11-19-1926

Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 47)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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

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

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Cleveland Workers Continue Relief Activity for New York Cloak Strikers

Cleveland Labor Federation Heads Drive

The organized labor movement in Cleveland, O., has launched last week an all-out appeal for donations for the thousands of cloakmakers still on strike in New York City.

On Wednesday, November 16, the Cleveland Federation of Labor held a conference of trade unions in Federation Hall, Central Avenue and East 14th Street, which was attended by practically every labor body in the city. Harry MacLaughlin, the President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, presided, and in a stirring talk outlined to the delegates present the great stride in the strike of the New York cloakmakers for the whole labor movement and the importance of supporting it to the limit. He was followed by James Malley, the Sec-
Ratify Settlement With Council

(Continued from Page 1) ther with Secretary Barlow and Max D. Daniel, editor of "Justice," was de- tailed all day Monday in the Mayor's Office of Justice, before Judge John C. Justice Mr. Morgasch, could not address any of the day's meetings. The speakers, however, failed to attract the meetings for President Sigman in the evening. Vote in Favor of Acceptance of Relief

All day long Tuesday, and until a late hour in the evening, the clockmak- ers on strike and the workers from the settled shops, voted by secret bal- lot on the adoption or rejection of the Council agreement. The balloting was conducted from twelve places in New York City, Brooklyn, and Norwalk; N.

J. 12,703 votes were cast, of which 4,245 were in favor of ratification of the agreement, 2,332 were for rejection, and 255 ballots were either blank or void.

The large number of votes cast against the agreement, however, caused a surprise, in view of the fact that no group in the Union agitated against its acceptance. The workers are expected to begin returning to the shops, and by next Mon- day, it is anticipated, most of the In- dustrial Council shops will be filled, though it is doubtful whether many of them will find any employment at this time next year.

The members of the Industrial Council also held a meeting this Tuesday evening and ratified the agreement reached by their leaders with the Union.

Cleveland Workers Continue Relief

Activity for New York Clock Strikers

(Continued from Page 1) all of the A. F. of L. on behalf of the clock strikers and asked that the aid be given freely and without delay.

Brother Abram Rothschild, secretary-treasurer of the I. L. G. W. U., who came to Cleveland specially to address a mass meeting of clockmakers to the next day, was the next speaker. He told the delegates of the Clevel- and unions of the tremendous odds and hardships which any facing the clockmakers in their twenty-weeks struggle of the past, and counter- attacks, and of their splendid spirit and fighting morale. In view of the, the strikers, and also recent strike events, his address was received with enthusiasm.

The meeting called for the purpose of discussing further the organization of the New York clock strikers, was to have been addressed by President Negri Sig- man, but owing to his presence, he was not ad- dressed by Louis Friend, one of the oldest members of the Cleveland Organization, and who addressed Secretary Barlow, by Max S. Hay of the Cleveland Typographical Union; Harry Fibiger, secretary, Ab- ham Katovsky and Charles Kostred. Before the meeting closed the workers were requested to present a petition to the city and to demand that they be made the basis of the New York clock strikers or to donate out

LEARN DESIGNING

Earn 50 to 200 Dollars a Week

THE MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL

of Men's, Women's, Misses and Children's Wearing Apparel and Ladies' For Garments

The Mitchell School of Designing, pattern making, grading, cutting and finishing of cloths, shoes, dressmaking, tailoring, for garments and men's garments has achieved:

NEW IDEAS—NEW SYSTEMS—BEST RESULTS

A course of instruction in the Mitchell Designing School means immediate position—Regular Pay. DEMONSTRATION FREE AT OUR SCHOOL.

Mitchell Designing School

15 West 27th Street
New York City

(Continued from Page 1) ity of payment for war by taxing the rich

more Cleveland Fallacies

By NORMAN THOMAS

President Cleveland's Armistice Day address was another proof of the fact that no man in America is so perfectly devoted to the pres-ervation of peace. We are not war- like people, we have no wars to wage.

