11-5-1926

Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 45)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice

Thank you for downloading an article from DigitalCommons@ILR.

Support this valuable resource today!

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU) at DigitalCommons@ILR. It has been accepted for inclusion in Justice by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@ILR. For more information, please contact catherwood-dig@cornell.edu.

If you have a disability and are having trouble accessing information on this website or need materials in an alternate format, contact web-accessibility@cornell.edu for assistance.
Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 45)

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

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

As we go to press, Tuesday evening, November 4, there is an election for all local offices being held in Local 27, the dressmakers' organization of Greater New York. A secret ballot, however, is not contemplated, and a sick benefit committee is to be chosen.

Only one name appears on the ballot for the office of Secretary-Treasurer, Julius Portnoy, the present incumbent. The vote for an officer of the organization to be seated against, as always has been the rule in local elections in the Union. There are many candidates to choose from for the other offices.

A ballot was employed in the voting, which took place in the four polling offices, as follows:

Bryant Hall, 125 Sixth Avenue
Main Office, 16 West 21st Street
Harlem Office, 408 West 136th Street
Broomeville Lyceum, 219 Sackard Street

Great Picket Demonstration
Ushers In Fifth Month of
Cloakmakers' Struggle

Mass Meetings In All Halls Register Splendid Spirit Among Strikers—Police Arrest 40 Workers on Picket Lines—Women's Committees in Harlem and Bronx Active in Strike Help.

The fifth month of the cloak strike was marked by one of the most impressive picket demonstrations held Monday morning, Nov. 1, in front of the strike-bound cloak shops in the garment district. It is reported that about 1,000 pickets lined up in a large part in the marvelous outpouring of strikers and cloakmakers from settled shops. The guard literally blocked the "cloth streets" from curb to curb and gave an impression of wonderful strength and solidarity.

The police, which for a few days prior, owing to the pre-election campaign, had somewhat slackened its anti-strike activity, was again busy harassing and intimidating the strikers. They detained about 40 men, but that did not daunt the strikers in the least, who proceeded with their orderly demonstration.

Great Meetings During Week

All during this week, the strikers held meetings in all strike halls. Tyre Hall, Arlington Hall, Pennsylvania Hall, Webster Hall, Manhattan Lyceum and Stewart Cameron were the scenes of huge gatherings at which the latest strike issues and developments were discussed. President Signer addressed a great meeting on Wednesday at Webster Hall.

Last Monday afternoon, the representatives of the Joint Board held a conference to frame a reply to the leaders of the American Cloak Association, workers and cloak subcontractors.

Julius Hochman
To Organize Cloak Strike Relief Work

Taken Field at Request of President Signer

Vice-president Julius Hochman, representing the ICGLEU in Chicago, will leave the city this week on an organizing tour for the cloakmakers. He has been in touch with labor organizations all over the country to form conferences and committees wherever possible to raise money for the needs of the eighteen-weeks' old strike in New York City.

Vice-president Hochman's tour will take him to the principal cities in the East and, if necessary, to the South West. He will be in touch with all the organizations in all the mail indies' garment markets, and will also receive the general cooperation from centers labor bodies in all industrial centers.

It is confidently expected that Hochman will be able to call on the presidents of the American Cloak Association, clothing workers and cloak subcontractors.

Chicago Federation of Labor Plans
To Raise $150,000 for Cloak Strike

Edgar Nuckels is Provisional Treasurer of Conference—A. F. L. Will Send Special Representative—Boston Raincoat Makers Vote Day's Wages.

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

The conference is called for Friday, November 9, by President John Fitzpatrick and Secretary Nuckles of the Chicago Federation, both of whom are closely identified with the progress of the fight of the New York garment workers. Fitzpatrick will address President William Green to come to the conference or to send a representative.

Green referred to Organizers' Bobby, a. F. L. representative in St. Louis, was instructed to come to Chicago to represent him at the meeting.

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

The call to the conference was issued by a group of trade unionists who saw no part in a pro-conference for this purpose, and among its signatories are Nuckles, Fitzpatrick, Schoo, Johnson and others.

