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.
Three Baltimore cloak shops, whose workers struck after the firms refused to stop sending garments to cloak jobbers involved in the general strike in New York City, obtained last Friday, October 23, an injunction against the Baltimore cloakmakers' organization, Local 4, its officers and Miss MoSia Friedmann, vice-president of the I. L. G. W. U., prohibiting "interference with the cloakmakers and parafling in front of the factories." The injunction, however, does not prohibit peaceful picketing.

The firms involved in this strike are the Vassar Manufacturing Company, E. H. Ackerman, Rabin in Newbury and William Lisa. In their petition, the complaining firms openly allege that they have been driven to seek this remedy because they had been declared by the courts to be violating New York wholesale houses with garments made in their shops.

President Sigman in Baltimore

Last Saturday night, October 23, President Sigman addressed a well attended meeting of cloakmakers in the presence of the Baltimore organization and members of the Executive Council. Sigman came to Baltimore at the urgent invitation of Miss MoSia Friedmann, who is in charge of organizing work for the International for that city.

President Sigman was very pleased with the new spirit prevailing among the Baltimore cloakmakers since the beginning of the local strike and the non-union shops, and with the acquisition of new members by Local 4 in the last few months.

The Executive Council of the National Women's Labor Federation, which is the executive committee of the AFL, met in Chicago last Saturday night.

Three Baltimore shops struck

Three Baltimore cloak shops, whose workers struck after the firms refused to stop sending garments to cloak jobbers involved in the general strike in New York City, obtained last Friday, October 23, an injunction against the Baltimore cloakmakers' organization, Local 4, its officers and Miss MoSia Friedmann, vice-president of the I. L. G. W. U., prohibiting "interference with the cloakmakers and parafling in front of the factories." The injunction, however, does not prohibit peaceful picketing.

The firms involved in this strike are the Vassar Manufacturing Company, E. H. Ackerman, Rabin in Newbury and William Lisa. In their petition, the complaining firms openly allege that they have been driven to seek this remedy because they had been declared by the courts to be violating New York wholesale houses with garments made in their shops.

President Sigman in Baltimore

Last Saturday night, October 23, President Sigman addressed a well attended meeting of cloakmakers in the presence of the Baltimore organization and members of the Executive Council. Sigman came to Baltimore at the urgent invitation of Miss MoSia Friedmann, who is in charge of organizing work for the International for that city.

President Sigman was very pleased with the new spirit prevailing among the Baltimore cloakmakers since the beginning of the local strike and the non-union shops, and with the acquisition of new members by Local 4 in the last few months.

Strike Issues At Press Conference

American Federation of Labor Pledge of Aid Renewed

A group of newspaper men and magazine writers listened this Tuesday afternoon to a recital by some of the strike leaders of the principal issues in the great cloak strike in New York City. A lunch conference at the Hotel Birotrect, J. M. Roth, secretary of the Emergency Labor Conference, which arranged the meeting, preceded.

Among those present were staff members of several of the big metropolitan dailies and several important newsmen and weeklies. After Louis Hyman had outlined the main features of the strike, John Sullivan, president of the State Federation of Labor, declared that the State and the American Federation of Labor was interested in the struggle of the cloakmakers and would assist in every way possible.

A number of questions were asked by the representatives of the press relative to the results of the meeting, and Sullivan made several attempts to negotiate a settlement in the strike and were satisfactorily answered. The Emergency Conference intends to hold several large meetings to which the general public will be invited, to acquaint all

elements in the community with the underlying demands of cloakmakers and their constructive nature.

Harlem Women To Aid Cloakmakers

Issue Appeal to Housewives to Aid Strikers

A committee of women was organized this week in Harlem to help the cloak strikers and their wives and children. The committee issued a special appeal to the women to do their utmost to collect funds for the strikers. The following resolutions as read:

Working women:

"Thousands of cloakmakers have been involved in a social strike for nearly seventeen weeks. During these months, the cloak strikers were mercilessly persecuted by the police and the magistrate, and hundreds of them were sent to the workhouse or fined. We must begin to business with our lives. A committee of working women has now been organized in Harlem, and opened headquarters in 116 East 12th Street. Every night, from 7 to 10, the committee will be found in that place, assigning work to volunteers, organizing house to house canvasses, and driving each woman a task for which she is best fitted. The fight of the cloakmakers is our fight. Let us help them win it.

Trade Union Committee

Protests to Mayor Walker

President Sigman informs Mayor 4,000 Strikers Fined, Over 300 Sent to Workhouse Since Strike Began—Walker Promises Investigation of Police Conduct

Last Saturday morning, October 30, a committee representing the labor movement of New York City and the striking cloakmakers asked Mayor Walker to perform the functions of the cloak strikers by the police and the coalition of wholesale arrona

of the precincts in the ward districts. The committee was headed by President Sigman, and included Louis Hyman, the chairman of the strike committee, representatives of the Local 4, the American Federation of Labor, the United Hebrew Trades and the Emergency Labor Conference.

Mayor Walker first agreed to bellot the charges made by the committee against the police. He told the committee that he had already sent a number of letters calling for assistance by the strikers, of kidnapping of sorts, and he added that he had the impression that the cloak strike was not a trade strike but a "political" one.