And time, it is to be feared, is weak- ning our resolve that never again shall millions of the least young men pay in agony for the follies of nationalism and the greed of profit hunters. Particularly disquieting were the President's utterances on war taxation and the conscription of men and money in the service of war. The President declared that in the event of another war we should depend wholly on taxation but must resort to the "moral suasion" of the "moral suasion" of the "moral suasion" of the "moral suasion" of the "moral suasion" of the "moral suasion".

We have had another war, and we have had another conscription. Nothing more could be said about the "war tax". Nothing less could be said about the "moral suasion" of the "moral suasion" of the "moral suasion" of the "moral suasion" of the "moral suasion" of the "moral suasion" of the "moral suasion".

The school is open all year around.

LEVINSON DESIGNING ACADEMY

Specializing in designing for men's clothing, women's clothing, children's and for garments. Patterns are made to fit customers. The school is open all year round.
The Agreement With The Industrial Council

THIS AGREEMENT made and entered into the 12th day of November, 1926, by and between MANHATTAN, WHITE, KHAN, WHITE AND KENT MANUFACTURERS, Inc., hereinafter designated as the Council, and the INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA, hereinafter designated as the Union or the United, and the Employers and the Workers in the Garment Industry, in the City of New York, New York State, do hereby agree as follows:

WHEREAS, the Union represents a great majority of the employees who are employed in the manufacture of clothing, suits and similar articles in the City of New York that it will be to the workers' advantage and the advantage of the industry as a whole and the advantage of this agreement to establish conditions in the industry which will tend to secure to the workers such wages and working conditions as shall enable them to work out at the fullest capacity of their productive power and to secure to the employers such conditions under which the industry may be carried on as to secure to the workers a fair and proper adjustment of all disputes that may arise in the industry, and the Council hereby agrees to enter into such an agreement as to secure to the workers such an agreement and the fair and proper adjustment of all disputes that may arise in the industry.

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties of the first part, being hereinafter referred to as the Council, and the parties of the second part, being hereinafter referred to as the United, do hereby agree as follows:

FIRST: The Council obligates itself for the members thereof to see that garment makers shall live up to good faith to all the provisions of this agreement, and the United obligates itself to see that all provisions of this agreement are carried out to the best of the parties' abilities.

SECOND: The Council shall keep their books open to the inspection of the Union and shall submit their books to the Union at the request of the Union, and shall keep all of their books and documents in such manner as shall be necessary to enable the Union to make an inspection of the same at any time.

THIRD: The Council shall maintain their books of account in such a manner as to enable the Union to make an inspection of the same at any time.

FOURTH: The parties of the first part agree to maintain their books in such a manner as to enable the United to make an inspection of the same at any time.

FIFTH: The parties of the first part agree to maintain their books in such a manner as to enable the United to make an inspection of the same at any time.

SIXTH: The Council shall keep their books open to the inspection of the United and shall submit their books to the United at the request of the United, and shall keep all of their books and documents in such manner as shall be necessary to enable the United to make an inspection of the same at any time.

SEVENTH: The Council shall keep their books open to the inspection of the United and shall submit their books to the United at the request of the United, and shall keep all of their books and documents in such manner as shall be necessary to enable the United to make an inspection of the same at any time.

EIGHTH: The Council shall keep their books open to the inspection of the United and shall submit their books to the United at the request of the United, and shall keep all of their books and documents in such manner as shall be necessary to enable the United to make an inspection of the same at any time.

NINETH: No member of the Council shall be responsible to the Union for the payment of their wages for work done by them on garments of such member made or sold to the Council by sub-manufacturers, provided that such member shall be limited to wages for seven full working days in any instance.

TENTH: The Council shall cooperate with the United in maintaining an Unemployment Insurance Fund for the benefit of the members of the Union. The Fund shall be contributed by the members of the Council in the proportion of the number of workers contributed by each member to the total number of workers in the industry. The contribution of the employers to the Unemployment Insurance Fund shall be equal to $2.50 per week of the weekly payroll, and the contribution of the sub-manufacturers shall be equal to $1.50 per week of the weekly payroll. The amount of such contribution shall be withheld from the wages of the workers and shall be paid to the Board. The Council shall cooperate with the United in designing and maintaining the Fund and in keeping it sound as to finance and in paying out the benefits due the workers. The United shall be entitled to receive a monthly report of the financial condition of the Fund from the Council, and the United shall have the right to inspect the books of the Council at any time. The United shall be entitled to receive a monthly report of the financial condition of the Fund from the Council, and the United shall have the right to inspect the books of the Council at any time.