(Continued on Page 2)

German Tailors and International Clothing Workers' Federation
Send Money for Cloak Strike

As Token of International Solidarity—Offer to Organize Relief Movement All Over Europe

As we go to press, the General Office of the International received a donation from the hands of the German Clothing Workers' Federation in Berlin, Germany, with the information that the organization of the German tailors had collected the sum of $1,150 for the striking cloakmakers of New York.

The letter is signed by Dr. W. Plonc, the secretary-treasurer of the International Clothing Workers' Federation, Bro. Plonc, in his letter to President Signer, emphasizes the fact that while they realize that it is "but a modest sum, it is being sent by the garment workers of Germany as a token of international solidarity with the women's garment workers of America."

The following letter was received this week from Bro. T. Van Der Horst, the secretary of the International Clothing Workers' Federation, the office of which is located at Amsterdam, Holland, by President Maurice R. Simons.

Two Weeks Remain To Educational Season Celebration Night

On Friday, November 18th, 7:30 p.m., the opening celebration of the Educational Season will take place in the Majestic Irving High School. An unusually fine program has been arranged, in which will participate the New York Symphony Orchestra, and Miss Jeanne Francois, one of the famous European singers. Denim care was taken to select a program which will make fine entertainment appeal to our members. The evening will end with a dance in the Gymnasium.

The students' council of the classes will act as the reception committee. The scientific of our courses will be disturbed. Seats will be reserved until 9 o'clock only. As the demand for tickets is usually very brisk, exceeding the capacity of the hall, those who wish to get in should procure their tickets now.

Admission is by ticket only, which can be obtained free from the Educational Department, 2nd West 45th Street.
Concert for Cloakmakers This Friday

Anothe recital for the cloak strikers will be given this Friday, November 8th at 1 P. M. in Webster Hall, 11th Street near Third Avenue.

The concert will be presented by the members of the cloak workers at the strike in the city of New York.

The meeting also discussed many trade questions. Abraham Saye, manager of the White Goods Workers Union, gave a report of conditions in the trade and represented the views of the union with the employers, who are about to come to an end, and called upon every union member to join the picket lines.

The resolution in favor of working four hours for the cloak strikers was adopted unanimously and with enthusiasm, and it was understood that the union would take steps immediately towards seeing that all the workers of the cloak industry would be paid in full for these four hours into the office within a week's time.

The meeting closed with a fine spirit of cooperation among the workers. The members all pledged themselves to follow the advice of President Sigman and to do all in their power within the next few months to bring new members into the union, so that they could be in a position to take a success stand against the employers, if this should prove necessary. It was decided to call a second general meeting in the near future.

The White Goods Workers' Union wishes to call the attention of all its members to the closing of the union meeting on Monday, September 10th, at the office of the union, so that they may be able to make the necessary arrangements for each shop.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Buy Union Stamped Shoes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boot &amp; Shoe Workers' Union</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United with the American Federation of Labor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111 BOSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHARLES L. RAINE (General Secretary-Treasurer)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Chicago Federation Aids Cloak Strikers**

(Continued from Page 1)

from the ordinary fund of our International, as our plan is to purchase the difference of a fund for supporting strikes. However, our Bureau is willing to organize actions of support, if an affiliated organization asks for it. If your executive thinks it desirable and will be time, our Bureau will call upon the European organizations affiliated to our International for support in the organization of the action of thecloak strikers and keep up the fight against the bad conditions which, during the last years, have penetrated into the American industry.

The Bureau decided to send you executive, as a part of their sympathy, 100 dollars in favor of the strikers. These 100 dollars have been taken from the ordinary fund of our International, as our plan is to purchase the difference of a fund for supporting strikes. However, our Bureau is willing to organize actions of support, if an affiliated organization asks for it. If your executive thinks it desirable and will be time, our Bureau will call upon the European organizations affiliated to our International for support in the organization of the action of the cloak strikers and keep up the fight against the bad conditions which, during the last years, have penetrated into the American industry.

