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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.
Intense Strike Activity Follows Conference Failure

Refusal of Industrial Council to Disclose Union Demands After Deadlock is Reached on "Reorganization" and Hours Leads to Intense Meeting Where Great Strikers' Union Was Referred to Certain News in Interest of Peace—Strike to Go On With Renewed Vigor—Effective Changes Made in Strike Machinery.

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

The conference was held in the offices of the Imperial Chairman, Raymond V. Ingersoll, who has been very active in the interest of peace in the industry. The deadlock occurred spontaneously on the subject of the "reorganization" demand put forth by the Industrial Council and the question of overtime rates for hours above 40 during the last year of the agreement, for the first 6 hours of the contract. In reality, however, the breach took place because the cloak strikers were fused to the suggestion of the Union that both sides take up the question of shop reorganization, and that the agreement be broken, in the hope that after these, there had been settled a way might have

To All Internationals

The following letter was received through the offices of the American Federation of Labor's headquarters in the East. These charges have stirred the hearts of our employers, because they serve the purpose of creating the opinion that the cloakmakers are violators of law, on the one hand, and

Council of A. F. of L. Appeals for Cloak Strike Skaters To All Internationals

I. L. G. W. U. General Offices Sends Out Appeal to All Trade Union

Locals in the Country—40,000 Organizations Will Receive Call For Aid to Cloak Strikers.

President Sigman made public this week a copy of the letter framed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in conformity with the decision of the National Conference held in behalf of the cloak strikers in New York City, new in their several only week of a bitter struggle with their employers.

This letter was sent out by the central headquarters of the Federation on Monday, October 18, and bears the signatures of President William Green and Secretary Frank Morrison. It is published as follows:

COUNCIL OF A. F. OF L. APPEALS FOR CLOAK SIKERS TO ALL INTERNATIONALS

I. L. G. W. U. General Offices Sends Out Appeal to All Trade Union

Locals in the Country—40,000 Organizations Will Receive Call For Aid to Cloak Strikers.

The meeting of cloak chairmen of settled and not settled shops, held on Tuesday afternoon, October 18, in Webster Hall, voted to call on all cloakmakers in the settled shops to work this Saturday, October 23, for the cloak strikers and to turn over Settled Cloak Shops Work

This Saturday For Strikers

Settled cloak shops work this Saturday for strikers.

Shop chairmen's meeting votes to work another day for battling cloakmakers—September 25 yielded $175,000 to Strike Fund—Relief continues to pour in.

The meeting of chairmen of cloak shops, which has taken place this Saturday, October 23, for the cloak strikers at work, was called for the earnings to the Union.

The leaders of the strike who addressed the meeting pointed out to the chairmen that, no matter how generous the response from outside organizations might be, the backbone of the support for the strikers could only come from the cloakmakers themselves. Bro. Butz and others reported that the last Saturday in September, on which day the settled cloakmakers held a demonstration strike for the strike relief fund, had brought in $175,000. This Saturday, only the cloakmakers in the settled shops will be asked to work, but as great new more shops had returned to work since then, a large sum might be realized.

Strike chairman Hyman reported at this meeting on the result of the last round of lobbying for backing of the settlement conference and the reasons for its failure. At a meeting of the General Strike Committee held in the Manhattan Lyceum, a decision was reached to authorize the leaders of the Union to continue the fight for several weeks, following a physical breakdown.

As soon as the news of his death reached New York, President Bloom forwarded the following message to Mrs. Debs in Terre Haute:

October 21, 1926

Mrs. Eugene V. Debs and Family,

Permit us, at this hour of your bereavement, on behalf of the membership and the democrats—place at the bier of Eugene Debs this expression of our unyielding reverence and affection for a great leader of men, a lover of mankind and one of the noblest souls of our age who has just left our midst. The men and women who comprise our organization will forever cherish the unforgettable memory of Eugene Debs, the great organizer, orator, political oracle and noble idealist of the American labor movement, and who was always ready to stand between the hearts of the downtrodden masses of America and the world, of Eugene Debs, the man whose heart always beat in unison with the heartfelt emotion of the American people, of Eugene Debs, the man who never deserted his cause, the man who was Eugene Debs, the true captain of his cause.

