowling, telling stories and other activities.

A library contains files of the leading papers and magazines and books, including those papers dealing with the latest works on social and labor questions, as well as fiction.

The Educational Department arranges lectures and discussions throughout the summer. Prominent persons addresses four to five hundred guests at each meeting. The audience participates in the discussion which follows the address.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN WHICH THE L. L. G. W. U. PARTICIPATES

Workers' Educational Bureau

As one of the leaders of the Workers' Educational Bureau, we have been associated with it since its inception. Our Educational Department has maintained an active interest in the Bureau and has continued to assist in its work, helping to increase its usefulness to the American Labor Movement.

Brockwood Labor College

The Brockwood Labor College, now an established institution, its graduates have gone back to their unions, and in many cases have proved by their service to Labor that their stay at Brockwood was worth while. Our successful training maintains a schoolship at Brockwood College on which an intelligent, thoughtful and capable laborer can train, which will enable him to serve the Labor Movement with greater effectiveness.

Art Education for Workers

The problems of working men are endowed with artistic talent have engaged our attention. With proper training many workers and their children could be led to express themselves through art, and could serve the Labor Movement in a new activity.

To achieve this, our International participated in the formation of the Workers' Art and Culture Scholarship Committee, composed of representatives of the trade unions, including our own, and has contributed to its funds. This committee has established a scholarship for travel and study abroad and made its first award last May.

Pioneer Youth of America

We participated actively in the formation of Pioneer Youth of America, an organization composed of representatives of the labor movement, educators, and parents who believe that education is one of the most potent forces in altering the conditions and improving the lives of the workers today.

The book has value from the fact that it is a pioneer work, as little literature on the subject has been written in the field, and the author has spent a great deal of time collecting the necessary material. This volume will be helpful in the study of the organization of women into trade unions.

We want to supplement the publisher's appearance of the book. It is arranged on heavy paper, in large type, which makes it convenient to read, and the price is reasonable, only 15 Cents. Every laborer can obtain it at reduced prices through our Educational Department. A detailed review of the book will appear later.

SCHEDULE OF EDUCATION AL ACTIVITIES NOW

The detailed schedule of courses and lectures arranged by our Educational Department is now ready for distribution. The schedule for the week of the day, the place and the hour of each activity. You can obtain it from your Educational Department, and keep it for reference.

A Social Study of American Literature

Course of 5 Lessons to Be Given at Workers' University Beginning Saturday, Nov. 13, in Washington Irving High School, Room 530.

By EMORY HOLLOWAY

"Course of 5 lessons to be given at Workers' University beginning Saturday, November 13 at Washington Irving High School, Room 530. Literature, particularly, belles lettres is sometimes looked upon with a degree of suspicion by workers. Our object is to practical attempts to make the world more livable. This is accounted for by the fact that such literature is treated as an end in itself, creating a dream world in which social and economic ills seem less real and unjust. Yet it very often happens that men turn writers only because they themselves have suffered from the imperfections of the actual world. And not a few of them have sought through their writing to do what they could to arouse the reading public to a realization of the need of progress, and to inspire them with a faith that such progress is attainable. Some do this by the realistic method of holding a spot light on cruelty and social injustice. Others elect the persuasive method of picturing a new heaven on this old earth.

The present course, continuing one given last year, will deal with more recent writers of both types. Alfred Bellamy and William Dean Howells will represent the physicians, while Frank Norris, Upton Sinclair, Willa Cather, Hamlin Garland and perhaps Sinclair Lewis will illustrate the ideas, the spirit and the method of the realistic. Somewhere between the two extremes of method and spirit it may be possible to pick a path at once illuminated by justice and practicable for human nature as we know it."

Weekly Educational Calendar

Washington Irving High School, 16th Street and Irving Place, Room 530 Saturday, November 13

1:30 p.m. Emory Holloway: Social Aspects of American Literature.

2:30 p.m. Current Labor Problems—lecturer to be announced.

11:00 a.m. A. J. Munje—Current Events in the Labor and Social World.

Friday, November 19

8 p.m. CONCERT to celebrate opening of seasonal season. Prominent artists will participate. Dancing after concert. Auditorium of Washington Irving High School.

EXTENSION DIVISION

McKinley Square, Ocean, 1258 Boston Road, Bronx, Friday, November 26

8 p.m. Alexander Pichander—Economic Basis of Modern Civilization.
Twenty-five Years of the
"Amsterdam" International

By Dr. HERMAN FRANK

The new trade union international, which was formed at the Amsterdam congress, represented in its grandeur and in its complexity a prelude to its predecessor. Its organizational form, however, remained the same, its principles were the same, and its aims were the same. The Amsterdam International, like its forerunner, was not a federation of Labor for the United States, the Trades Union Congress for England, or the Socialist Labor Bund for Germany. This method of representation automatically excluded from its membership any labor unions or political or socialist groups which are not affiliated to the general "neutral" organizations in their respective countries.

Nevertheless, the spiritual background of the International had undergone a profound change. The former concept that the International secretariat is to be only an information and coordination and that its international congresses should not concern themselves with "theoretical" questions had been abandoned. The change had already become noticeable at the Leipziger conference in 1899 where the question of mutual aid and the question of the abolition of militarism, the banning of secret diplomacy, a league of nations, and a world court were openly discussed. The ferment of this new spirit was even more manifest at the Bern conference in 1902, which adopted a resolution for the organization of a permanent secretariat of the International and a body of trade unionists for the abolition of the old form of international association.
The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

False Rumors About Local 10 BRANDED AS LIES

With the prolongation of the strike, some people during the last few weeks have been spreading various false and idle stories in order to discredit their opponents within the organization. In the main, these stories have been looking for a "goat" on whose back they might put the blame for everything.