The Bureau decided to send you executive, as a part of their sympathy, 100 dollars in favor of the strikers. These 100 dollars have been taken from the ordinary fund of our International, as our plan is to purchase the difference of a fund for supporting strikes. However, our Bureau is willing to organize actions of support, if an affiliated organization asks for it. If your executive thinks it desirable and will be time, our Bureau will call upon the European organizations affiliated to our International for support in the organization of the action of the cloak strikers and keep up the fight against the bad conditions which, during the last years, have penetrated into the American industry.

The Bureau decided to send you executive, as a part of their sympathy, 100 dollars in favor of the strikers. These 100 dollars have been taken from the ordinary fund of our International, as our plan is to purchase the difference of a fund for supporting strikes. However, our Bureau is willing to organize actions of support, if an affiliated organization asks for it. If your executive thinks it desirable and will be time, our Bureau will call upon the European organizations affiliated to our International for support in the organization of the action of the cloak strikers and keep up the fight against the bad conditions which, during the last years, have penetrated into the American industry.

The Bureau decided to send you executive, as a part of their sympathy, 100 dollars in favor of the strikers. These 100 dollars have been taken from the ordinary fund of our International, as our plan is to purchase the difference of a fund for supporting strikes. However, our Bureau is willing to organize actions of support, if an affiliated organization asks for it. If your executive thinks it desirable and will be time, our Bureau will call upon the European organizations affiliated to our International for support in the organization of the action of the cloak strikers and keep up the fight against the bad conditions which, during the last years, have penetrated into the American industry.

The Bureau decided to send you executive, as a part of their sympathy, 100 dollars in favor of the strikers. These 100 dollars have been taken from the ordinary fund of our International, as our plan is to purchase the difference of a fund for supporting strikes. However, our Bureau is willing to organize actions of support, if an affiliated organization asks for it. If your executive thinks it desirable and will be time, our Bureau will call upon the European organizations affiliated to our International for support in the organization of the action of the cloak strikers and keep up the fight against the bad conditions which, during the last years, have penetrated into the American industry.

The Bureau decided to send you executive, as a part of their sympathy, 100 dollars in favor of the strikers. These 100 dollars have been taken from the ordinary fund of our International, as our plan is to purchase the difference of a fund for supporting strikes. However, our Bureau is willing to organize actions of support, if an affiliated organization asks for it. If your executive thinks it desirable and will be time, our Bureau will call upon the European organizations affiliated to our International for support in the organization of the action of the cloak strikers and keep up the fight against the bad conditions which, during the last years, have penetrated into the American industry.
Philadelphia Dress Local Elects Officers
Big Theatre Benefit a Succesful Organizing Campaign to Get Under Way

What the Philadelphia dressmakers' organization is at present doing and what it is planning for the near future is fully covered, or followed, from sister Ada Rosevelt, secretary of Local 56:

The ready written of the theatre benefit that the Union was arrang-
ing for October 26, 1926. I am now ready to report that the undertaking was a moral as well as a financial success in every sense of the word. Almost the entire membership of Philadelphia participated in this affair. The house was crowded, despite the fact that it had rained all day.

The Union arranged to have the purpose in mind that as soon as work started in the shop, we shall begin our organization work on a large scale.

"The dress industry at present is going through a very difficult period. Some shops are closed entirely. We expected, however, that about the 15th of October the business would move into the spring season, and then we hope to begin our organization work.

Educational Section

With the beginning of the winter season, our educational work will also start. We shall soon be beginning the now forming classes for the following courses:

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

"As part of our educational work, the library (in which we Union now have about 2000 books) will be enlarged. The library contains the latest books and the newest editions. The library also contains the latest publications and the newest books for the use of our members.

"We have already reported about the day's wages, which our membership can hardly afford to pay strike. In spite of the fact that the week during which the people gave the day's wages was a dull one, we were able to contribute the sum of $3,000.00 for the cloakmakers, and $500.00 for the striking British tailors.

