International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union (ILGWU)

11-19-1926

Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 47)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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

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Vol. VIII. No. 47.
NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1926
PRICE 3 CENTS

Secretary Baroff Visited Toledo
Collect Money for N. Y. Cloakmakers—toledo Local Growing

Last Saturday afternoon, November 13, on his way from Cleveland, where he has been in the cloak business for many years, Baroff met with a large group of cloakmakers in Toledo, O., members of the Toledo cloak local No. 68. The purpose of the meeting, besides raising money for the New York strikers, was to talk over events of recent importance in the Toledo cloakmakers' organization and to consider ways and means of strengthening the local.

After some discussion, the meeting decided to organize at once a house to house collection in the working class quarters of Toledo the proceeds of which would go to the New York strikers. A committee was elected to put this plan through without delay.

Brother Baroff has gained the impression that the rank and file of the cloakworkers in Toledo are very much in earnest about gaining union standards and conditions in the local shops for the coming season. The spirit among the workers is good, and they hope that the decided stand of other markets, especially in Cleveland, will come to their aid and will help the Toledo shop strike under conditions similar to those prevailing in other union women's garment centers.

Cleveland Workers Continue Relief Activity for New York Cloak Strikers

Cleveland Labor Federation Heads Drive

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

On Wednesday, November 10, the Cleveland Federation of Labor held a conference of trade unions in Federation Hall, Central Avenue and East 14th Street, which was attended by practically every labor body in the city. Harry MacLaughlin, the President of the Federation, presided, and in a stirring talk outlined the delegates present the great strike situation and the strike of the New York cloakmakers for the whole labor movement and the importance of supporting it to the limit. He was followed by James Malley, the Sec-

Phila. Labor To Aid Cloakmakers

Conference to Be Called This Week

The Philadelphia labor unions, outside of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, have organized a cloakmakers' strike, and President Sigman called a conference of all labor bodies of all trades to organize this movement. (Continued on Page 3)

Cloak Strikers Ratify Settlement with Council

Nearly Ten Thousand Vote For Adoption of Agreement—Twenty-Five Hundred Against It—Workers Will Begin to Return to Shops by End of Week—Big Meetings in All Halls Preceded Referendum

The developments in the general strike of the cloakworkers of New York during the past week, which include the reaching of an agreement with the Industrial Council and its striking and adoption by both the workers and employers, may be summarized briefly as follows:

The influential conference with the leaders of the Council, the basis of the strike committee, that met the representatives of the "inside employer" group in formal session at the office of the Industrial chairman, 125 West 31st Street, on Thursday, November 11, the meeting lasted all evening, having encoun-
tered in its final hours a snag on the question of the examina-
tion of the strikers, which was later adjusted.

Strike Committee and Stop Chairmen Approve Agreement

The next day, Friday, November 12, the General Strike Committee in the morning, and the shop chairmen in the afternoon, discussed the new agreement and approved it. The speak-
ers, Louis Hymas, Joseph Boruchow-itz, and C. B. Zimmerman defended the agreement as the best compromise that could be obtained, declaring that it was neither a "defeat" nor a "victory," but urging its adoption.

On the following Monday, November 15, a number of mass-meetings in all the big strike assembly halls led to the terms of the agreement, the agreement was passed in all the other halls. It became evident that the majority of the strikers were in favor of the acceptance of the agreement, much as they dislikcd some of its new terms. The largest meetings were in Brooklyn, Gains, Webster Hall, and the AFT Hall, New York, and the Alexandria Halls in the evening the workers from the settled shops in the same halls to discuss the terms of the new contract.

Among the speakers who addressed the meetings were President Sigman, Daniel Nino, Boruchowitz, and several others. President Sigman, who, (Continued on Page 2)

Local 22 Installs New Officers

This Thursday evening, at 7:30 P. M., the installation of all recently elected officers and a report of the Executive Council of Union No. 22, takes place at Webster Hall, 119 East Eleventh Street. A report of the financial condition of the local will be given. A report of the activities of the officers for the past term, and reports of all standing committees will also be made.

Owing to this general meeting, all branch meetings for this Thursday in Local 22 were cancelled.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF DESIGNERS THIS SATURDAY

The Designers' Union, Local 45, has called a very important meeting of all its members for this Saturday afternoon, at 2:30, at Grand Opera House, 33rd Street and Eighth Avenue.

The meeting will deal with the matters of the cloak and suit designers at this hour, after the settlement with the Industrial Council.