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

MRS. EUGENE V. DEBS

President

ABRAHAM BAROFF, Sec'y.
Vigorous Strike Activity Follows Conference Failure

(Continued from Page 1)
of reorganization include also Industrial Council shops employing less than 50 men. But the Council does not forget each firm. They do all their work on the premises and send no work outside, and that these firms should be included in a standard of 35 workers not later than December, 1928. All the firms which employ now 25 or more workers should be obliged to employ not less than 35 workers by December, 1928.

Another stipulation in connection with the reorganization right is that no firm is granted that privilege unless it employs its workers for not less than 23 weeks in the year.

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

PRES. SIGMAN'S STATEMENT AFTER CONFERENCE ENDS

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

"The conference has definitely broken up without any arrangement for any other meeting or expectation of making an agreement. The only thing that came up was the refusal on the part of the employers to state their position on all disputed points except on the subject of reorganization rights and hours. These were the only two subjects discussed.

"Substantial mutual concessions were made by both sides, but points of disagreement still remain on both questions. In this deadlock the Union proposed that the remaining questions be eliminated and that the manufacturers for discussion of the disputed points

Thousand's Voice Protest in Union Square

(Continued from Page 1) because the fines which are being imposed on the arrested strikers drain the treasury of the unions and rob the children of the striking cloakmakers of food which could be bought for that amount.

But the 60,000 cloakmakers of New York, and the whole great family of cloakmakers across the country, are against and resist this charge of lawlessness on the part of the strikers. Over and over again they have demonstrated their strict adherence to the law and their determination to abide by and with an upright spirit and have never relented on violence to win their struggles for them. Whatever violence there has been in this great conflict, has invariably come out of the cup of our homes, who now have resorted to judge-mad laws to help him win their attentions on our standards of work and living.

But the American labor movement, and our strikers among them, will not be intimidated into giving up their legitimate weapon of resistance, the strike, by any bond whatsoever. It is becoming clearer from day to day that the only way to defeat injustices in labor struggles is to ignore them. This is the voice and judgment of our country and this will be, I am confident, the guiding policy of workers on strikers in the future.

I sincerely regret that I cannot be here to perorates owing to a bad cold, to share with you your indignation and to voice together with you the protest for the immediate withdrawal of the new wages, for months have been levied against our strikers and the entire labor movement. Out of this condition a renewal of organized labor on the historic Union Square should serve as a new and permanent foundation for trade unions in America that the organized workers will not permit their rights be trampled under foot by an army used by a judge at the behest of em- ployers. From here should go out a ringing protest against the outrageous attempt of the cloak manufacturers to use the injunction as a weapon to crush the strike of the New York cloakmakers, an attempt, which I am confident, will fail, never succeed.

Secretary Captiaux of the International Trade, in presenting the viewpoint of the American Federation of Labor with regard to the injunction, said:

"The injunction evil has stripped union labor of its constitutional rights, the sacred protection of the law, free and open ports, and the use of peaceful persuasion to prevent strikes breaking. The Central Trade and Labor Council is the most drastic injunction ever issued in this State."

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(Continued from Page 1) they would have gone on with the discussion of the other vital issues in controversy, such as wages and the limitations of sub-workers for single piece work. The Union objected to these stipulations and recommended in view of the difficulties represented by an arrangement of this kind, to put them aside for a time, and proceed to negotiate on the other issues of the strike. The manufacturers, on the other hand, as the limitation of contractors for firms belonging to the Industrial Council that are also engaged in the jobbing business, the wage rates, the unloading of the examiners and the guarantee against discrimination of union designates, and several other minor points.

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

The decision to withdraw the demand for a time guarantees of 35 workers with the consent of the shop chairmen. When the first vote in the proposition was taken it was known that the manufacturers had again addressed the meeting, it voted for the withdrawal of this demand.