"The strike in Philadelphia was due to the fact that the leaders in both unions in the city of Philadelphia have been forced, for the purpose of maintaining the high standards of the Garment Kingdom, to fight for the present and future the raising of the wages of the cloakmakers. The members of the Philadelphia Local and dressmakers will not be backward in doing all they can to help their striking brothers in other parts of New York with their financial struggle.

Local Elects Officers

"Wednesday, October 25, elections were held at the Union for the president, chairman, assistant, president, and executive board. For the following positions:

"Business Agent—Bro. Carl Schulz; Chairman—Bro. Aaron Riehlberger

"Executive Board Members:

Chairman, Branch:

"Local A Branch:
"Moe Meiler, Philip Silver, Ben Cohen, Sam Wiener, Arthur Hark, Charles Halpern, Ben Feldman

"Local B Branch:

"As can be seen, we are not able to expand our local branches yet. We are all tied up with strikes, but expect to be very active this winter in every field that affects the welfare of the members in the waist and dye industry.

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

Sacco-Vanzetti Protest Meeting

In New Madison Square Garden

On November 18, Under Auspices of New York Emergency Conference

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

The Emergency Committee is composed of representatives from more than 200 labor organizations whose members are determined to receive and Vanzetti must have a new trial, and who realize that this can only be accomplished by united effort of all labor and radical groups.

In concluding the fight for Sacco and Vanzetti, every worker should feel a personal responsibility for only if a mighty protest is raised these men will be released even in spite of the new evidence which proves their innocence and shows so plainly that they were victims of the post-war system of hysteria. The demand for a new trial is to be continued without ceasing, so that Sacco and Vanzetti may be freed. Without a doubt a new jury would acquit these workers, and it is the task of the workers through the medium of the press to let the people see that they get this new trial and are not doomed either to the electric chair or to the gallows through the nullification of their sentence.

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

Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting in New Madison Square Garden.

Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting in New Madison Square Garden.

Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting in New Madison Square Garden.

Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting in New Madison Square Garden.

Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting in New Madison Square Garden.

Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting in New Madison Square Garden.

Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting in New Madison Square Garden.
Small wonder that in the last few days the spokesmen of the Council and of the jobbers have again come out in the press with assertions that they are not opposed to the Union, if only the Union would "walk the walk" and do the things their spokesmen have been urging for the last few months. The tremendous response by the entire American labor movement to our International Union’s call for aid on behalf of the cloak strikers, the strong showing of the hopes of the gentlemen who no longer have the fortunes of the employers to support them, has caused the striking cloakmakers in sudden drop. Small wonder that the chairman of the Industrial Council is now appealing to the President of the New York State Federation of Labor to withdraw the pro-Jobber workers from New York with the striking cloakmakers and to institute “an inquiry into the merits and issues of the strike.”

As far as this writer is concerned, it is not so much the President, Engel and their close associates want a “union” in the cloak industry.”

The vessel of a union is poles apart from the idea and ideal of the cloaksmakers. The vessel of a union is a principle, the idea of hating guards to smash the heads of pickets peacefully passing the front of their shops; they are so loath to “sick” the police that they not only are loath to have them through the thousand, but they simply cannot help themselves; these “believers in unionism”

It hurts us so painfully to seek out an injunction against the Union on “affidavits” concocted in malice and strewed in lies, but these gentlemen who claim to adhere to the idea of a labor organization on a business industry just cannot help it. They are such consistently principled people, ask their publicity agents; they know.

What do they mean by this camouflag? Their main purpose, of course, is to create, among the workers on strike and among the general public who are watching the great cloak strike, the impression that the strikers are acting as a group of double-dealing scabs. The whole purpose of the strike is to industrialize every piece of poison propaganda issued by them in the public press, paid for and unpaid, since the strike had gone into effect on July 1st.

Particularly after they would commit some especially odious

One of the things the manufacturers and the Jobbers in New York’s greatest industry are doing is forming a square-dealing union; they have the idea of hiring guards to smash the heads of pickets peacefully passing the front of their shops; they are so loath to “sick” the police that they not only are loath to have them through the thousand, but they simply cannot help themselves; these “believers in unionism”.