ELEVENTH: All disputes, complaints or grievances arising between the parties hereto, involving questions of interpretation or application of any clauses of this agreement, or any matter or conduct as violations of any of the provisions of this agreement, should be submitted in writing to the parties hereto or their representatives for immediate settlement by the Council and the United. If the parties hereto shall fail to settle such complaints or grievances by mutual agreement, the same shall be submitted to the Industrial Relations Committee of the United for determination. The United shall be entitled to receive a monthly report of the financial condition of the Fund from the Council, and the United shall have the right to inspect the books of the Council at any time.

T WENT YTH: The Board of Directors of the United shall have the power to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this agreement.

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THE SETTLEMENT WITH THE INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL.

The new agreement with the Industrial Council is signed, and, by the time this is in the hands of our readers, the pact will be ratified by the cloakmakers on strike and in the settled shops. So far as the "inside" shops are concerned, the great general strike of 1926 is, therefore, already a page in the history of the union. It is, nevertheless, a page which the cloakmakers of New York will not soon forget. The page on which they will, in the future, turn more than once for study and counsel.

But the cloak strike is not yet fully over. Thousands of men and women employed in the show controlled by the Jobbers' Association, and in numerous submanufacturer establishments, are still out. The settlement with the Council has now shifted the main effort of the struggle to the jobber-submanufacturer wing. The Union will now have to concentrate its hammering in this direction until a complete understanding with every employing group in the industry is reached.

We have little doubt, as stated above, that the cloakmakers will make a new agreement with the Industrial Council. Under the circumstances, it is probably the best matter of the time to give the "outside" workers, and the workers" on the cloak and suit industry, every possible chance to settle their respective matters without further sacrifice and without the bitter sense of the changes incorporated in it, at the cost of a 26-week strike, may be to the majority of our workers.

The time has come when, we are certain, this very well, and they will act accordingly.

Unfortunately, the end of the strike in the "inside" shops coincides with the end of the Fall season in the cloak industy, and the shutdown of the Fall and Winter lines of the business. The workers in the eight thousand dollars worth of gains and losses it represents, including a comparative study of the original demands submitted by the Union, the recommendations made by the President of the Retailers' Association and the changes inserted in the present agreement. For the time being, the members of the Council served diligently and with an open mind these facts and figures which, in their sum total, mirror more accurately than any argument or discussion the magnitude of the achievement in the great struggle in our main industry that is now nearing its end.

In due time, however, we shall come back to this all-important matter of saving light on all the phases of this conflict, the pre-strike period and its preliminaries, its possibilities and its outcome, its unprecedented length and its management, and its net gains and losses. For the moment, however, we realize, as trade unionists chiefly interested in securing for the rest of our workers on strike an advantageous settlement, that the end efforts of the organization must be devoted to that end. The taking of stock and the drawing up of a balance sheet would, therefore, be precluded until the last page of the great struggle had been written and turned over.

We cannot, however, resist expressing our admiration for the wonderful conduct of our members, the New York cloakmakers, in this strike. Despite the huge odds against them, despite the unceasing efforts by the manufacturers to demoralize their ranks and to break their spirit, despite want and actual destitution which this terrific conflict has brought upon them, despite five thousand arrests, fines, and housework sentences inflicted upon them,—our men and women have borne themselves in this great fight for survival, endurance, and a resisting power—tempered steel that will for years remain unmatched in the history of Labor's struggles.

And while at this point, we should like to draw the attention of our members to the fact that the Communist press has already begun, on the very eve of the termination of the conflict, a new campaign of mud-slinging against our International Union and its officers. In this campaign they employ the same weapons of venom and spite they employed against our International Union in all their former outbreaks—misinformation, stories without rhyme, reason or foundation, and wholesale charges they never expect to be called upon to prove.

