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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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Picketing of All Cloak Shops Will Continue

"Picketing Has Not Been Abolished in New York State Yet," says I. L. G. W. U. Head—Final Hearing on Writ This Friday—Locals Outside New York Continue to Send Financial Aid.

Protest Meeting Against Injunction Next Tuesday
In Madison Square Garden

The sensational event in this week's chronicle of events in the New York labor field was the temporary injunction issued last Saturday afternoon, September 11th, by Supreme Court Justice Charles L. Gay. It was signed by him at the request of the attorney for the industrial Council of Cloak and Suit Manufacturers, Inc., Mr. William Klein.

The restraining order is one of the most drastic ever issued in New York City against workers of the cloak and suit trade. It prohibits not only picketing of any kind but by implication forbids even the holding of meetings to discuss the business of the strike involved as it affects the shops of the members of the Industrial Council. The temporary order was made returnable on the morning of Wednesday, September 15, at Special Term, Part I of the Supreme Court.

At all times of this writing, the order, we are informed had been served on Joseph Flak, the secretary-treasurer of the joint board and Louis Hyman, the chairman of the General Strike Committee. President Sigman, who is also named as a principal in this writ, has not been served yet.

Hearing Postponed Until Friday

As scheduled, the argument in the Supreme Court will be postponed until Friday. The temporary injunction procured by the Industrial Council began promptly on Wednesday morning before Justice Ingraham Morris Hillquit, counsel for the Union, however, succeeded, upon motion to adjourn the argument. The hearing is to begin Friday, September 17, in order to give the Union's counsel more time to examine the affidavits supporting the application of the Council and to expose their worthiness as a basis for a restraining order.

On Monday morning, before the news of the issuance of an injunction and before the nature and scope of the injunction became known to all concerned, the police got fifty and arrested 450 pickets on the assumption that they had violated the.

(Continued on Page 2)

Italian Chamber of Labor Launches Big Organizing Drive in New York

The Italian Chamber of Labor, a central body representing nearly 75,000 Italian organized workers, affiliated through their respective unions to the American Federation of Labor—has launched a general organizing campaign to unmask the tens of thousands of Italian workers in the different industries.

General Organizer Leonardo Prina, who is in charge of this campaign, stated at the headquarters of the Philadelphia Labor Union, that the National Construction Workers Union, which has been organized by the Italian Chamber of Labor and the Pino Makers, the Cabinet Makers of the Furniture Industry and the Tubular Industry, has been succeeded by Hall stores are conducting an extensive organizing drive to bring about a complete unionization of these industries.

He also stated that the Hat Block and Die Makers have already forced a hundred per cent wage contract under the auspices of the Italian Chamber of Labor. This is only a small indication, probably one of the smallest in the city, comprising only six shops

(Continued on Page 2)
**New Light on Productivity**

The Americas Federation of Labor has adopted a wage principle to the effect that the size of a worker's weekly wage or purchasing power of the workers, should advance as the productivity of their labor increases. The principle goes: Productivity means, briefly, the average output of goods per hour per man. Numerous facts and statistics have been collated favorably on this principle. It is, therefore, of great interest that the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has begun a series of studies of productivity in various industries. These studies are based on statistics collected probably in all probability, the greatest margin of error, but on the whole they are fairly representative of the facts. The bureau undertakes to compare the productivity figures published in the July "Monthly Labor Review," cover ing the iron and steel, boat and shoe, and motor vehicles industries with the wages in those industries. Our figures of weekly earnings derived from the U.S. Census of Manufacturers, by dividing total wage bills of these industries by the yearly hours of labor, yield the average number of wage earners. This method also involves certain errors, yet results are approximately of high degree of the facts. The index of earnings is divided by the index of productivity to determine the average purchasing power of the worker's wage.

A number of constant figures do not go beyond 1923, our comparison ends with that year.

### Iron and Steel

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### Political Neutrality Among the Cooperatives

During recent years there has been considerable trouble aroused among the members of many cooperatives by political factionalism. The greatest pressures of this kind has developed between the Socialist element and the party of the Independent Order of Oddfellows. At the Eastern States Cooperative Convention, held in Worcester, Mass., this month, a resolution was passed by the Committee on Resolutions and adopted by the convention. This resolution is drawn from all cooperatives regardless of nationality, political affiliations or other differences.