Concert-Meeting for Strikers' Wives

This Saturday Afternoon in the Bronx.

On Saturday, October 20, at 2 a.m, a concert and meeting will be given for the wives of the striking cloakmakers in Harlem, at 197 East 12th Street and Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

The following distinguished artists will participate in the program: Schilberg, J. H. Koffler, M. Cohn, Abraham Berken, violinist; Louis Vermont, cornet; and several performances from the Harlem Actors' Union. Speakers in short addresses will explain the conditions of the strikers. The audience is requested to be on time so that the entertainment may be started at 2 p.m. sharp and the program carried out in full. As this affair is arranged for the wives of the strikers, the committee requests that the husbands remain at home where there are little children to be taken care of.
Nationwide Movement To Help Cloak Strike Growing Fast

(Continued from Page 1)

ers' Union, is holding a meeting, after work hours, the Thursday, October 21, at Beethoven Hall to discuss, among other important matters, the question of raising a relief fund in this city for the cloak strikers.

A telegram from Los Angeles to President Sigman states that, from 52 of that city, the cloak and dressmakers' organization, has released Abraham American, who had been on his duties temporarily, to devote his time exclusively to raising funds on the behalf of the cloak-strikers. Brother Pinkin intends to visit San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Tacoma and several other cities in the West to organize a relief movement in that section.

TORONTO CONFERENCE TO AID CLOAK STRIKE

Advices received from Toronto inform that the trade union conference held in that city on Wednesday, October 23, turned out to be a well-attended meeting. The conference decided to suggest

COMMUNITY CHURCH WILL HOLD PROTEST MEETING AGAINST CLOAK STRIKE INJUNCTION

As the first step in a campaign to organize a strong opposition to the use of injunction in labor strikes in general, an emergency motion was made on Saturday by Justice Phoenix Ingraham of the New York Supreme Court against the cloak-strikers. Subsequently, the American Civil Liberties Union will hold a protest meeting in the Community Church of New York City, Monday, November 1.

Among the speakers will be Arthur Garfield Harriman, who will take the stand that the use of the injunction as a legal measure, the Rev. Charles C. Webster, of the Church of All Nations; Harriet Stanton Blatch, lecturer and author; and Edmund R. Chadwe of the Labor Team.

The Ingraham injunction, granted September 11, outlaws the cloak strikers and their leaders and moral support. The strikers have been arrested at the rate of 500 a week. They have already cost the community from 42 to 50$. Three hundred strikers spent from one to ten days in jail for re- ceiving contributions from supporters of the union, including Morris Sigman, president, have been arrested.

Canadian Trades Congress To Press For Amendment of Injunction Law

The 22nd annual convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, which closed on September 26 after a week of sessions at the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, has adopted a resolution that another strike's day's wages should be collected in the nearest future. A mass meeting will be held in the city on November 20 in which City, to which President Sigman and Vice-president Niffo had been invited. Cooperative plans are being drawn up to call a conference of all organizations in the city for the purpose of raising funds for the New York strikers. The Clevelander Federation of Labor is very sympathetic and has donated funds from its treasury and a special conference is expected to be a great success.

COMMUNITY CHURCH WILL HOLD PROTEST MEETING AGAINST CLOAK STRIKE INJUNCTION

As the first step in a campaign to organize a strong opposition to the use of injunction in labor strikes in general, an emergency motion was made on Saturday by Justice Phoenix Ingraham of the New York Supreme Court against the cloak-strikers. Subsequently, the American Civil Liberties Union will hold a protest meeting in the Community Church of New York City, Monday, November 1.

Among the speakers will be Arthur Garfield Harriman, who will take the stand that the use of the injunction as a legal measure, the Rev. Charles C. Webster, of the Church of All Nations; Harriet Stanton Blatch, lecturer and author; and Edmund R. Chadwe of the Labor Team.

The Ingraham injunction, granted September 11, outlaws the cloak strikers and their leaders and moral support. The strikers have been arrested at the rate of 500 a week. They have already cost the community from 42 to 50$. Three hundred strikers spent from one to ten days in jail for re- ceiving contributions from supporters of the union, including Morris Sigman, president, have been arrested.

Canadian Trades Congress To Press For Amendment of Injunction Law

The 22nd annual convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, which closed on September 26 after a week of sessions at the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, has adopted a resolution that another strike's day's wages should be collected in the nearest future. A mass meeting will be held in the city on November 20 in which City, to which President Sigman and Vice-president Niffo had been invited. Cooperative plans are being drawn up to call a conference of all organizations in the city for the purpose of raising funds for the New York strikers. The Clevelander Federation of Labor is very sympathetic and has donated funds from its treasury and a special conference is expected to be a great success.

COMMUNITY CHURCH WILL HOLD PROTEST MEETING AGAINST CLOAK STRIKE INJUNCTION

As the first step in a campaign to organize a strong opposition to the use of injunction in labor strikes in general, an emergency motion was made on Saturday by Justice Phoenix Ingraham of the New York Supreme Court against the cloak-strikers. Subsequently, the American Civil Liberties Union will hold a protest meeting in the Community Church of New York City, Monday, November 1.