We understand their motives perfectly. These "friends" of our Union and these "friends" of the cloakmakers would like to cover themselves with glory these days in view of the experience their inspiration and their guidance has had in certain sections of our organization and on the cloak strike to separate the wheat from the chaff. They seek to portray a new little private war in our Union, a fight of striker against striker and of union man against union man, so as to be able to continue to fab in their old acquaintances of "free and independent.

They will, however, fall, in this nasty business. The International Union, much to their disappointment, will now ignore their mud-slinging and agent-provocateur work. And the mass of our members, the backbone of our Union, who are now returning to the shops, will turn away with scorn and contempt from these intrigues and direct their attention to the great work ofsolidifying agreement with the manufacturers without restrictions in their Union, and of placing it on a stronger footing than ever before.

SACCO AND VANZETTI MUST BE SAVED

A warning has gone forth from the Central Defense Committee of Sacco and Vanzetti that there is not much time in which to save these two workers from the electric chair. By January, the Massachusetts State Supreme Court will have decided in the final appeal for a new trial tendered to them by Judge Thayer, and should this decision be unfavorable to the prisoners, nothing but executive clemency could stay the hand of their execution.

"The only thing that can save Sacco and Vanzetti now is a burst of protest."

This protest must take the form of a cry for a new trial. A new trial would bring a full hearing of the case for the workers—such is the undisputed judgment of some of the best posted legal minds in America. Judge Thayer's rejection of the appeal of new evidence, which rises on record testimony on which these two Italian wage earners were convicted of murder, is but the glaring expression of the bitter contempt and merciless selfishness with which the banks and the local manufacturers have treated the worker, the foreigner. A tenth of that new evidence would have been sufficient to grant a new trial in any ordinary case, but it is in this case, the question is not whether its amount could or not move a Thayer to reverse himself in a case which involves the lives of two poor foreign-speaking toilers.

In New York City, this protest has found expression this week in a huge meeting in the New Madison Square Garden. Thousands of trade union members have crowded the great hall to applaud a thundering demand for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti. The meeting listened to and adopted a proposal for a great International Sacco-Vanzetti Congress to be held in New York City within the next two months.

Delegates from labor organizations all over the world will be invited to attend this congress and to continue the cry for a new trial. It is not a large step to extend it to the full scale of the case itself. For, the Sacco-Vanzetti case in the past six years has been not only the concern of the American labor movement but of all labor and all who care for the freedom of every citizen in every civilized country in the world. Everywhere, for the past six years, where intelligent workers congregate, the martyrdom of Sacco and Vanzetti has had home as a living, a consistent appeal of indignant protest and of unceasing demand for their freedom.

Our own workers, the I. L. G. W. U., from the inception of this famous case, have been among the staunchest supporters of the two condemned brothers. Our workers have given liberally to the cause of their defense, and have it has been for a forming defense committees, meetings and demonstrations in their behalf. It was our delegation, too, which, at a convention of the American Federation of Labor, has brought the Sacco-Vanzetti case to the attention of the whole Labor movement and has secured a resolution endorsing their defense and demanding a new trial for them.

In this final "burst of protest," we are confident our workers will not be found failing to do their share. The American labor movement simply will not accept defeat in this effort to save from death the two men who, it is stated, have by an act of the armed forces of the heinous crime imputed to them. The movement which, stands for the right of every worker to live knows well by this time why Sacco and Vanzetti has been designated to die by the public opinion of Massachusetts, and it is fully determined that Sacco and Vanzetti shall not die!

There are, no doubt, even in the labor movement many who have begun of late to consider the task of saving Sacco and Vanzetti an almost impossible one. The years of fruitless effort have undermined their hope of ever being able to tear these prisoners loose from the clutches of Massachusetts "justice" and to obtain for them a fair trial and a chance for freedom.