The Executive Board is expected to emphasize the significance of this meeting. The Executive Board of the local expects that every designer will attend.

10th I.L.G.W.U. Educational Season Celebration Tonight

Famous Saleski Trio Ensemble and Jeanne Soroca, European Soprano, Will Participate—Dancing After Program.

The educational concert has been ar-
ranged, in which the famous Saleski Trio, members of the New York Symphony Orchestra, and Jeanne Soroca, European opera singer, will take part. The program has been ar-
ranged to fit the taste of our members. After the concert there will be dancing in the gymnasium.

This affair is attended by past and present students of the classes by members and officers of the International and local unions, and by teachers and friends of the Labor movement and Workers Education. It is the first time that our local unions are represented; and gives our members an opportunity to renew old friendships and recall the pleasant hours spent in the classes.

The students will act as reception committee. Admission is by tickets only which can be obtained free from the Educational Department, 5 West 14th Street, New York. Seats will be re-
served for ticket holders until 3 P. M. After that members who show union cards will be admitted.

Tomorrow, Saturday, November 20, at 10:30 P. M., Emory Holloway will dis-
quire of the audience on "American and English Literature" in Room 530 at Washing-
town Irving High School. On Sunday, November 21, at 11 A.M., the same place, A. J. Musto will give the first lesson of his course, "Current Events in the Labor and Social World." Full description in this house. Classes are free to I. L. G. W. U. members.

Boston Raincoat Workers Will Have Dance—Banquet

To-night, Friday, November 16, at 8:30, the open celebration of our Educational Season will take place in the auditorium of Washington Irving High School, 16th Street and Irving Place.

Will Celebrate Recent Victory

On Saturday evening, November 20, the waterproof garment workers of Boston, Local 24, will hold its first combined banquet-dance since the lo-

cal was chartered last year, at Otto-

field Hall, in Roxbury, Mass.

The raincoat workers of Boston, once known as Local 7, were in 1925 transferred by mutual arrangement to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Boston. After a little over a year with that organization, they found that they could make better headway as an I. L. G. W. U. local, especially after the raincoat trade took on new life following a long slump and the shops began handling with activity. They were brought back into the fold of the Boston Joint Board in the sum-

mer of 1926, and shortly afterward went through a general organizing campaign and a strike which put their local on better labor conditions in the Boston shops of the trade.

The banquet-dance this Saturday has been arranged as a celebration of the day, and of the victory and achievements in the last general strike. All the members of the local and their families, groups from other locals and of the general labor movement in Bos-

ton were invited to the affair. It is ex-

pected that the General Office of the International will send a represen-
tative in addition to Vice-Presi-
dent Horbach, the resident manager of the Boston Joint Board, and Irving Place.

JUSTICE

"Workers United You have nothing to lose but your chains."

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

10th I.L.G.W.U. Educational Season Celebration Tonight

Famous Saleski Trio Ensemble and Jeanne Soroca, European Soprano, Will Participate—Dancing After Program.
JUDICIAL AFFAIRS

Ratify Settlement With Council

Joseph F. Roche (Continued from Page 1)

Ratify settlement with Council has been tentatively
agreed. The bargaining was conducted from twelve places in
New York City, Brooklyn, and Newark; N.

Phila. Labor Ads

(Continued from Page 1)

relief movement on a substantial basis.

LEARN DESIGNING
Earn 50 to 200 Dollars a Week

THE MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL
of Mens, Women's, Women's and Children's Coloring,
and Dressing. A course in Mens and Garments for
students and Garments for Garments has achieved:
NEW IDEAS—NEW SYSTEMS—BEST RESULTS
A course of instruction in the Mitchell Designing
School is based on a comprehensive, regular Pay,
DEMONSTRATION FREE AT OUR SCHOOL.
Mitchell Designing School
15 West 37th Street
Telephone: Waverly 3799

Buy Union Stamped Shoes

We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Cleveland Workers Continue Relief Activity for New York Clock Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)
cell of the A. F. of L. on behalf of the
strike leaders and asked that the aid be
given freely and without delay.

Another meeting of the local committee
was held Thursday evening, and the aid
was given to the local clock makers in the

More Clock-Strike Fallacies

BY NORMAN THOMAS

President Cleveland's Armistice Day address was another proof of the tactlessness of the President. There is no better way to
strike a body of people than to insult them.

-league leaders and represented unions of
and hardships which any facing the
clockmakers in their twenty-two weeks
of the strike, and the success and

More Cleveland Workers Vote 10 Per

Cleveland Workers vote 10 per cent of
this week's wages for strikes.