President Sigman called upon the workers in the settled shops to add their weight to the strike with direct activity, suggesting that they leave their homes in the morning in a uniform manner and join the picketing strikers on the picket lines. He reminded the cloakmakers that they owe much to the strikers who now are fighting to make the gains secured in the settled shops permanent and universal.

President Sigman dwelt with emphasis on the relations of our Union to the American labor movement and the importance of maintaining friendly relations with them. He pointed out to the great interest the American Federation of Labor is taking in this fight of the cloakmakers, as an all together notable appeal forwarded by the Executive Council of the Federation to the labor movement in all parts of the country.

Military Workers Collecting Money for Cloak Strikers

The Millinery Workers' Union is continuing to collect money for the cloak strikers. This union has already contributed.$211, which has now added another $2,000. In one shop, Lieb Brothers Company, the workers collected over $500.

New York Box Makers in General Strike

Four thousand paper box makers have been on strike in New York City for three weeks. The struggle has been characterized by usual police intimidation and employers frame-up, but the ranks of the strikers are stronger today than when the strike began and each day brings the settlement of more open shops.

When a settlement was about to be made a threat was made that the three employers associations in the paper box industry got worried. They began to merge their interests and to make determined efforts to crush the union. The Paper Box Manufacturers' Association of America, in a statement, said:

"How the police are being used to nerve the interests of the employers. The following statement was made in a bulletin of the Paper Box Manufacturers' Association: "The police work is becoming more and more effective. The usual, normal wagons are working in and out of the 'searched sections' with the proper police protection (a 'top' for every chauffeur) and more plants are offering to make new open shops with part forces."

"The demands of the union are very modest when compared with the conditions which other unions have obtained for their workers in recent agreements. A 44 hour week and time and a half. The main maximum is now $9 and $10 a week. The minimum wage is $18 in shops and $18 an hour day work. The employers have made a demand for $30 and $35 strikes with offers of $15 and $20 a week. Some have taken for the bluff. More and more are appealing to the workers of the union picket line instead."

Work This Saturday For Cloak Strike

(Continued from Page 1) This concession was made in order to afford an opportunity for settlement of the employers and the settlement to be made to settle but could not do so until now because they could not guarantee their strikers for 16 weeks of work during the parley.

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REGISTER AT ONCE FOR the conferences and lectures offered by the Educational Department of our International Union, which will be held at 10 West 16th Street.
A. F. of L. Council Appeals To All Unions for Cloak Strike Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The long weeks of struggle and conflict have taxed their financial resources as well. They need financial help so that the men and women who are engaged in this strike may be helped if their families may be provided with the bare necessities of life.

Understanding their needs and the issues involved in the strike, the Convention of the American Federation of Labor instructed the officers of the American Federation of Labor to issue an appeal to organized labor to rally to the support of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. We therefore appeal to the membership of organized labor to contribute financially and in any possible way in bringing this strike of the cloakmakers of New York to a successful termination.

No International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor has responded more promptly or generously to the workers' appeal for financial aid to the garment factories affidavits with it in order to further the relief fund of the New York cloakmakers.

Therefore, because of the urgent nature of the situation and because of the heroism in which this International Union is fighting for the preferrable of union standards, we urge you to contribute promptly and liberally. The situation is very serious. The striking cloakmakers and their dependents upon them need your help and they need it now. Do not delay action. Act quickly. Send in large amounts of money as is possible to help us. These brave workers have worked hard, long hours, and need the money urgently to supply their families. We shall be grateful for any contributions you may be able to make.

Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union

The Toronto Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union summoned a conference of all labor organizations of the city of Toronto for Wednesday, October 31. At this conference a daily arrest of hundreds of peaceful workers; they are attempting to poison the public mind of our workers. The workers are opposed to the political and economic policies of the government. The United States government has been engaged in a struggle for control of labor and the workers are fighting for control of their own lives.