To these men and women, this tremendous new sweep of defense activity for Sacco and Vanzetti should bring fresh inspirations and new courage. The moment has come when a mass enlightenment is needed. If enough people in the United States want Sacco and Vanzetti saved, they will be saved.
WHAT THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDED:
1. Limitation of Contractors.
   A system of limiting the number of sub-contractors by which the manufacturer with whom a jobber or a manufacturer doing "jobbing" may do business shall be established.
   Any such manufacturer shall select and designate the sub-contractors with whom they will do business.
   The manufacturer shall set up a list of acceptable contractors from which the jobber shall select the manufacturers to whom he will give work.
   It is recommended that no manufacturer be allowed to do business with more than five jobbers.

2. Warranty of Employments.
   The Commission recommended an increase of the minimum wage scale for all crafts ranging from $2.00 to $4.00.
   The Commission did not make any recommendation with regard to work hours, leaving this subject for direct negotiation between the parties.

3. Discharge Question.
   That all manufacturing establishments be required to give every employee the right to organize his shops once a year at a time convenient to the employees and that any employees displaced be replaced through the employment bureau.
   Under this system, and it is hoped that no employee will be laid off during the life of the agreement.

5. Investigation of Non-Union Production.
   Proper machinery to insure due examination of the employer's books and accounts is essential for the prevention of "fictitious reorganization".
   The Commission recommended that this would give employers a chance to organize for the contract in the same way that higher-wage, and that it would practically mean arbitrary discharges.

6. Investigation of Non-Union Production.
   Examination of the books and records of the employer's bookkeeping departments is necessary to detect any violation of the agreement, and to provide suitable penalties for any act of fraud.

   All placement of workers on new jobs to be carried on by a labor employment bureau, to be managed and supervised by the Union.

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"PRINCESS TARADOT" FOR MUTUAL AID LEAGUE EVENING.

The League for Mutual Aid, which based its original name from "Each according to his ability to each according to his need," has obtained for its new program the name of the new Princess Theatre play, "Princess Taradot," a costume-pastiche fantasy by the famous old Venetian playwright, Dalry Conn. This play was played by the Third Studio of the Moscow Art Theatre in 1925, and is one of the most popular pieces produced by Stanislavsky's players. For America the play has been adapted into English by Henry Abbey and Louis Selna. Tickets—at $2.00, $2.25, $2.75—are on sale at the League office, 70 Fifth Avenue, at the Princess Theatre, 133 McDougall Street.

CLASSES IN OUR WORKERS UNIVERSITY ARE NOW OPEN.

Saturday, November 29, 1:30 p.m., in the League auditorium, will start the course in "Current Events in the Labor and Social World." Register now. Free to I, L. G. W. U.

THE "COLD" SEASON.

Winter is here and with it the inclemency of colds. Thousands of workers are affected by these winter ailments and the energy and strength of the body suffer.

An opacification in the nose, the result of adenoids or poor formation of the nasal passages, is the cause of these complaints. These conditions frequently make it impossible for them to work, and their efficiency is greatly reduced during the cold season of the year on account of their poor health.

Very often overheated rooms help bring about colds. When a person moves into a cold room and then comes in contact with the outdoors sudden change in temperature often causes colds.

Constitution to which most garment workers are subject is another contributing cause. The kinds of garments worn are not always made of warm or suitable materials.

The Union Health Center offers special leaflets to all workers on the prevention of colds and the care of those who are ill. These leaflets, distributed at the Clinic and on Wednesdays are available to all members.

THE STORY OF BAD EYES.

In a former article in this paper we have given the report of the United States Public Health Service on the condition of the eyes of garment workers. They are known to be generally in poor condition because of constant exposure to the light of the machine operator or fertilizer is compelled to work, the poor light in the average shop, and the general physical mal-conditions.

It is true that almost 60 per cent of the 261,000 workers in the United States have defective vision which is responsible for much fatigue and loss of efficiency. In addition, the necessity for special attention to eye sight conservation on the part of all trades unions is made clear. All trade unions in the United States must see to it that their members keep them in good working condition.

The Eye Clinic at the Union Health Center is held on Mondays and Wednesdays from 8:30 to 4:30 P.M., and Fridays from 12:00 to 3:00 P.M.