"Whereas, it appears from the reports of many cooperative societies that the progress of the cooperative movement is impaired in certain societies be cause of party disagreements into hostile political groups;

"Whereas, it appears that there is a general hope for cooperative educational work; be it therefore resolved, that this Conference of Cooperative Societies of the Western States recognizes the Cooperative Movement as a movement which aims to embrace all consumers, and must, therefore be neutral in politics and all other matters external to cooperation.

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**San Carlo Opera Season Begins**

Pietro Mascagni, composer of "I Pesciatini," is to be heard in New York, receiving his American première by performance of the opera at the New York Savoy Theatre. Mascagni has arranged for this performance to be given during the American première of the Savoy Theatre, Sept. 12th. The Boston performances will be given during the New York run on Dec. 31st. While his visit to Philadelphia will be during the week of November 1st.

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**Designer Injunction Revived Last Week**

Justice Clarke of the Appellate

for the solution of the clothesmakers' difficulties and problems among the "illegal" acts, averring that the Union was not recognizing the demands of the Commission when it suited its conveniences and "walked and refused to accept its recommendations" when the Commission ruled against the Union.

The injunction is sweeping and pro

hit the designers' Local No. 47, from "interfering in any way at all" with the present action of the union. The reference to the past mistakes of the designers belongs to the benefit of the society and that all its recruits and new members have joined the local voluntarily and willing, they hope, con

the future.

in appreciation of his services in collecting a wage claim recently, four workers were given $40 by Justice Edward Field of the State Supreme Court. The men are the first of the "prospects" to be domiciled in the new Court House and are the first of the workers who are still employed in this dress shop. They are M. Ulrich, chairman, M. Serreti, Jos. Heimann and A. Buy

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TELEPHONES

THEY CAN'T BLUFF THE CLOAK BUYERS

The New York cloak manufacturers and jobbers may hope to convince some innocent bystanders that "everything is well" with them, and that the strike of their workers is not hurting them in any way. They may also crow the trade press with doctored information and "authentic figures" tending to show that such precautions are coming along fast enough to meet their needs. In a measure, they may even succeed in bolstering up, for another short while, the fast drooping prices of some of their weaker brethren with a vague hope, that somehow, by some "miracle", they would beat the striking cloakmakers in this great fight.

There are, however, two highly essential groups, we should say viz., the manufacturers and jobbers. This house boat, though full of thick air of affairs, and their information and impressions are first-hand and unvarnished. These two factors, above all things, are convinced of the wisdom of the strike, and that they will not prove to be a peak-period of its season, the cloak industry is crippled and paralyzed as it ever had been localized in a general strike in the past.

The first of these vital groups is, of course, the army of the striking cloakmakers themselves. The strikers, by this time, have become so accustomed to the weekly outpouring of venom by the lees of the New York press that they have learned that the attacks upon their leaders and their Union more in contempt than anger. The strikers laugh at the repeated assertions by the "inside" people that the manufacturers offer them a "swing" and that "in many cases the manufacturers are demanding more orders as they have completed all their old orders." The strike leaders, in turn, have become hardened, hale, and again called this bluff of the "insiders", and time and time again have they proved to themselves and to the industry at large that these fulminations against their leaders and this bragging about "efficient production" is about as false and tomonsont as the.

Particularly amusing to the strikers should be the role of good, kind, paternal employers which the leaders of the Council are trying to play. If the manufacturers are not sincere, and indeed, that they are ready to concede to their workers most every thing—except, of course, a guaranteed period of employment, the 40-hour week, and a reasonable wage scale—then, for themselves, these altruistic bosses want nothing—except the right to discharge workers without cause and review, a right that was probably a "swing" to them, now that the leaders of some of the workers whose Union activities had given them "trouble" in the past, near or far.

Well, indeed, has it invented that these advertisement-writers of the Industrial Council are a liberal, philanthropic and generous employers?

What the strikers do, nevertheless, infer from these periodic squawks by the Council is that it is desperately hard hit. The strikers have a vigilant eye on their factories since the outbreak of the conflict, and they are watching carefully what these gentlemen might be able to manufacture a lot of propagandas, they can produce very little, if any, cloaks. Never mind that boasting about being able to work in the factories, the Council have tried to keep their workers away from any store which they have the Union's accountants and investors but are actually being cut off as strictly as is humanly possible to control. What concerns seap port workers since it is in their shop, the strikers know nearly as well that never in former general strikes has this company worked with as uniformly good results in shutting off strike-breaking activity as in this strike.