The workers have been arrested for their opposition to the government and for their efforts to help build a better world. They have been denied the right to speak out and express their opinions. The workers have been forced to work long hours for low pay under difficult conditions.

The workers are striving to improve the conditions of their lives. They want better wages, shorter hours, and more leisure time. They want to be able to support their families and live a decent life.

The workers are determined to fight for their rights and they will not be intimidated. They will continue to struggle for their freedom and their rights. They will not give up until they have achieved their goals.

The workers are not alone in their struggle. They have the support of millions of other workers around the world who are fighting for their rights. They are part of a worldwide movement for social justice.

The workers are not just fighting for themselves. They are fighting for all workers, all over the world. They are fighting for a better world for all of us.

The workers are not just fighting for their own rights. They are fighting for the rights of all workers, all over the world. They are fighting for a world where all workers are treated with dignity and respect.

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The workers are fighting for their lives. They are fighting for their freedom. They are fighting for a world where all workers have the right to a decent life.
The peace moves in the cloak strike, culminating in a three-day conference between the Union and the Industrial Council last week, have failed again. The last session of the conference came to an abrupt end last Saturday night without any arrangements for any other meeting.

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

We frankly doubt that any of the cloakmakers feel disappointed with the outcome of this conference. We believe that any of them had been deluded into the belief that this parley would actually lead to peace in the industry. Our strikers and their leaders are experienced enough to know that a conference in a labor dispute depends for its successful outcome as much on the spirit with which the conferences enter it as on the actual possibility of reconciliations, and several more. And the attitude of the leaders of the Council, all through this struggle and on the eve of the last parley, has not been an attitude of constructively, deliberately and earnestly prepared to face the consequences, and the results of the conference adequately reflect this "de-lite" spirit. Obviously it is not peace but a finish they are after, and the striking cloakmakers stand ready to give it to them at their own price.

It was this bitter and unfriendly spirit of the leaders of the Industrial Council that has split the conference, when brought to a test at its final stage, for over twenty hours both sides have argued questions of work-honors and the organizing rights demanded by the employers. The representatives of the Union, in the language of the parley, had made several concessions on these points, showing a willingness to accept a 42-hour week on a six-day work basis until June, 1928, and a 40-hour week after that date, as the termination of the agreement in June, 1919. The spokesmen for the strikers were also willing to extend the 18 per cent reorganization right to all members of the Industrial Council, even to as employ at the present time less than the minimum of 35 workers provided the latter produce all their legal garments out of their own premises and engage in no jobbing whatever, and on condition that after June, 1928, such firms are to employ not less than 35 workers.

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

The Union's conference, of course, firmly refused to entertain these new conditions. Nevertheless, still unwilling to withdraw from the conference, the spokesmen for the Union, at this point, proceeded to demand that the existing conditions should not be altered. None of the very important demands of the strikers, the wage increases, the protection for the limitation of sub-manufacturers, the unionization of designers, and several more subjects. The leaders of the Union suggested that if an agreement were reached on these subjects, the discussion of the disputed points of hours and reorganization could be reopened later with brighter prospects of adjustment.

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

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

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

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

It may be reasonably expected now that within a short time a large number of small Industrial Council shops will be inaugurated to terms with the Union. These firms have been waiting eagerly for a settlement which the leaders of the Council had promised months ago. For months now the whole collective settlement had been made through the high-handed and blind policy of the Council's leadership, these manufacturers, unless they are ready to pay a price of business, will not be able to make a collective settlement and settle with their workers. The season is far from over, and judging from the scarcity of garments in the retail market, anything produced within the next seven or eight weeks will be snapped up by the buyers as soon as it gets out of the pressing rooms.

As for the strikers, after sixteen weeks of struggling, they are today in no mood to be swayed one way or the other by any new manœuvre of the employers. The four months of the strike has given the cloakmakers that invincible mental edge, that enduring confidence that bruises assail doubt and are seeing not but eventual victory ahead of the workers. And the Council leaders, that the campaign of the American Garment Workers' Union has made cloakmakers witness such a tremendous uprising of organized labor on their behalf, such solid support for their cause. With a gratitude that lacks words for expression, the cloak strikers realize today that their sister organizations in the needle industries, and in a great many other trades, have actually made the cause of the cloakmakers their own cause, and are making a huge collective effort to raise money for the fighting fund of the strikers and to render every other form of assistance within their power.