At the meeting of the General Strike Committee, which was held on Tuesday, October 23, the President informed the audience that strike Local 10 instructed the cutters who are working in settled shops not to work on Saturday, October 22nd, for the benefit of the strike fund, which we have been working for the past few weeks. The President also stated that the men have received double pay. They claimed that these instructions were purposely given to the cutters in order that they should not work, thereby preventing the operators from working in which manner the success of the strike fund would have been impaired.

In answer to this charge Manager Dubinsky, at the General Strike Committee, explained as follows: That when the General Strike Committee, on the first occasion, decided several weeks ago to permit the workers to work on Saturday, September 25th, for the benefit of the strike fund, some cutters insisted that the shop as whether they could work for single time. They were informed that being that the employers were always anxious that the strike not affect their workers in other crafts, they gave permission to work overtime, which previously had been decided on, and were even willing to pay double time and more for that privilege, and being that the union decided to permit the workers to work that Saturday for the benefit of the strike, the employers were not to take advantage of this privilege and should pay the cutters double pay. Should an employer refuse double pay, thecutters were then instructed not to hurt the fund, rather to pay a day's wages out of their pockets towards the strike fund.

As a result of this, the shop which did not pay to the strikers the double pay, the employers in this shop, in order not to hurt the fund, rather to pay a day's wages out of their pockets towards the strike fund.

The President further stated that this shop, which did not pay the cutters the double pay, the employers in this shop, in order not to hurt the fund, rather to pay a day's wages out of their pockets towards the strike fund.

The President further stated that this shop, which did not pay the cutters the double pay, the employers in this shop, in order not to hurt the fund, rather to pay a day's wages out of their pockets towards the strike fund.

In answer to this charge Manager Dubinsky, at the General Strike Committee, explained as follows: That when the General Strike Committee, on the first occasion, decided several weeks ago to permit the workers to work on Saturday, September 25th, for the benefit of the strike fund, some cutters insisted that the shop as whether they could work for single time. They were informed that being that the employers were always anxious that the strike not affect their workers in other crafts, they gave permission to work overtime, which previously had been decided on, and were even willing to pay double time and more for that privilege, and being that the union decided to permit the workers to work that Saturday for the benefit of the strike, the employers were not to take advantage of this privilege and should pay the cutters double pay. Should an employer refuse double pay, the cutters were then instructed not to hurt the fund, rather to pay a day's wages out of their pockets towards the strike fund. This is a result of this, the shop which did not pay to the strikers the double pay, the employers in this shop, in order not to hurt the fund, rather to pay a day's wages out of their pockets towards the strike fund. This is a result of this, the shop which did not pay to the strikers the double pay, the employers in this shop, in order not to hurt the fund, rather to pay a day's wages out of their pockets towards the strike fund. This is a result of this, the shop which did not pay to the strikers the double pay, the employers in this shop, in order not to hurt the fund, rather to pay a day's wages out of their pockets towards the strike fund. This is a result of this, the shop which did not pay to the strikers the double pay, the employers in this shop, in order not to hurt the fund, rather to pay a day's wages out of their pockets towards the strike fund. This is a result of this, the shop which did not pay to the strikers the double pay, the employers in this shop, in order not to hurt the fund, rather to pay a day's wages out of their pockets towards the strike fund. This is a result of this, the shop which did not pay to the strikers the double pay, the employers in this shop, in order not to hurt the fund, rather to pay a day's wages out of their pockets towards the strike fund. This is a result of this, the shop which did not pay to the strikers the double pay, the employers in this shop, in order not to hurt the fund, rather to pay a day's wages out of their pockets towards the strike fund. This is a result of this, the shop which did not pay to the strikers the double pay, the employers in this shop, in order not to hurt the fund, rather to pay a day's wages out of their pockets towards the strike fund. This is a result of this, the shop which did not pay to the strikers the double pay, the employers in this shop, in order not to hurt the fund, rather to pay a day's wages out of their pockets towards the strike fund. This is a result of this, the shop which did not pay to the strikers the double pay, the employers in this shop, in order not to hurt the fund, rather to pay a day's wages out of their pockets towards the strike fund.

The following, however, is part of an article which appeared in "Worn Out" on November 2nd: "At the meeting of the General Strike Committee, held on October 23rd, it was agreed by the leaders of the strike that contrary instructions given to cutters were branded as lies and misplaced which could not be gotten by anyone."

The meeting of the General Strike Committee, held on October 23rd, it was agreed by the leaders of the strike that contrary instructions given to cutters were branded as lies and misplaced which could not be gotten by anyone.

"DAVID DUBINSKY, MASHER."

From the contents of the letter it can be seen that Local 10 is demanding the facts in the case. The surmise, however, was not quite correct. A two-page letter was received from Bro. Hyman in reply, which in no way attacks the President's highest degree of evidence, although he was ready to make accusations hinting at his garbled charge. And now, when facts are demanded in order to discipline those guilty of the ploy to give evidence whatsoever is submitted.

Of course, the President would not be satisfied to leave the charge in a hurry.

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft

"Stirring Cutters Hear Report At Mass

It was the splendid and well-attended meeting of the striking cutters andcroft