And what is all this to the so-called "insiders" manufacturer is equally true with regard to the cloak jobbers. With the exception of a few small black spots here and there, the sources of the jobbers' supply of cloaks are batted up as tightly as they can. The only difference between the jobbers and the "insiders" is that while the latter are screaming and gestural and having all sorts of outburst of rage, the former are keeping their mouths shut, allowing the Council to do their talking for them. They apparently have not the natural gift, or the brass, for police-gas propaganda, of which their fellow-manufacturers among the "insiders" are such consummate artists. So they are relying on the vociferous braying of the Industrial Council to do their "hit" for them in this scheme to demoralize the ranks of the cloak strikers.

But there is another, very important national factor in the cloak industry which is as cognizant of the failure of the New York cloak manufacturers and jobbers, their prospects for the coming year, as are the cloak strikers. These are the cloak buyers.

With convincing uniformity, from every section of the country, West and East, North and South, both for department stores and for specialty dealers, swelling and increasing in volume daily, is rising above the din created by the strike the demand for cloak manufacturer's goods.

The rumblings of this chorus have been heard for a number of weeks past, practically since the strike had gone into effect, but the manufacturers and jobbers have been so busy trying to meet this fact, that they were in the least worried about getting their orders filled in time, and that everything from the retailers' viewpoint was bliss and serenity.

This rosy optimism of the retailers and their buyers appears to have undergone a decided change in the last week or so. In fact, it is fast turning into black pessimism, which finds expression in notes for manufacturers and jobbers regarding their retail trade between the wholesale and retail trade and for some time to come, buyers have been kept sub rosa and quite effectively muffled in the trade press. In point of fact, the trade press, faithful to the traditions of the cloak manufacturer, who would publish stories, probably manufactured on their own desks, to the effect that retailers all over the country do not seem to "feel at all the pinch of the situation."

In discussing the situation, the manufacturers, as St. Louis, San Francisco, Baltimore, Detroit, Cincinnati and other pivotal markets, it would be stated that the local merchants were plentifully supplied with goods for the fall trade that they were in the least worried about getting their orders filled in time, and that everything from the retailers' viewpoint was bliss and serenity.

This about sums up the situation of the strike toward the end of its eleventh week. The cloak manufacturers and jobbers have met the strikers' demands, yet they have not asserted to break down the morale of the workers and to befoul the cloak market, as a whole, and have failed. Firmer than ever, the strikers are holding to their guns, the public, and until their Union had won the day for them, until their conditions of life and labor are made tolerable, until they are safeguarded de cent and regulated standards of earnings and employment.

The loyal army of cloakmakers is fighting a winning battle, severe and prolonged though it may be. United and inspired by the knowledge that they have never lost a conflict before, they will win this strike, too.
The Prosperity Bubble

From the headlines in the daily press it seems that the United States is passing through one of the most prosperous periods of their history. To the average man it seems to mean, the newspapers carry items to the effect that this is a year of prosperity. The spokesmen for the successful business man who announced that prosperity was here, the day before it was a steel magnate who saw "gold rushes" four or five times a year down to the American people; today it is a prominent railroad official who broadcast these glad tidings.

"The American worker is better off today than he was ever before," says the shoe business man. "The American worker is receiving higher wages today than ever before in the history of the United States, and the American worker is better off than those of any other nation of the world." We have been told, we have been told that the United States are far better off than those of any other nation of the world. We have been told that the American worker is better off than those of any other nation of the world.

These questions are not just typical of the speeches made in any other year. The leaders of industry and finance have been creating the public sentiment about prosperity. They have been substantially delivering these "prosperity" speeches. It is as if they were taken for granted that the average American was so inherently stupid that he does not even know when he has an automobile, or when he lives in a good, modern home, or if he were ignorant of the fact that he owns his home and that, after all, he is not of the great army of workers. But presumably I do not think that such is the case. I do not think that such is the case. It cannot be that they are not aware of their prosperity - out- side the fact that they have automobiles and so on.

And therefore I do not think that it is necessary for the leaders of industry and finance to crowd the daily press with these prosperity speeches. Because if the workers are really prosperous, the workers are really prosperous, no one can know it any better than the workers themselves. Hence, the leaders of industry and finance do not seem to be interested in placing before the public facts of our economic condition, but rather in making manifest speeches filled with beautiful phrases and high expectations. To put it briefly and pleasantly, they are attempting to "talk" us into believing that we are prosperous. In other words, prosperity is merely a matter of auto-suggestion.