The following evening, Thursday, Nov.

-APPRECIATION

We the workers of Komwanz and
Company, 41 West 35th Street, New
York, acknowledge the good work of our
Chairman, Mr. Charles Plinkett, especially for the time he devoted to
our shop during the eight weeks we
worked.

We thank him, and we are giving him a little gift, a watch and f100. We are promising to
in future to be as successful in the future as he has been this week.

The Shop Committee: BERNARD BOLAMON.

Joseph DAUKIRMAN.

IT PAYS TO TRAVEL A LITTLE FURTHER
to get the most touristic interest and
Handle Institute of its kind.

BELLINI

MUSIC INSTITUTE

C. V. GULLA, Director

1077-4th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

The school is open all year around.

LEATHER DESIGNING ACADEMY

Eisenhower Hall, 836 Grand Street, New York, N.Y.

The school is open all year around.

CLOTHING

This agreement made and entered into the 12th day of November, 1926, by and between the New York, Streator, Joliet, Galesville, Potowatomi, Kankakee, and Notice. The Council is an organization whose members are engaged in the manufacture of shoes, rubber and related industries, and the finest goods produced in the New York, Streator, Joliet, Galesville, Potowatomi, Kankakee, and Notice area. The Council is a non-profit organization and is not a labor union. The Council is organized to promote the interests of the shoe industry and its employees. The Council is a membership organization, and its members are represented by the Council in negotiations with employers. The Council is governed by a board of directors, and its officers are elected by the membership. The Council is a trade association, and its members are manufacturers and suppliers of shoes and related products.
JUSTICE

A Labor Week
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Office: 2 West 14th Street, New York, N. Y.
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A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer
MAX D. DANISH, Editor
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EDITORIALS

THE SETTLEMENT WITH THE INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL.

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

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

We have little doubt, as stated above, that the cloakmakers will agree to the settlement with the Industrial Council. Under the circumstances, it is probable that the matter of the well-nigh disastrous or bitter some of the changes incorporated in it, at the cost of a 26-week strike, may be to the majority of our workers. The Union has, as the representatives, we are certain, understand this very well, and they will act accordingly.

Unfortunately, the end of the strike in the "inside" shops coincides with the end of the Fall season in the cloak industry, and the membership of the Industry is halved. The result of this combination of the gains and losses it represents, including a comparative study of the original demands submitted by the Union, the recommendations of the Industrial Council, and the actual final settlement, and the changes inserted in the present agreement. For the time being, the members have had to study diligently and with an open mind these facts and figures which, in their sum total, mirror more accurately than any argument or discussion the real magnitude of accomplishments in the great struggle in our main industry that is now nearing its end.

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

We cannot, however, resist from expressing our admiration for the wonderful conduct of our members, the New York cloakmakers, in this strike. Despite the huge odds against them, despite the unceasing efforts by the manufacturers to demoralize their ranks and to break their spirit, despite want and actual destitution which this terrible struggle has brought, despite the five-thousand arrests, fines, and workhouse sentences inflicted upon them,—our members and women have borne themselves in this great fight, with courage, endurance, and a resounding power tempered steel that will for years remain unmatched in the history of labor struggles.

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

We understand their motives perfectly. These "friends" of our Union and their "friends" in the cloak industry feel within these days in view of the experience their inspiration and their guidance has had on certain sections of our organization and on the cloak strike in particular. They see an opportunity for a new little private war in our Union, a fight of strikers against striker and of union man against union man, so as to be able to continue to fabricate untruths and to undermine the movement.

They will, however, fail in this nasty business. The International Union, much to their disappointment, will now ignore their mud-slinging and agent-provocateur work. And the mass of our members, that backbone of the life of our Union, who are now returning to the shops, will turn away with scorn and contempt from these intrigues and direct their attention to the great work of solidifying and strengthening the militants with whom they now work in their Union, and of placing it on a stronger footing than ever before.

SACCO AND VANZETTI MUST BE SAVED

A warning has gone forth from the Central Defense Committee of Sacco and Vanzetti that there is not much time in which to save these two workers from the electric chair. By January, 1927, Massachusetts State Supreme Judicial Court will hold a decision in the final appeal for a new trial denied to them by Judge Thayer, and should this decision be unfavorable to the prisoners, nothing but executive clemency could stay the hand of their execution.