It hurts us so painfully to seek out an injunction against the Union on “affidavits” concocted in malice and strewed in lies, but these gentlemen who claim to adhere to the idea of a labor organization on a business industry just cannot help it. They are such consistently principled people, ask their publicity agents; they know.

What do they mean by this camouflag? Their main purpose, of course, is to create, among the workers on strike and among the general public who are watching the great cloak strike, the impression that the strikers are acting as a group of double-dealing scabs. The whole purpose of the strike is to industrialize every piece of poison propaganda issued by them in the public press, paid for and unpaid, since the strike had gone into effect on July 1st.

Particularly after they would commit some especially odious

One of the things the manufacturers and the Jobbers in New York’s greatest industry are doing is forming a square-dealing union; they have the idea of hiring guards to smash the heads of pickets peacefully passing the front of their shops; they are so loath to “sick” the police that they not only are loath to have them through the thousand, but they simply cannot help themselves; these “believers in unionism”.

It hurts us so painfully to seek out an injunction against the Union on “affidavits” concocted in malice and strewed in lies, but these gentlemen who claim to adhere to the idea of a labor organization on a business industry just cannot help it. They are such consistently principled people, ask their publicity agents; they know.

What do they mean by this camouflag? Their main purpose, of course, is to create, among the workers on strike and among the general public who are watching the great cloak strike, the impression that the strikers are acting as a group of double-dealing scabs. The whole purpose of the strike is to industrialize every piece of poison propaganda issued by them in the public press, paid for and unpaid, since the strike had gone into effect on July 1st.

Particularly after they would commit some especially odious
Deb and the Pullman Strike

By LOUIS STANLEY SILVERSTEIN

It was the railroad strike of 1894 that plunged the fertile mind of Eugene Victor Debs. After all, it was, and in the point of time, the greatest labor battle in the history of the United States. It was the railroad strike of 1894.

Debs was a railroad man. Even when the urgent request of the Pullman Company, he gave up his position of "inconspicuous daily shop errand boy" to take up clerking in a grocery store where his heart was still with his old comrades. It was the year before the great strike that took up five thousand strikers of both Pullman cars and railroad cars and unionized to stand up for their rights.

With that lucky figure left the railroad.

The success of the new American Railway Union on the Great Northern extended all over the United States, and in the other great railroad companies, and the General Managers Association received itself for the first time safely and without any let or hindrance. The railroad workers were united in the Pullman Strike.

But the Pullman Strike played a vital role in the life of Debs. Even at that time, he was already considered a radical. When the strike began, he immediately went to the state of his native Illinois, where he had been born and raised, to help organize the strike.

Debs was a member of the Chicago Federation of Labor and a close friend of the railroad workers. He was one of the leaders of the strike, and played a crucial role in organizing the workers and mobilizing support.

The strike lasted for several months and eventually led to a settlement that gave the workers some of the concessions they had been fighting for. Debs' involvement in the strike further solidified his reputation as a labor organizer and radical.

The strike ended in 1894, but its legacy lived on. Debs continued to work for labor rights and eventually founded the Socialist党, which later transformed into the modern Democratic Party.

Debs' involvement in the Pullman Strike was a turning point in his life and career. It solidified his beliefs in the power of workers and the need for a more equitable society. His work during the strike, and later in his life, helped to shape the modern labor movement and the fight for workers' rights.
EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

Announcement of Activities of Educational Department

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

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

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

Women's Education Bureau

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

Brookwood Labor College

The Brookwood Labor College is now an established institution. Its graduates have gone back to their unions and in many cases have proved by their service to Labor that their stay at Brookwood was worth while. Our continual efforts to establish a school at Brookwood College on which an intelligent, faithful and capable laborer can train, training which will enable him to serve the Labor Movement with greater effectiveness.

Art Education for Workers

The problem of the worker is ever under the artistic attitude have engaged in our industry. With proper training many workers and their children could be led to express themselves through art, and could serve the Labor Movement with active.

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

UNITY VILLAGE

SUMMER Home of the I. L. C. U.

Forest Park, Pa.