THE WOMEN'S CLINIC.

The Women's Clinic, which has hitherto been held every day from 12:30 to 1:30, has been so overcrowded that it has been decided to reduce the hours of the Clinic to 12:00 to 1:00. These clinics are to be conducted on Monday and Thursday from 12:00 to 1:00, and those workers who have been unable to come during the day.

Within a short time, probably about the New Year, a special clinic for gynecological treatment will be established to assure the women patients the best possible care.
Arrangements are being made to start educational activities for our members in Philadelphia. For this purpose the Joint Boards of the Choirmakers Union and of the Wased and Dressers Union, Local 50, were requested to appoint educational committees and to conduct these activities with the assistance of the Educational Department. We expect to hold the first meeting next week, and arrange the program. It is planned to start these activities the first of December.

The plan which will be submitted to the Joint Educational Committee will be as follows:


Course on "Labor Problems," by Herbert R. Morley, Wharton School of University of Pennsylvania.


The classes to English, one element, and the Intermediate by Bertha I. Greenberg. The committee will make further suggestions and modifications.

Meanwhile, on the request of a group of Local 50 members, a committee will closely examine to determine whether bursaries pay 25 cents a lesson, instead of 50 cents which they would have to pay individually.

We are looking forward to a successful educational season in Philadelphia as we have a group of members there who are very much interested and will spare no effort to develop this work. We advise members to register for these courses at once.

For further information apply to Sister Ada Rosenfelt, secretary of Local 50, 52 North 10th street, Philadelphia. Sister Izenenick is taking an active part in the organization of these activities.

Messages of Congratulations

Nov. 12, 1928.

Morris Sizman, President
L. I. G. C, New York City.

Dear Sir: R. H. Nieger, the distinguished Yiddish critic, will start a course on "Social Hygiene" at the Yiddish House in the Unity Reunion afflincU, which will take place on Lincoln's Birthday, February 3, 1929, in the grand ballroom of the Manhattan Opera House. Everyone is looking forward to this evening as it will be no ordinary evening. We have the best dance orchestra obtainable in New York City. This will be led by a young and talented teacher and will be the opening of a new and friend of Unity.

Reverent Lincoln's Birthday: Saturday, February 12, 1929, this great occasion. Details for the evening and the proceeds will be announced later. For further information apply to the Educational Department, 3 West 15th street.

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"THE SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF YIDDISH LITERATURE"

Course of three lessons to be given in McKinley Square Garden, 1538 Boston Road, beginning Friday, December 10.

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THE WORLD WE LIVE IN

Course in Current Events in the Labor and Social World, by A. R. Mute, Head of Woolworth Labor College, Wednesday, November 27, 10 A.M.

This Sunday morning, November 27, at 10 A.M., A. R. Mute will give the first lecture of his course on "Current Events in the Labor and Social World." In Washington Irving High School, Room 100, 14th Street, and Irving Place.

The aim of this course is to determine what are the main currents and forces in the modern world, particularly with reference to America, how these forces have affected the development of the American Labor movement, and how they should be considered by us in trying to determine what policies, as workers and trade unionists, we are to pursue. This course will emphasize the fact that we live in America and that it is through participation in the American Labor movement only that we can make the American Labor movement.

We will be of interest and of educational value to our members. The course will consist of ten lessons given Sunday mornings, beginning at the same place and time. Free to members of the L. I. G. C.

Opening Celebration of Education Season tonight, Friday, November 18, in Washington Irving High School, Room 100. Beautiful concert, followed by dance. Free to L. I. G. C. members.

THE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE BRONX

Courses for our members in the Bronx will begin Thursday evening, November 24, at 8 o'clock. At this time Alexander Fishlander will start his course on "The Economics of Modern Civilization," by Alexander Fishlander, at the same time and place.

Admission free to L. I. G. C. members.

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN

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The Agreement With The Industrial Council

(Continued from page 3)

...bottoms, employer to furnish machines, silk and Sulphur. If silk is supplied by the factory, it will be at the cost of ten dollars per hundred bobbins.