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

This protest must take the form of a cry for a new trial. A new trial with all the new evidence which has accumulated since the old trial—such is the undisputed judgment of some of the best posted legal minds in America. Judge Thayer's rejection of the claim for a new trial, which rises upon testimony on which these two Italian wage earners were convicted of murder, is but the glaring expression of the bitter contempt and merciless spirit with which the judge, a representative of a whole people, has treated the worker, the foreign worker. A tenth of that new evidence would have been sufficient to grant a new trial in any ordinary case. In the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, their case, it is charged, could not move a Thayer to reverse himself in a case which involves the lives of two poor foreign-speaking toilers.

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

Delegates from labor organizations all over the world will be invited to attend this congress and to continue the cry for a new trial. It is the only way to a solution of the case. This is the whole wide scope of the case itself. For, the Sacco-Vanzetti case in the past six years has not been only the concern of the American Federation of Labor but has taken on a more universal and affilia-tion in every civilized country in the world. Everywhere, for the past six years, where intelligent workers congregate, the martyr-try of the Sacco-Vanzetti case had become a symbol of the indignant protest and of unceasing demand for their freedom.

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

In this final "burst of protest," we are confident our workers will not be found failing to do their share. The American labor movement simply will not accept defeat in this effort to save from the electric chair a man who, in his noble action of the highest part of the heinous crime imputed to them. The movement which stands for the right of every worker to live knows well by this time that Sacco and Vanzetti has been subjected to by the brutality of Massachusetts, and it is fully determined that Sacco and Vanzetti shall not die!

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

To these men and women, this tremendous new sweep of de-fense activity for Sacco and Vanzetti should bring fresh inspira-tion. There is nothing that they should be afraid of, nothing that they should be discouraged from. The labor movement will back them up with all the moral and mass enlightenment. If enough people in the United States want Sacco and Vanzetti saved, they will be saved.
WHAT THE UNION DEMANDED:
1. Limitation of Contractors.
That each manufacturer and jobber employ only such number of contractors as are so employed with work to their full capacity; a minimum of four tours of operations in each contractor; equal division of work between contractors in new seasons; responsibility for wages in contractor shops and for the full amount of commissions if such workers were employed by him directly.
2. Guarantee of Employment.
The remuneration to be paid to all workers employed in the industry shall be guaranteed for 36 full weeks of employment during the year. Such a guarantee would help to stabilize the industry, and lessen seasonal more reasonably. The demand for 20 weeks was a minimum demand, to be guaranteed by a deposit of an adequate sum of money weekly by the employer.
3. Hours and Wages.
The Commission recommended an increase of all minimum wage scales for all crafts ranging from $2.50 to $5.00.
4. The Discharge Question.
The Union, for some reason, opposed the granting to the employers of the right to discharge workers at the end of a given period of unemployment, or "reorganization" right. The Union maintained that this would give employers a chance to discharge all of the higher-wage, and that it would practically mean arbitrary dismissal.
5. Investigation of Non-Union Production.
Proper machinery to insure adequate examination of the employers books, accounts, and records, and the right to detect any violation of the agreement, and to provide suitable penalties for same.
6. Examiners and Designers.
Recognition of the designers and examiners' locals as part of the Union in the same way as the organizations of the other crafts are recognized.
All placement of new workers on new jobs to be carried on by a labor employment bureau, to be managed and supervised by the Union.

WHAT THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDED:
1. Limitation of Contractors.
A system of limitation of the number of contractors with whom a jobber or manufacturer doing jobbing may do business, to be considered by the Commission, and such employer shall select and designate the manufacturers he needs, and (a) manufacturers shall give work to other manufacturers when his designated manufacturer shall be unable to supply such work as far as possible to a policy of equitable distribution of work among the substitutes.
2. Guarantee of Employment.
The Commission did not deal with this subject, leaving the matter open to be resolved directly with the employer.
3. Hours and Wages.
The Commission recommended an increase of all minimum wage scales for all crafts ranging from $2.00 to $4.00.
4. The Discharge Question.
That all manufacturing establishments have the right to discharge workers which more workers be given the right to reorganize their shops once a year at the end of the season. (Under the two-year contract proposed by the Commission such a "reorganization" could have taken place but once during the life of the agreement.)
5. Investigation of Non-Union Production.
The Commission recommended that the books and records of the employers shall be subject to examination at any time by the Joint Committee of examiners and that every book, ledger, and record to detect any violation of the agreement, and to provide suitable penalties for offenses.
6. Examiners and Designers.
Recognition of the designers' and examiners' locals as part of the Union in the same way as the organizations of the other crafts are recognized.
The establishment of an employment office under the direction of the Trustees of the Unemployment Insur- ance Fund. All certificates and replacements should be made through this employment office.