This magnificent rally of the labor unions will give this strikers additional impetus to carry through the strike on the great fight until it is brought to a termination on satisfactory terms. And the cloakmakers know what the American organized labor expects from them in return for their wholesale support—more, not less, but a full and sound fighting for the cause of Labor, they are second to none in the great army of our movement, loyal, self-sacrificing and seasoned trade unionists.

THE AMALGAMATED AND THE CLOAK STRIKE

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

All the more, therefore, is to be regretted the attempt made in certain quarters to belittle the old extended by the clothing workers to the striking garment manufacturers, what is worse, to impute that the Amalgamated has failed to carry out a sufficiently rigid control in its shops with the result that some scab cloaks are manufactured in clothing factories.

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

By LOUIS STANLEY SILVERSTEIN

America has prostrated itself before Marie, Queen of Romania. This is a striking phenomenon in a land where national pride and self-righteousness are not to fall. Trouble is not here as official guest of the United States Government but only as a private person. She is not in New York for any purpose and is not traveling just as character. Already she has been given the five thousand dollars a month which the Government of the United States is paying her. Her railroad fare through the United States and Canada will amount to about $10,000. She also has her personal attendants only too pleased to transport her for nothing. When the roads of Southern California were too stingy to give her a free ride, she dropped that section of the country from her itinerary. She will not appear on the West Coast on this trip because she was travelling royalty. America will be pleased to foot the bill.

Why has she come? To see the United States? Her intellectual curiosity is not so keen. To display her beauty? It is not what it used to be. To bask in the sun of American democracy? That would be vulgar. To marry Prince Carol? Her prospects in this direction are dim. To see her married daughter? Possibly but hardly. Marie has more important ends in view. She is on a tour of the world, engaged in business of state. She is the Arch-Proxy of Supporter of Europe and has come to see the United States.

Her country is in trouble. It has not yet recovered from the ravages of the World War. When the Germans occupied Belgium, they had to rebuild and maintain the railroads and industries that were forced to be abandoned, or else were forced to retreat, they had the time to destroy the land. But in Romania it was different. The country was in ruins and the Germans had their way completely.

The military collapse of Russia made it easier for the Allies to gain control of the area. The disintegration of the empire was not so rapid. Consequently, Romania was militarized of everything valuable. A soldier or settler was given a farm or a portion of the direction of the Central Powers. Little was left of Marie's country by the end of the war. The Ger- man had to be driven from the land. The disappearance of King Ferdinand, whose signature was necessary to leg- islative action, had to be forced upon the land and refuge important territories.

After the War, the Romanians had been an ally almost as useless one. She was given the ter- ritory over which the Germans inhabited her of her national- ity. There were Szekarals from Rumania, Galicians from Hungary, and Bavarians from Austria. These were still others. The territory and populace of Romania more than doubled overnight.

So all would have been well, had the very anarchy of the cov- ered territory created no larger agrarian. The peasants in the rich Soil of the country have been allowed, as they had been lauded by the exchange for the country and the ex- change for the country and the ex- change for the country of the inhabitants of the country. They were men of Russian culture and Rumanian culture, which indeed had not been an eye on military alliances rather than on economic conditions. Moreover, the railway system was in the German and needed replenishment. But that was not all. The end of the World War marked the end of the country was poverty-stricken. The population was restless. The currency was ruined. The national debt was Great Britain and France for assistance in the war. Compensation for damages were claimed by Frenchmen, Englishmen and Americans whose property at the request of the allies had been destroyed by Rumania in order to keep it out of the hands of the invaders. The little Balkan country was in sore distress. Romania was ripe for a revolution at this time. Bolshevists visited Rumania, her next door neighbor, and forced a land in state and the Bolshevists in government. However, never followed suit. In other countries dictatorships lasted the regime of King Carol of Romania, however, never followed suit. In other countries dictatorships lasted the regime of King Carol of Romania, however, never followed suit. In other countries dictatorships lasted the regime of King Carol of Romania, however, never followed suit. In other countries dictatorships lasted the regime of King Carol of Romania, however, never followed suit. In other countries dictatorships lasted the regime of King Carol of Romania, however, never followed suit. In other countries dictatorships lasted the regime of King Carol of Romania, however, never followed suit. In other countries dictatorships lasted the regime of King Carol of Romania, however, never followed suit. 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Registration for Unity Centers!