Among the speakers will be Arthur Garfield Harriman, who will take the stand that the use of the injunction as a legal measure, the Rev. Charles C. Webster, of the Church of All Nations; Harriet Stanton Blatch, lecturer and author; and Edmund R. Chadwe of the Labor Team.

The Ingraham injunction, granted September 11, outlaws the cloak strikers and their leaders and moral support. The strikers have been arrested at the rate of 500 a week. They have already cost the community from 42 to 50$. Three hundred strikers spent from one to ten days in jail for re- ceiving contributions from supporters of the union, including Morris Sigman, president, have been arrested.

Canadian Trades Congress To Press For Amendment of Injunction Law

The 22nd annual convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, which closed on September 26 after a week of sessions at the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, has adopted a resolution that another strike's day's wages should be collected in the nearest future. A mass meeting will be held in the city on November 20 in which City, to which President Sigman and Vice-president Niffo had been invited. Cooperative plans are being drawn up to call a conference of all organizations in the city for the purpose of raising funds for the New York strikers. The Clevelander Federation of Labor is very sympathetic and has donated funds from its treasury and a special conference is expected to be a great success.

COMMUNITY CHURCH WILL HOLD PROTEST MEETING AGAINST CLOAK STRIKE INJUNCTION

As the first step in a campaign to organize a strong opposition to the use of injunction in labor strikes in general, an emergency motion was made on Saturday by Justice Phoenix Ingraham of the New York Supreme Court against the cloak-strikers. Subsequently, the American Civil Liberties Union will hold a protest meeting in the Community Church of New York City, Monday, November 1.

Among the speakers will be Arthur Garfield Harriman, who will take the stand that the use of the injunction as a legal measure, the Rev. Charles C. Webster, of the Church of All Nations; Harriet Stanton Blatch, lecturer and author; and Edmund R. Chadwe of the Labor Team.

The Ingraham injunction, granted September 11, outlaws the cloak strikers and their leaders and moral support. The strikers have been arrested at the rate of 500 a week. They have already cost the community from 42 to 50$. Three hundred strikers spent from one to ten days in jail for re- ceiving contributions from supporters of the union, including Morris Sigman, president, have been arrested.

Canadian Trades Congress To Press For Amendment of Injunction Law

The 22nd annual convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, which closed on September 26 after a week of sessions at the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, has adopted a resolution that another strike's day's wages should be collected in the nearest future. A mass meeting will be held in the city on November 20 in which City, to which President Sigman and Vice-president Niffo had been invited. Cooperative plans are being drawn up to call a conference of all organizations in the city for the purpose of raising funds for the New York strikers. The Clevelander Federation of Labor is very sympathetic and has donated funds from its treasury and a special conference is expected to be a great success.

COMMUNITY CHURCH WILL HOLD PROTEST MEETING AGAINST CLOAK STRIKE INJUNCTION

As the first step in a campaign to organize a strong opposition to the use of injunction in labor strikes in general, an emergency motion was made on Saturday by Justice Phoenix Ingraham of the New York Supreme Court against the cloak-strikers. Subsequently, the American Civil Liberties Union will hold a protest meeting in the Community Church of New York City, Monday, November 1.

Among the speakers will be Arthur Garfield Harriman, who will take the stand that the use of the injunction as a legal measure, the Rev. Charles C. Webster, of the Church of All Nations; Harriet Stanton Blatch, lecturer and author; and Edmund R. Chadwe of the Labor Team.

The Ingraham injunction, granted September 11, outlaws the cloak strikers and their leaders and moral support. The strikers have been arrested at the rate of 500 a week. They have already cost the community from 42 to 50$. Three hundred strikers spent from one to ten days in jail for re- ceiving contributions from supporters of the union, including Morris Sigman, president, have been arrested.
Women Trade Unionists Meet

Brookwood Conference Discusses Special Problems.

The annual autumn conference of the Women's Trade Union League was held at Brookwood Crematorium, on Saturday and Sunday, October 12th and 13th. This conference, which was called to discuss the problems of the organisation of women workers, was attended by delegates from 19 affiliated organisations. The total number of delegates and visitors was 50. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was represented by two delegates, Local 66, Bonnau Ensemble; and the Dressmakers' Union No. 22, White Collar Workers' Union Local 62 by two and the Italian Garment Union by three delegates. Among other organisations represented were the Joint Board Parliamenary, Millinery Workers' Local 43, International Pocket Book Workers' Unions, Typographical Union No. 6, and the Big Six Auxiliary, the Teachers' Union of New York, the Bookkeepers, Stonemasons and Carpenters' Union, and several out of town branches of the League.

The opening session of the League, Mrs. Maud Schwartz discussed the problems of the married worker, and the question of how far the married woman could be considered as a worker. Mrs. Schwartz reached after an analysis of such material as exists on the problem indicated that the status of married women into industry, even greater than the infux of women into factories. The result of the grossly ill-paid textile industry, working women increased 20 per cent between 1891 and 1920. It was estimated that at least 60 per cent in number. The League in no adequate record of the difference in effect between the married woman and the unmarried woman. Several studies and engaged in the clearing house for suggestions as to the best way of introducing women into trade unions. Before the conference adjourned, it was decided that a committee should be appointed to devise means to follow the suggestions made at the conference.