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

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

Recreational activities are under the supervision of a competent director. A physical training instructor supervises various activities, swimming, hiking, and other activities.

A library contains copies of the leading papers and magazines and books, including many of the latest works on social and labor questions, as well as fiction.

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

"The Woman Worker and Trade Unions"

This is the title of a book by Theresa Wilson, Ph.D., just published by the International Publishers Association. The book is in its final form and ready for distribution. It will call forth a great deal of interest as it deals with a problem of the greatest importance. The Labor Movement which has been widely discussed lately—the organization of women from trade unions.

This book contains 244 pages and is divided into eight chapters discussing the phases and phases in which the working woman as well as the unions are contended. The titles are as follows:

1. Introduction—The Problem
2. The Economic Status of Women Today
3. Constitutional Barriers and Limitations
4. Can Women Workers Be Organized?
5. Can Women Workers Be Organized? (Continued)
6. Women in Members of Trade Unions
7. Assets and Liabilities
8. A Summary

The appendix consists of two tables covering 7 pages recording the extent of women organized into trade unions in the United States. It also contains an elaborate biography of two women which deals with women work.

A Social Study of American Literature

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

By EMORY HOLLOWAY

"Course of 5 lessons to be given at Workers' University begins Saturday, Nov. 13 at Washington Irving High School, Room 530.

Literature, particularly, belles lettres, is sometimes looked upon with a degree of suspicion by the common man. Real literature has its practical attempts to make the world more livable. This is accounted for by the fact that such literature is treated as an end in itself, creating a dream world in which social and economic ills seem real and unjust. Yet it very often happens that men turn writers only because they themselves have suffered from the imperfections of the actual world. And not a few of them have sought through their writing to do what they could to arouse the reading public to a realization of the need of progress, and to inspire them with a faith that such progress is attainable. Some do this by the realistic method of holding a spot light on cruelty and social injustice. Others elect the persuasive method of picturing a new heaven on this old earth.

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

Weekly Educational Calendar

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

Saturday, November 13.

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

2:00 p.m. Current Labor Problems—lecturer to be announced

Tuesday, November 16.

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

Friday, November 19.

8:30 p.m. CONCERT to celebrate opening of Season. Prominent artists will participate. Dancing after concert. Auditorium of Washington Irving High School.

EXTENSION DIVISION

McKinley Square, 1258 Boston Road, Bronx

Friday, November 26.

8:30 p.m. Alexander Pichaud—Economic Basis of Modern Civilization.
Twenty-five Years of the 'Amsterdam' International

By DR. HERMAN FRANK

The new trade union international, which was formed at the Amsterdam congress, in 1920, can now be said to be one of the most important and significant phenomena in the history of labour.

The 'Amsterdam' International was formed in 1920 at the Amsterdam Congress, which included representatives from 25 countries. The congress was attended by 200,000 delegates from around the world.

The International was reformed in Amsterdam in 1920 and was further developed in the years that followed. It played a significant role in the struggle against fascism and for social justice.

The 'Amsterdam' International was one of the first organizations to recognize the rights of women workers and to promote their equality in the workplace.

The International was a major player in the struggle for workers' rights and played a key role in the development of the trade union movement around the world.
The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

False Rumors About Local 10 Branded As Lies

With the proliferation of the strike, some people during the last few weeks have permitted false and serious rumors to circulate in the industry. In fact, there has been a belief in a "strange" on whom they might put the blame for everything.

At a meeting of the General Strike Committee, which was held on Tuesday, October 23rd, in the Lakeview hotel, it was claimed that Local 10 instructed the cutters who are working in settled shops not to work on Saturday, October 22nd, for the benefit of the strike fund, which was organized to prevent the strike from running out and to prevent workers from having to pay. They claimed that these instructions were purposely given to the cutters in order that they should not work, thereby preventing the operators from working in which manner the success of the strike fund would have been impaired.

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

As a result of this, shops not only the cutters but the rest of the workers succeeded in getting paid. In addition, the fund was not hurt in the least and the workers received the benefit instead of the employers.