Our members can join classes in English in the following evening activities:
- East Side, P. R. 25, Fifth Street between First and Second Avenues.

- Brooklyn, P. R. 54, Freeman Street and 6th Avenue.

- In Bloom, P. R. 184, Christopher Avenue and Backman Street.

We wish to call your attention to the following changes: The Harlem Unity Center last year was in P. R.

Festive Opening of Study Season Nov. 19

Courses Begin on Saturday, November 12.

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

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

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

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

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

A reunion of Unity House vacationists will be held on Lincoln's Birthday, Saturday evening, February 12.

The thousands of our members and friends who enjoyed a few weeks of rest in the beauty and scenery of the country leads the course will proceed to furnish a bird's-eye-view of economic America. In it our natural resources, water wars and economic geography will be considered—always primarily as they enter into the needle trades. The economic classes which stand in economic America will be studied; methods of production and distribution will be examined.

A program of practical study in industrial, financial, control, interlocking and absentee ownership will also be discussed.


This course will discuss the development of our transportation system and the problem it has faced before the American people. Our international trade and expanding foreign commerce will receive careful observation. Problems will be given to our credit institutions and their function in American industry. The great striving of the American people to improve their general well-being, of which the Labor Movement affords the most noteworthy example, will be one of the most interesting topics.

Course No. 22. English.

Classes in Elementary, Intermediate, and Advanced English. Three evening classes weekly, all centers. Teachers assigned by the Board of Education.

Course No. 23. Physical Training.

Weekly gymnasium work in charge of competent directors.

(Congratulations)

Course No. 10. Psychology—Alexander Fichandler.

Important events occur daily. Some of these events have an enormous influence on human history and our personal lives. Most workers, however, accept them with little or less uncritically. They read about them in the papers, sometimes discuss them (for a little while), forget them, and go on living. In this course an attempt will be made to explain such events. Psychology concerns human conduct. It explains and explains the fundamental causes which force human beings to act as they do. It attempts to answer such questions as: Why do people fight? why do they cooperate, why do they seek power, why do they follow leaders, what are the social ideas for reasons, why do they fear, etc.

Course No. 16. A Social History of American Literature—Emory Holloway.

Like history, literature is not certain until it reflects the lives as well as the thought of a people—their hopes and their fears, their dreams and their struggles to achieve a better understanding of life. In this course we will study the social significance of more recent writers like Bellamy, Frank Norris, Jack London, Stephen Crane, W. D. Howells and Upton Sinclair.

Course No. 17. Social Tendencies in Modern Literature—By J. B. Stijlper.

Yiddish both as a language and as a literature has made extraordinary strides in the last thirty years. It has risen to a new and useful, subtle instrument smoothly smooched by the literary craftsmen. The social logic, the warm sympathy, the deep humanity, the most fine-spun metaphysics of the race, the Yiddish dramatists, poets, novels, are all telling us the same stories as the English, the French, the German, the Italian, the Russian. We are going to Yiddish dramatists, poets, novels, novellen, names like those of Peretz, Sholem Asch, Mendele Mocher Saperew, Sholom Aleichem, Jacob Gordin, Sholom, Shmorel, Raisel, Manl Leib, H. L. Lehrich, Reizen, Tsefias, Ospina, Moria Rosenfeld, Blaik, Viger, Vipper, Fruz, Eliazer, Hirshbein, Pinski, etc.