If the public is to be sensitive and practical people it is merely a question that if it is and if it is not; it is merely a question of fact. I do not know the facts of the situation and I do not know whether or not the American workers are receiving higher wages than 10 or 15 years ago.

Rainy Day Accounts

In the midst of all this talk about prosperity the American Bankers' Association came out with the announcement that prosperity is due to the fact that the organization of America's leading cap italists serves us with great masses of dollar signs and great big number names following these "prosperity" marks.

They are told that in 1912 there were 12,546,316 savings depositors with a total of $8,435,796,000 savings de-
Project Method in Kindergartens

Prepared by the Research Department of the American Federation of Labor

Little Lessons In Economics

By Arthur W. Calhoun, Instructor in Economics, Brookwood

VIII. The Profit System

If the people who direct business were really concerned with satisfaction, all the needs of mankind in the order of their importance, there might be some chance that the wants of the population would really be taken care of and that in the course of time the world might be banished from the world. Only gross mismanagement of the economic system could account for the continuance of poverty in a world so well endowed with natural resources, human powers, technical developments, and capital equipment. The trouble is not merely that the dispensers of credit fail to govern themselves by the requirements of the people as a whole; but also that the enterprisers, the captains of industry, are not really interested in whether human wants are satisfied. All that concerns them is the prospect of profit.

Another way of saying the same thing is that industry and business are conducted as a gamble. Some win, some lose, but if the needs of the consumer are met, the result is a mere by-product. No one ever goes into business in order to make a loss; he always goes in as a speculation in the hope of large winnings.

In consequence of this peculiar arrangement (such as no sensible people would ever think of establishing if they were planning to have their business) business and industry are first of all a grand scramble for gain. If any production at all occurs, it is only incidentally. No one is charged with any direct responsibility for seeing to it that the quantity and kinds of goods required by mankind are on hand when wanted. Everybody is a prey to chance and circumstance.

There is, in fact, no system; but rather a vast conglomeration of conflicting effort and cross-purposes, for all the world like the tangle of a full fall of potato bags. How could we expect the waste of the world to be met when we make a gamble of the whole business and trust to chance for a supply?

ORGANIZATION AND EDUCATION GIVES YOU POWER

ORGANIZATION gives you the POWER to make the WORLD A BETTER place to LIVE in. YOU HAVE YOUR UNION.

KNOWLEDGE will help you to use that POWER intelligently and effectively. YOU NEED KNOWLEDGE.

The union is growing more complex. You must grow in KNOWLEDGE if you want YOUR VOICE to count in its actions.

The EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT of your INTERNATIONAL gives you activities through which you can gain KNOWLEDGE.

You can learn through them to understand your economic, industrial, political and social conditions, the problems of your organization and of the Labor Movement.

You can study the History of Trade Unionism; Economics, Psychology, Literature, and other important and valuable subjects.

You can study the various methods proposed to abolish the EVILS of the existing system.

You can learn to read, write and speak English.

This KNOWLEDGE will help you to act intelligently on the questions you must decide as WORKER and CITIZEN.

KNOWLEDGE will make YOUR LIFE and YOUR FELLOW WORKER'S LIFE HAPPIER.

The classes and lectures are given in the language you understand best.

They are conducted at times and places convenient to you.

YOUR UNION also provides RECREATION and SOCIABILITY—lectures, concerts—for you and your family.

ADMISSION FREE TO MEMBERS.
The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

Pointing to the fact that the twelfth week of the cloakmakers' strike has reached its crucial stage, Jake Bandell, a prominent member of the local union, attended a meeting of the striking cloak cutters last Wednesday. He told the men that he had strong reason to believe that the outcome of the strike would be decided at this meeting.

Bandell, who is a member of the executive board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the American Federation of Labor, is universally respected as a worker and organizer. He has been in the labor movement for over twenty years, and his influence is felt throughout the industry.

Bandell's speech was greeted with enthusiasm by the strikers. They are determined to win the strike, and they know that their success will mean a great victory for the working class.

STRIKE INFORMATION

The strike is being covered by the local press, and the strikers are determined to keep up the fight. They have vowed to continue the struggle until the bosses capitulate.

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