A special conference was interesting not only on the subject of the discussion, but because it was of the college students, and to the educational process, in the labor movement who were beginning to make a most active part in trade union work. As one of the college delegates said, 'When this matter was discussed we said, but this time we are going to make a thorough study of this important matter to the Women's Bureau

Success in Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG, which is closely con

ected with Belgium commercialiy

and in respect to currency, is now

sharing its misfortunes. The workers

of the little country are suffering from

the fluctuations in the rate of ex-

change, with its usual effects in rais-

ing the cost of living far beyond the

allowable, and in wages. The unemployed is put in a position to support the hard trade union conflict. The only good result of the present situation is to be a co-

operation for the purposes of

blind action, between the national com-

mittees, the national workers' organisa-

tions, and the labour federations, and

the unions organizing the manufac-

turers and civil servants.

From these various respects, Luxen-

burg is making deep preparations for

a comprehensive system of social insur-

ance, covering all branches, has just

come into operation; and there has

been considerable success in the elec-

tion of labor men on many of the

insurance funds. But the League, in

the new Social Insurance Act. The

Labor Party in Luxembourg has also

succeeded in recording itself by giving

small incomes; and there is a pro-

pect of yet another victory, as a bill
to extend paid holidays for workers has
now passed its first reading.

and to other, governmental agencies.

The conference then devoted a ses-

sion to the question ofUniversity College, which had an import-

ant part on the program of the

A. F. L. convention. Mr. A. J.

Wright, a leading official of the Uni-

versity College, cut it as the (tremendous growth of company union

activities in the country, [5] and the extent to which they presented to the American labor movement. The discussion centered on the problem of the company unionism to women in industry and the various means adopted by the different unions to combat and counteract its influence.

The second day of the conference was devoted entirely to the discussion of trade union organisation among women. Mr. Abraham Lebowitz of the Teachers' Union was chairman of the two very lively sessions which followed. Representatives of the various unions present discussed their experiences and difficulties in the organisation of women, and suggested ways and means by which the unorganised workers. The particular problems of the unskilled worker, the department store worker, the Italian, the American and the Negro worker were all thoroughly discussed. The conference adjourned with a discussion in the education, through reading-rooms, institutes, through benefit features and inferences, through special circulars which hit their peculiar difficulties, the need of mass as well as individu-

al action had been outlined.

A suggestion was made that the Women's Trade Union League, as the central organization of women in organization of women, should take the lead in setting up the clearing house for suggestions as to the best way of making women into trade unions. Before the conference adjourned, it was decided that a com-

mittee should be appointed to devise means to follow the suggestions made at the conference.

A special conference was interesting not only on the subject-matter of the discussion, but because it was of the college students, and to the educational process, in the labor movement who were beginning to make a most active part in trade union work. As one of the college delegates said, 'A conference of women who could each of them par-

ticipate in the discussion, and in the manner this conference did was un-

thinkable a decade ago, when women were an afterthought in the trade union movement.'

TICKETS FOR OPENING CELEBRATION OF EDUCATIONAL Season may be purchased at the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street. Free to members of the L. C. U. Get your ticket now.

LEARN DESIGNING
Earn 50 to 200 Dollars a Week
Take a Course in Instruction in
THE MICHIELL DESIGN SCHOOL

32 West 16th Street. New Yorl

Morris Sigman, President

Baroff, Secretary, Treasurer

M A X D. D ANISH, Editor

Subscription price, paid in advance, 12.00 per year.

Vol. VIII, No. 44.

New York, Friday, October 29, 1926

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Office 2, West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 218.

MOSES SIGMAN, President

A. BAROFF, Secretary, Treasurer

MAX D. DANISH, Editor

Subscription price, paid in advance, 12.00 per year.

Vol. VIII, No. 44.

New York, Friday, October 29, 1926

Delivered to foreign countries, September 20, 1926, New York, N. Y. under

Subscription price, paid in advance, 12.00 per year.

Vol. VIII, No. 44.

New York, Friday, October 29, 1926

Delivered to foreign countries, September 20, 1926, New York, N. Y. under

Subscription price, paid in advance, 12.00 per year.
WHERE IS THE TRUTH?

Mr. Maxwell Copeland is quite a personage among the cloak jobbers of New York and a former officer of their organization. Mr. Copeland, in addition, is president of the National Wholesale Women's Garment Association, a group which represents the interests of the jobbers in our industry all over the country. Mr. Copeland is also not adverse to publicity, and his statements frequently adorn the hospital pages of the trade press.

Mr. Joseph Engel is another old-time cloak jobber-employer and at present the president of the Merchant Ladies' Garment Association, the organization which, for the past four months, has resisted the attempts of the cloakmakers to accept responsibility for work conditions in the shops of the manufacturers owned by its members. Heck, stock and barrel.