Current Books at Reduced Prices

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

Our members can order these thru our Educational Department, 3 West 13th Street, New York City.

Opening Celebration of Our Educational Course

Our educational course will take place this Friday, November 19 in the Washington Irving High School. Prominent articles will participate in the musical program. Dancing in the Gymnasium.
The writer of these lines was the last speaker, and he emphasized the point that the Michigan dispute was to be regarded not as a strike of the New York clockmakers, the refusal of some of the local employers to sign agreements, and the Cleveland building trades injunction—all are prompted by the same motive, the determination of the manufacturers and their allies to break the union. It will be a test of the will of the workers to hold out in defiance of the attempt to break up their organizations by holding up all the work that today are in the fire line holding back the onslaught of the enemy.

The Object and Election Committee will meet—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, A. 10 A. M. IN THE OFFICE OF THE UNION, 16 W. 21 ST. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE to meet against candidates.

All nominees who desire to become candidates for office should appear before this committee and bring their Union books along.

All such as will fail to appear will not have their names placed on the ballot.

Every member having an objection to any nominee, is requested to report to the Object and Election Committee.

The following were nominated:

FOR SECRETARY-TREASURER:
Julius Portnoy, Chas. Solomon, Joseph Siegel.

FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS:
Julia Hochman, Meyer Kravetz, David Portnoy.

DRESSMAKERS MEMBERS OF LOCAL 22

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FOR SECRETARY-TREASURER:
Julia Hochman, Meyer Kravetz, David Portnoy.

FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS:

M. Mikkel

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FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS:
The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

After three days of conferences, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week, without reaching even a basis for a settlement with the Industrial Council, the six-week-old strike, by reorganizing the entire strike machinery with a view to strengthening the struggle more intensively.

Peace Not Aim of Bosses

"The Industrial Council," declared Industrial President Sigman in a statement this week in the local trade paper, "never had any real interest in ending the strike. The Union offered the manufacturers concessions on the re-organization issues. It was the only way to get at them. The manufacturers had never intended to settle; they would have gone on with discussion of the points which they consider minor matters but which are vital matters to the union.

"The only possible explanation is that the officials of the Industrial Council wanted to give an appearance of action because of the pressure for a settlement that was being brought to bear on the Council. And they did give the appearance of action; but at no time did they really act for settlement.

"The statement concludes with the point that the manufacturers' charge that the Union had no intention of settling is without foundation in the fact that the Union had made important concessions. In the face of this no other excuse was offered for the strike and it is still continue ahead to win its demands on the picket lines.

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

"Measures to Continue Struggle Adopted

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

STRIKE INFORMATION

CUTTERS WILL HOLD REGULAR MASS MEETINGS EVERY MONDAY TO SPEAK ON THEIR ORIGINS. MEETINGS ARE HELD AT CARLTON HALL, 111 W. 111 St., COR. 5TH AVE.

For application information for Local 10's vice-chairmen who are stationed in your respective strike hall:

Manager Dubinsky may be found in the office of the local every day between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Special Clerk and Suit Adjusters' Notice

No school, no rest, no cutter is permitted to work overtime without permission of the office. Cutters are strictly ordered to observe this rule. The office requires that all cutters subject to charges before the executive board.

To Cutters Who Can Sing

A call is made upon all cutters who have a voice in cheer singing or feeling that they are competent to do so to be present at Local 10, 511 W. 111 St., at 10 and give his name and address to the writer. This is in connection with the jubilee celebration of the local's 50th anniversary.

refusal to recognize the strike committee in Greater New York and out of town. Chairs of all such committees, ten thousand strikers who are returning to work in the near future, met last week and devised methods for additional money aid to be given to the strikers. These warboys, by a recent decision, are already contributing twenty per cent of their wages to the strike benefit fund.