Manager Dubinsky pointed out that the operators or any other craft did not work because they were instructed not to.

When the General Strike Committee decided this time to permit the workers to work on Saturday, October 22nd, it was agreed that the cutters should not on this occasion insist on the overtime rate, in view of the lockout. This step was taken as an opportunity to discredit Local 10 and its officers by trying to keep them away from the workers among the strikers in the various halls, even though they had known this to be the case years ago. The leaders of the strikers that contrary instructions were given to cutters were branded as liars and misleaders which could not be proven by anyone.

Dubinsky pointed out to the leaders that they were more interested in politics than in getting the workers back on the job. The various halls, even though they had been in fact interested in facts they would have investigated first before making any claims. Many of the leaders asked the question as to whether they had investigated the matter and in a reply they denied it. The error is not to the strikers, but to the strike leaders who are considered leaders of the strike. It considered it a good opportunity to knock Local 10 in the various speeches they delivered to the strikers last week.

It is a matter of fact that Local 10 instructed not to work on Saturday, October 23rd, for the benefit of the strike, unless they received double pay and that this was done contrary to the decision of the General Strike Committee.

In order to investigate and to call to account those who gave such orders in violation of the decision of the General Strike Committee, will you please submit the names of such shops which you stated before the General Strike Committee, you have in your possession. We also ask that the other leaders who gave such instructions.

Furthermore, should this evidence include me, personally.

"FAIRPLAY" FOR EVERYONE.

"DAVID DUBINSKY, Manager."

From the contents of the letter it can be seen that Local 10 is demanding the facts in the case. The surprise of the letter is that the two-page letter was from Mr. Hyman in reply, which in no way attack the content of the obvious degree of evidence, although he was ready to make accusations hitting the above letters charge. And now, when facts are demanded in order to discipline those guilty of the charge, whether evidence whatsoever is submitted.

Of course, the charge of the dishonesty of a letter in forth- coming is very simple. It does not exist. For, as the cutters know, no matter how Local 10 is given was given such as it is claimed they received. On the contrary, the General Strike Committee has known that when applying to the officer for information he was instructed to work on Saturday, October 22nd, at the single rate, in order to help the fund. From this it is evident that such a letter as all as the other rumors that the leaders of the strike are trying to speak about Local 10, are being struck.

Striking Cutters Hear Report At Mass Meeting

It was the spirited and well-attended meeting of the striking cut and cloth culture which took place last Wednesday, November 2nd, in ornament Huntington Hall that prompted Ida Eddie to

In the meantime, financial aid for the strikers is steadily pouring in. As a result of two decisions by Chicago members of the International union, a strike fund and another calling for a year's pay, a considerable amount of money will be in the hands of the strikers. It is said to be handsome amount coming into the treasury from voluntary contributions by workers, members of the international.

People of all grades of opinion have come to the aid of the strikers. Among them are those who from what's because of their position cannot openly state their sym- pathy and others who are not afraid to express their feelings in some indirect way. An incident of this kind occurred when an organization of two hundred-dollar bills, was found on the floor of the Union Health Center on South Fourth Avenue, it was addressed to the Union Strike Fund. The finder promptly turned the money over to the proper authorities. The donor's name was not mentioned and it was entered as an anonymous contribution.

Bread Trade Problems Discussed

Whether the article which appeared in the Apparel Reporter, the official or the Assn. of the Association of Dress Manufacturers, the contractors in the dress trade, is a forecast of the attitude of the association towards the union when the соглашение will have formed on January 31, 1927, or whether it is merely intended as something to keep the employer happy to know that it is the slack season and they are right when they have a reason to do so as a matter of protection.

Whatever the case may be, the article appears to be a warning to the contractors to dress the tradesmen that they are a better position to not only change the dressing of the dress contractors than the dress trade. After working about five weeks, the employer is found to have changed the dressing for the contractor to keep the cutter out during the slack season. The employer has only enough cutters enough to do any but that the cutter has at peace. Mr. Hyman do- not to do any but that the cutter has at peace. Mr. Hyman do-