Well, a few days ago, Mr. Copeland, in a special statement in the trade press, had made it known that, in his opinion, it is high time that the "producers" in the cloak market, meaning, of course, the manufacturers and the jobbers, had proceeded to the quality of the garment and improve the calibre of the merchandise turned out, or else the firms that are putting out the shabbier will be driven out of business for not being able to sell their goods.

In part:

"The market now is operating very close to normal. The job before the market now is to effect more and more improvement in merchandise. Those who produce must be more selective. They cannot be for more merchandise than it has got to be merchandise that represents quality."

In substance, Mr. Copeland's appeal to the manufacturers is that, unless they are willing to face wholesale cancellations, they should abandon the present habit of putting out abominable product which they have supplied the market with until now is so far below standards that the buyers are bound to refuse, and many "cooperating" with them any longer, even though this cooperation is essential for the selling of the strike of the cloakmakers.

Mr. Copeland's roseate description of "close to normal" conditions in the New York market, however, was due to a rude jolt, and from unexpected quarters, too.

The ink hardly dried up on the latest copy of the statement when Mr. Engel, speaking with less authority on behalf of the cloak jobbers, issued a statement making it appear in the trade paper, this time from Mr. Engel, speaking with less authority on behalf of the cloak jobbers, which is largely an answer to the jobbers to resist the attempts of retailers to cancel orders, satisfactorily contradicts theCopeland assertion that production is up to the quality of the market, that is, how to improve the quality of merchandise. Says Mr. Engel:

"Our association has been keeping in close touch with the membership and has been getting reports from them as to the progress they were making in the face of difficulties confronting the industry. The result of these reports and the amount of merchandise in trade and the amount of merchandise in ready to be handled for the same amount of time last year is extremely satisfactory.

Mr. Engel goes on further explaining to his members that they need not fear any price depression on account of increased production, which, in place, amount to a suggestion that they should be on charging for the few garments they succeed in obtaining from scab sources all the traffic would bear, hoping "for a long and profitable season" satisfactory to all concerned.

Who of these two leading jobbers is telling the truth? Both statements are obviously propagandized in order to inculcate the impression of the jobbers and the buyers that there is nothing but disaster ahead of them as the strike is being prolonged. But there is a grain of truth, nevertheless. In each of these statements, Mr. Copeland's statement made its appearance in the trade paper, this time from Mr. Engel, speaking with less authority on behalf of the cloak jobbers, which is largely an answer to the jobbers to resist the attempts of retailers to cancel orders, satisfactorily contradicts the Copeland assertion that production is up to the quality of the market, that is, how to improve the quality of merchandise. Says Mr. Engel:

"Our association has been keeping in close touch with the membership and has been getting reports from them as to the progress they were making in the face of difficulties confronting the industry. The result of these reports and the amount of merchandise in trade and the amount of merchandise in ready to be handled for the same amount of time last year is extremely satisfactory."

Mr. Engel goes on further explaining to his members that they need not fear any price depression on account of increased production, which, in place, amount to a suggestion that they should be on charging for the few garments they succeed in obtaining from scab sources all the traffic would bear, hoping "for a long and profitable season" satisfactory to all concerned.

The interesting part of Mr. Engel's statement, however, is its brutal frankness. It says to the jobbers: Never mind the fact that we cannot get more than a fraction of the goods which the American public wants. Nevertheless, Mr. Engel says, if we had to use the little we may get is shabby stuff, cheaply produced and just as cheaply finished; never mind that some of the garments that may come to an end, and prices and sales might drop down to the same level as it was before the strike; just as long as you can for the few garments you have on your racks, and we shall have, one and all, a "profitable" season, strike or strick.

That is about the sum and substance of both the Copeland and the Engel statement. They are characteristic of the state of mind of the leaders in both the cloak trade and the state of the interests of any other factor in the industry save their own. They are typical of the spirit of irresponsibility which this new demanding class of employers has created, against which the striking cloakmakers have now been battering for over seventeen weeks.

THE PASSING OF DEBS

Such of us as have been allied, in one way or another, with the American labor or Socialist movement for the past quarter of a century will find it hard, very hard to realize that the heroic figure of Debs is now for all time removed from the annals of the struggles in the United States.

 Eugene Victor Debs, in the past thirty years, represented not only the active leadership of the revolutionary working-class thought in America. He was the reservoir of its idealism, he symbolized its wide humanity, and in his own invariable personality represented its depth, sincerity and irresistible appeal.

It was perhaps not with the workers' movement by accident. He is not, the product of a college or of an intellectual sphere who have become attracted to the labor and revolutionary movement because of its ideals of equalizing, reducing class privilege, the child of poor immigrant settlers, and he has never, in his youth and throughout his long life, known of men, modern environment of an American worker. At fourteen years came a railroad fireman. And while a mere boy, firing a switch engine at six. Debs managed to attend school half the time, every Saturday, buying books from his messenger earnings, and hungrily devouring volumes on history and literature.