The Executive Committee of the General Strike Committee asked the local councils for evidence actively the support of the American labor movement which is already contributing to the support of the cloakmakers' fund. It is anticipated that the action taken at the recent American Federation of Labor Convention in Detroit calls for all international labor unions in the country to support the strike and to protect against the injunction will bring tangible results.

The meeting, which took place last Saturday, October 8th, was against the cloak strike injunction was addressed by well-known speakers, including members and other officials of the United States, as well as M. Polkstone and M. Frankel New To the American Federation of Labor Secretary Edouard Lagier also spoke at the paper to this effect, and at the picket line.

"The small members of the union were the apparent reason for the breaking up of negotiations with the Union on Saturday.

Popular Election to Determine the Strike Committee

The strike is to be continued in all the localities. The workers have been instructed to continue the struggle, no matter how long it may continue on a victorious conclusion.

Opening the meeting, Samuel W. Hays, the president of the union, said that the "final decision of the strike committee of the "Lillie brothers," showed plainly the employers' lack of sincerity about the question. The president referred to the minimum program which the union submitted to the Industrial Council as the basis for a settlement. There were terms that should have made a settlement possible and really did last the employ- ers' desire for settlement.

Speaking on this phase of the situation, Isidore Nagler said that he was not at all satisfied with the outcome of the ultimate outcome of the present struggle, that now the labor movement must make the cloakmakers' union assurance of its financial and moral support in the present struggle. The council, which was already deposed, must now sit down at the table, and the union then wasted to the employees' election to determine the strike committee.

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MISCELLANEOUS CUTTERS DISCUS- SATION WORK

At the weekly meeting of the Miscellaneous Section of Local 10, on Monday, October 13th, which was attended by a representative number of men from various of the trades comprising this section, the discussion of the children's dresses, bathrobe, housedress and kimono cutters—were present, to organize the cutters in the miscellaneous shops were discussed.

The discussion centered in the ap- pointment of a committee of about twelve men, who will shortly be called to meet in the office to decide upon a plan of action. When volunteers were called for to start the office work, the response of the men was enthusiastic.

In his report, to the miscellaneous cutters on the activities in the office and in the local, the president explained the method adopted by Mr. T. F. Nissel in securing increases for the cutters in a similar position. In these trades are very active now, it was not necessary for him to secure increases by taking out the language. Instead, cutters, either seeking jobs or desiring to secure an increase, were called together and were assisted to return jobs when a low wage was offered in the instance or to quit their work and not return until they would be offered an increase and take a job elsewhere where they could get more money. In this manner it became possible for miscellaneous cutters to work above the minimum scale. In one such shop, Nissel took charge of the case himself and secured an increase by wages as far back as last July. The firm refused to concede that the union was in existence, and that, while the firm would normally employ in the busy season four men, under the new plan only two additional cutters was forced to work with a force of two cutters only for some time. After a time the firm would hire a cutter the office would give the man a different job at a lower wage than the union. An additional worker was finally forced to concede an increase in wages.

Talbot and Private Dressmakers Returning to Work

A number of the Talbot and Private Dressmakers returned to work last week after having secured from the employers improved conditions. They went back on the forty-hour week and an increase in wages.

One difficulty which Local 10 en- counters in this trade is that the cutters and tailors in the part time business secure very little work. The office for this reason is seeking to secure a guarantee from the employers in the employers in this trade that most of the garments are custom work and will only be made for them. Local 10 points out, however, that the cutters can as efficiently cut them if, not better, as the tailors and 10 insists that when all the cutting in the custom shops will be done by cutters, the employers should be able to cut the cutting a fair guarantee of employment.

OPENING of our Educational Season will be celebrated with a fine concert and dance on Friday, October 30th, at Washington Irving High School.

Help The Striking Cloakmakers

Come to the GRAND BALL to raise the auspicies of the COOPERATIVE HOME

11th St. and Lexinton Ave.

Sat., Oct. 23rd, 1926.

At CARLTON HALL

6 W. 111 St., 5th Cor., 5th Ave.

Tickets 50 cents.