There shall be paid less than the price above except those who are deficient in their provisions by reason of their age or physical condition. The wages for such employees shall be determined by the Industrial Council.

All periods of work and prices shall be paid at the rate of one and three-fourths per cent. All other claims of workers for whom the preceding agreements provide that double time shall be paid for overtime, shall receive that rate and one-half this

All wages shall be paid weekly on a fixed day and in cash. The payment of wages shall be made by the employer of the workman or contractor. By the labor-machinery, such as printing, cutting, sewing and tailoring machines, shall be adjusted by the Industrial Council of the district. In case where employees in addition to the foregoing employees are employed, such additional employees shall be members of the Union. Payment shall not be required to be made to employees who do not belong to the Union. A foreman shall be subject to a fine of one dollar for every instance of superintending employees, although he may also continue performing such duties as he has been performing before.

The following shall be paid to employees and laboring people: Saturdays, Sundays, holidays and other public holidays and other public days, provided for in this agreement.

The members of the Union shall be entitled to the benefits of the provisions of the Union and shall be entitled to the same benefits as all members of employees in the same occupation.

A manufacturer is one who makes up garments from uncut material.

A manufacturer's order is an order to a manufacturer for garments to be made up from uncut material.

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In the course of two mass meetings held last Monday, November 15, one at the Industrial Council and one at the Company, starting at noon and concluding about 4:30 P.M. and the other starting at 5:30 P.M. and continuing and concluding around 8:30 P.M., two thousand cutters headed Manager Dubinsky read the agreement concluded between the Company and the Industrial Council last Thursday, November 11, after a strike of twenty weeks and fifteen days duration. The agreement was submitted for ratification by a referendum last Tuesday.

Cutters Manifest Their Dissatisfaction

The manager's first reading was followed by a second reading of each paragraph. Following the reading a challenging of each paragraph of the agreement was made. The manager, Dubinsky, opened the remarks at the mass meetings, that it was the only agreement that could be obtained at this stage of the struggle, because of the necessity of the protection of the interests of the members, as avowed by the apprenctices that followed the manager. The manager's remarks were followed by the chairman of the General Strike Committee, who stated that on account of the fact that the agreement was the only agreement that could be obtained at this stage of the struggle, because of the necessity of the protection of the interests of the members, as avowed by the apprenctices that followed the manager, the apprenctices would not be able to give the desired support to the strikers.

The two main features of the agreement, which gave rise to considerable difficulty, were the strike settlement, under which the joint board had the right to recognize the strikers, and the total displacement, which was not calculated to make the strikers gain in the course of the year any amount of money equaling the wages of pay in wages, overtime included.

Reorganization Clause Explained

Some cutters were of the opinion that this clause would do away with the strike work. It was pointed out, however, that this is not the case in that if a cutter worked in any one week ten hours of overtime he would receive in addition to his regular work wages twice ten hours' pay and that the wages for that week would be equivalent to a week and a half. A worker therefore would have to work at least ten hours in the course of twenty-seven weeks of actual work the equivalent of thirty-five hours overtime work per week and therefore come under the clause giving an employer the right of ten per cent.

It must be borne in mind, in connection with this, that the strike work was done by the members of the union and assurance to the management that it would be a substantial victory, but would have to contend with a public opinion that would help materially to bring the strikers to terms.

The administration of the Joint board, however, rejected the recommendations of the Governor's Commission and did not make the reorganization of the Strikers of the Union. The total force of the strikers, the committee of the men in the strikers would not have the strike wages of the period of the strikers, nor would there be any strike wages of any strike that could be reasonably expected.

Rejection of "Class Collaboration"

The jobbers would not only have the right to hire the strikers on the union's strike, but would also have to contend with a public opinion that would help materially to bring the jobbers to terms.

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The labor bureau clause received the benefit of the office of the local to point out the worst features of any agreement that could be reasonably expected, and such an agreement was considered.

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It was only through the working card 'centered by the object that there were no agreements that could be made possible. A labor bureau, it was pointed out, would give an employer the right to hire the strikers on the union's strike, but would also have to contend with a public opinion that would help materially to bring the jobbers to terms.

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