Debs entered the labor movement as a trade unionist, and to the end of his days remained a staunch supporter of the trade union movement, which he regarded paramount to all other activity in the fight of the workers for better conditions. He made his record as a trade union leader, as organizer and strike leader, to the finest pages of American labor history. It was during the years of the early eighties of the present century, during the years of his direct leadership of masses of trade unionists, that the golden characteristics of his soul and mind had first become crystallized, in the leadership of the unemployed, the hungry, the hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry hungry h...
The British Strike - Success or Failure?

Excerpts From Address Delivered by John Bromley, British, Federal, Delegate To American Federation of Labor Convention, Detroit, Mich.

...my friend Hicks has reported pretty fully on the question of our great strike. But I fear, with his usual statesmanlike care, that he has hardly nailed it in the way of a success. The fundamental struggle, I want you to bear with me and use my sympathy, to some extent, for his situation, and I think you will accept the statement that my exposition is real when I tell you how it has affected millions of our organizations which took part.

I want to say to you that in spite of the reports to the contrary—and you know the press of all nations is largely owned by the capitalists, that certainly always its story as it would desire the readers of the papers to see the facts colored to its own advantage, by accident, ever lift the real truth of what happened even in its own country immediate returns. And set you may have had a view, in fact, I know you have had a view of our great great strike, and set with its rather pallid from organized labor.

I want to say to you that it was one of the greatest victories that not only British trade unionism has ever won, but that has ever been won by trade unionism over has ever won. I agree with Hicks that it was not unidem. You never met your correspondent, Mr. Hicks, in Japan, that I know, when we are free to organize and bring all the prices home. Would your movement, Mr. President, have been able to have won that victory, which it in some people there is some people the truth, had it not been some people blamed the truth, had it not been some people, as it were, the file of organized labor's attack to free itself. If there had been no freedom of speech, if there had not been a real chance to free ourselves, would you, sir, have been President of such a tremendous power of organized men and women, determined as you are to our country?

And so in the same category I put our first national strike, I will promise not to waste your time with all the lurid stories of our mine workers, which you have already heard from my colleague, who has written from the coal fields. Employers found, as employers always do—and I warrant you have it in this country also—the only possible way to make profit in industry is to reduce wages. They never think that because they cannot do it. They are not the only right to be saved. Because, wages are always the smallest thing to get at and give the biggest headroom. And it is the study of it.

And so the mine owners found out again that great secret that wages would have to be reduced. But, fortunately, let us admit, that in any capitalist state where the necessities of life in national industries are run for profit and not for use, you do have positions arise which are called uncorrected. But, I say, to any man or woman, whatever their trade or calling, whether in the copper, whether something that looks large in the public eye or is out of sight from the great world, it is hard and wrong to say to them...
Announcement of Activities of Educational Department

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

The 36 page bulletin of our Educational Department is now ready. (See Bulletin. Beginning this week, the most important information contained in this bulletin will appear, in installments, on this page of "Justice." (Continued)

Course No. 25. Courses for Executive Secretaries. Course for office Members of the I. L. G. W. U.

The Trade Union is growing to be an increasingly complex social institution. Not only is it the Workers' Commonwealth, through which they act as citizens of the community, but it is also, in the process of further growth, which works for progress and human happiness. The Trade Union reflects the development of the social economic structure of modern society.

Naturally, the management of a union is a big responsibility to hold office in a union, whether paid or unpaid. The officer reflects the intelligence of the Trade Union in its service and in its functions.

Therefore, he must be trained for his position. Generally he qualifies himself for office through activities in the Trade Union, coupled with an education which helps him to understand better the Social and Labor Movement.

A Social Study of American Literature

Course of 5 Lessons to Be Given at Workers' University Beginning Saturday, November 15, at Washington Irving High School, Room 530.

By EMORY HOLLOWAY

Literature, particularly, belles lettres, means of escape, a place of refuge, a degree of suspicion by whose lonely lives are devoted to practical attempts to escape the inevitable. One's life is accounted for the fact that such literature is treated as an end in itself, creating a desire for knowledge, a social and economicills less real and unjust. Yet is very often happens that men turn writers only because they themselves have suffered from the imperfections of the actual world. And it is a few of them have sought through their writings to do what they could to arouse the reading public to a realization of the need of social progress and to inspire them with a faith that such progress is attainable. Some do this by the use of the Washington Irving, a spot light on cruelty and social injustice. Others select the persuasive methods of stirring a new heaven on this old earth.

The present course, continuing one given last year, will deal with more recent writers of America. The works of the following authors will be studied: Henry David Thoreau, William Dean Howells, Washington Irving, Mark Twain, Upton Sinclair, Willa Cather, Hamlin Garland and perhaps Florence among the illustrative ideas, the spirit and the method of the realistic. Somewhere between the two extremes of method and spirit it may be possible to pick a path at once illuminating justice and practical for human nature as we know it.

Little Lessons In Economics

BY ARTHUR W. CALHOUN

Instructor in Economics, Brookwood Hall.

XIII. The Balancing of Functions

So far we have considered the actual process of producing the goods which are the products of industry and the channels of trade. As we work our way into the full understanding of the position of the economic system, it will be necessary to look at the different activities of the economic system and make sure that just the right amount of new investment took place and that all the rest of the annual income should be spent for things to be consumed. Only on such conditions could industry continue to experience the following changes. The Harlem, Union City last year was in the P. S. 171. This year it is in P. S. 24. These changes were made because the new schools are in a more convenient location. In these schools instruction in English will be given for both intermediate and advanced students. In a few weeks our Educational Department will also be able to announce that once a week in Economics, the Labor Movement, etc.

Register For Unity Centers!

Our members can join classes in English and in Math in the following evening schools:

East Side, P. S. 25, Fifth Street between Third and Second Avenue.

Harlem, V. P. 77, Lexington Avenue at 105th Street.

Lower Bronx, P. 43, Brown Place and Webster Avenue.

Bronxville, P. R. 150, Colonial Avenue and Buckman Street.

We wish to call your attention to the student with parliametary procedure.

Course No. 25. Women's Place in the Labor Movement—Fannie M. Cohen.

The trade union movement is based on the principle of equal opportunity for men and women. Women have enjoyed the same right as men to hold office and to select women as officers in trade unions. Why have so few women taken advantage of these rights? Is it due to lack of ability or lack of confidence in their ability? Or is it due to women's individualism or her experience in group action? These and similar questions will be considered.

(To be continued)

SCHEDULE OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES READY NEXT WEEK

A detailed announcement of courses and lectures arranged by the Educational Department will be ready for distribution next week. In it will be announced the day, the place and the hour of each activity. Members are advised to obtain this folder from the Educational Department and to keep it for reference.

Register For Unity Centers!

Our members can join classes in English and in Math in the following evening schools:

East Side, P. S. 25, Fifth Street between Third and Second Avenue.

Harlem, V. P. 77, Lexington Avenue at 105th Street.

Lower Bronx, P. 43, Brown Place and Webster Avenue.

Bronxville, P. R. 150, Colonial Avenue and Buckman Street.

We wish to call your attention to the student with parliametary procedure.

Course No. 25. Women's Place in the Labor Movement—Fannie M. Cohen.

The trade union movement is based on the principle of equal opportunity for men and women. Women have enjoyed the same right as men to hold office and to select women as officers in trade unions. Why have so few women taken advantage of these rights? Is it due to lack of ability or lack of confidence in their ability? Or is it due to women's individualism or her experience in group action? These and similar questions will be considered.

(To be continued)
When the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor decided to affiliate with the metal trades department of the German General Federation of Employees, it was the realization of the International European steel trust as an accomplished fact. This was the most recent example of the iron and steel industry's internationalization. The metal workers of the World War were faced with a bitter anti-union organization, by addressing it at its recent meeting in New York. The international union is attempting to prevent it by moving it to a location more congenial to its future needs.

The immediate political consequences of this will be good rather than evil. Industrial rivalries were a factor in bringing about the World War. French metal interests had a great deal to do with the occupation of the Ruhr, and the British government clung to the changed attitude which succeeded it. International economic agreement may be the forerunner of the United States of Europe of which philosophers dream.

Possibly this new economic understanding is stronger against American industrial interests. But here a curious situation exists. It is American money which is financing the Dawes plan and must buy the bonds which figure so largely in the Dawes plan. As soon as the United States is asked the questions still at issue between France and Germany. In this new international steel trust American capital invested in Europe is already an immense factor. It is doubtful therefore whether there will be a line-up of European versus American interests. What is far more likely is that there will be a clear line-up of American owners and investors against the workers. Effective international organization of the workers is the only solution to effective international organization by the owners.

Queen Marie of Romania is on our side. She is a beautiful woman. Above all, she is a queen. That will guarantee her a magnetism over the American bourgeoisie. Just what this queen wants for her country, herself, or her family nobody knows. But it is likely something that Wall Street can supply. And it is equally likely that it will do no good to the peasants and workers of a country which is our cheap source of raw materials and is being the most exported and worst governed country in Europe. Decrease American-American war will cost billions. The jealousy of a German who has been received into the League, Germany's treaties with other nations, are enthusiastic about the citizens' military training camps. This can easily be accomplished by improving the bargaining power of the League instead of helping it.

Peace Along the Rhine? Whether or not you think it desirable that the United States join the League of Nations now, you cannot, if you are not a pacifist, deny that this move is for the purpose of throwing Germany into the League. Germany's treaties with other nations are enthusiastic about the citizens' military training camps. This can easily be accomplished by improving the bargaining power of the League instead of helping it.

The investigators have gone into the service given at the Dental Department. It is expected that these prominent dentists will become members of the Dental Advisory Board of the Union Health Center in the near future to stress and advise questions of dental policy.

This is the first year that the Dental Department is served from the Union Health Center building at 225-24th Avenue. In the past the increased cost of rest, equipment, and dental services, the clinic had large expenses in maintaining its equipment and increased its income, and the amount of service which it serves to the patients. It is expected that by the anniversary of the Dental Department the clinic will serve the patients and register $10,000 mark of yearly income.

A children's clinic and a special clinic for orthodontists or straightening out of the teeth, has been recently opened. There are also these departments have been necessarily sprung even during the summer months.

The Orthopedic Clinic The Orthopedic Clinic of the Union Health Center will be taken over by Dr. M. Strumsky, Dr. Strumsky is an orthopedist of scale, who has been connected with various hospitals and clinics in the city.

We mourn our loss.

Wm. M. Oblon, chairman, 120 Seventh Avenue, has decided to close the store and auction our shop-material held in Bryant Hall.
The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

Following the decision of the executive committee of the General Strike Committee to reorganize its strike movement, work among the strikers was at a low ebb last Saturday, October 22. And judging from the results of a similar decision to reorganize on a week ago's day, there is no doubt but that a substantial part of the strikers went back to work from last Saturday's work for the strike.

Bosse's "Appeal" to Strikers

The purpose of the bosses to get a settlement with the strikers back to work under practical old conditions having been denied by the union, the employers now, it appears, have set out again to issue their old "appeals" to the strikers. These appeals seek to create, an impression among the strikers that the employers in this struggle have been put in a bad light. The spokesmen of the Industrial Council, are offering the workers ideal conditions of work, which, it is said, were for a real peace may be seen from the following excerpt from the employers' "appeal" published under the caption: "Another Dehsh- Dabeli."

"It was this bitter and unforgiving spirit of the leaders of the Industrial Council that has split the conference works and has produced such results. The bosses want to see the strikers in their present unorganized condition."

Over two hours both sides argued the questions of work- men's of reorganization rules, as curled- over by the employers. The representa tives of the unions, in the inter est of the local strikers, made several sessions on these points showing a willingness to accept a fourteen-hour work week on a five-day week until June 26th, and a forty-hour week after that day. Unless the conference, and the churches, and the strikers to settle this question so as to be free from the strike for a period of time, it is clear that the strike will continue with even greater intensity in the future.

The conference, it is true, by at least $1,100 its strike fund from the lockpickers in settled shops who were originally paid on the basis of the men's wages. The union also announced through the newspapers that the sum of $550 was received from the United States in response to the appeal last issued about three weeks ago.

With substantial pledges of addi tional sums of money from the locked side of the strike strike quite encouraging. Other large sums have been raised in various cities, now in their eighteenth week of the fight against their employers, through voluntary taxation among workers in various parts of the country.

While the workers are standing firm and ready to carry on the struggle to a successful conclusion on their own resources, nevertheless, the ready response of the call for aid has greatly encouraged them. This is the picture, with respect to the strikers through paid-up union membership, this other mass of propaganda intended to weaken the morale of the strikers.

Strikers' Cigars' Unshaken

That the craft and spirit of the lockpickers are still out on strike are unmistakable signs that carry on until on upon until until until the last day. And return to their shops as members of the union in Manager Dubinsky and the union administration stand firm. In the wake of the inexcusable neglect, Manager Dubinsky, of the meeting, opened by reporting to the conference on the last week's strike. Much of the cutters have already been paid in the early part of this week a question- naire to every candidate in the five districts to determine their position on the question of injunctions in labor disputes.

The Emergence Labor Conference has held its 86th session (trade unionists of Greater New York, and the labor movement of the New York State Federation of Labor, the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York, the amicable Trades, and other local labor groups.

Jubilee Celebration Postponed

In a further effort to throw the currency of the union into the lockpickers' strike, the Jubilee Arrangements Committee has decided it is not to proceed with the celebration of the local's twenty-five years of existence, slated to take place on December 15th.

Manager Dubinsky thinks that it will be possible to transfer the date of the celebration to the early part of the coming year. When the Arrangements Committee discussed certain features of the Jubilee, Dubinsky suggested the postponement of the affair, so that the energies of the strikers might not be diverted from strike activity.

The committee gave its consent to the request as the date for the celebration had been set for December 11th on the assumption that the strike would be over by that time.

The jubilee would have included the celebration of the jubilee itself. Since the strike, however, has been prolonged, the committee felt that it is advisable to postpone the affair until next month. Aside from the fact that the strike is being lifted, there will be practically no change, if any, in the form of the celebration as originally planned.

Local 10 Maures Eugene Dube, Labor Champion

The labor movement, the world over was shocked to learn of the pass ing of that martyr and labor champion Victor Dube, on October 24, in a sanitarium in New Tork, New York, where he had been confined for several months following a breakdown. No word has been received of the passing of the man of much masses over lived. Dube was twice imprisoned for his activities as a labor leader. His death came as a shock in connection with a strike of railway workers, when the Federal government employed him in the strike. The authorities, having failed to prove a charge of conspiracy against Dube failed to bring the case into court.

The second imprisonment was in connection with a strike of railway workers during the late war on June 16, 1918, in Cañon, Ohio. After serving nearly a year of a sentence with the cutter whom he was in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, Ga., he was released on Christmas Day, 1918. Immediately upon his release the news of his death, Manager Dubinsky despatched the following message to the widow, Mrs. Cath erine Dube, in the name of the membership of Local 10:

"The Amalgamated Ladies Garment Cutters Union, Local 10, L. L. G. W. U.

DAVID DUBINSKY, Manager

Dress Cutters and Fancy Workmen.

The strike set in over the dress trade in full blast last Thursday to the office the usual number of complaints against the employers. The case was made over, but in the clench, the case was made over, but in the clench.