PRINCESS TARADOT
FOR MUTUAL AID LEAGUE EVENING

The League for Mutual Aid, which has been described as "From each according to his ability, to each according to his need," has obtained for its New York members the new Princess Taradot, a com- plete-pastie-posty figure in the famous old Venetian playwright, Carly Gent. This play was done by the Third Studio of the Moscow Art Theatre in 1925, and is one of the most popular pieces produced by Stanislavsky's players. For America the play has been adapted into English by Henry Abler and is given in English at the League's next evening, Tuesday, November 19, at 8:30, at the old New Provincetown Theatre.

CLASSES IN OUR WORKERS UNIVERSITY ARE NOW OPEN
Tuesday, November 19, 3:30 p.m., readings and discussion class, "The State," with Commissioner C. T. F. at the University. Students are accepted by the University. The demand of the designers for recognition is rejected.

Labor Employment Bureau.
The establishment of an employment office under the direction of the Trustees of the Unemployment Insur- ance Fund. All certificates and replacements should be made through this employment office.

WHERE THE SETTLEMENT GRANTS:
1. Limitation of Contractors.
A system of limitation of the number of contractors employed by jobbers who do "jobbing." This, how- ever, shall have no effect on contract work for whatever manufacturer from cut materials sent them, or the "boxed bundle." It shall be an effort to get the jobber appointed to work out the details of such a system in conformity with plans put into effect generally in the outside system of production. (The clause recognizes limitation in prin- ciple, but leaves its realization to the future, contingent on restrictions to be imposed on jobbers in general.)
2. Guarantee of Employment.
No guarantee of any kind.
3. Hours and Wages.
The Commission recommended that the hours of work be limited until June, 1928, and 46 hours a week until the end of the agreement, June, 1929. The Commission recommended that all crafts ranging from $2.00 to $4.00. Special pay to workers on special timing machines left open for further discussion.
4. The Discharge Question.
All members of the Council having a regular force of 35 or more employ- ees shall have the right to discharge employees from June 1, 1928, for bad work or carelessness, and until the first day of June, 1929, and thereafter, those employing a force of 10 or more employees, shall have the right to discharge any employee, from any work, that workers affected shall have either a week's notice or a week's pay, that shall be within the discretion of the employer, and who during the period preceding the reorganization dates shall have had their wages reduced, or for regular wages paid for, and over time, the equivalent of at least 32 hours of work, and in no case less than the weekly rate of weekly pay during the preceding year (with a corresponding one-year measurement for the period preceding the first and third reorganization) shall have the right to recon- cile (here, protected, that the reorganization shall not cause a dis- placement of more than 16 per cent of such workers in any shop.
5. Investigation of Non-Union Production.
The Commission recommended that the books be subject to examination at any time by the Joint Committee of examiners and that every book, ledger, and record to detect any violation of the agreement, and to provide suitable penalties for offenses.
6. Examiners and Designers.
Recognition of the designers' and examiners' locals as part of the Union in the same way as the organizations of the other crafts are recognized.
The establishment of an employment office under the direction of the Trustees of the Unemployment Insur- ance Fund. All certificates and replacements should be made through this employment office.

THE "COLD" SEASON
Winter is here and with it the inci- dency to colds. Thousands of work- ers have been compelled to use more energy and strength because of the drainage upon their system by colds and chills. Every frequent, such colds are due to improper diet and living conditions. An inspection of the nose, the result of imbibition or poor formation of the mucus membrane, and the cause for such obstructions. These conditions frequently make it possible for the colds to cause a much more serious colds during the course of the year no matter how much prevention is taken.

Very often overcrowded rooms help bring about colds. When a person moves from a crowded room and then comes in contact with the outdoors the sudden change in tem- perature causes a cold to develop.

Constitution to which most gar- ment workers are subject, is another factor which has been known to bring about chills and colds due to the vigor of the work, improper diet, overeating, offer a good field for cold germs.

Garment workers who have a cold are usually overworked or avoided by quick treatment! Every one knows when a cold is coming on. The thin ones, which are usually in the head and a swelling of the nose where the nose is in a pocket and measures are taken to prevent it.

Go to your physician at the begin- ning of the disease and have yourself thoroughly examined and pay special attention to the condition of your throat.

The Union Health Center offers special leaves to all workers on the payment of concert of co-workers. Throat clinics of the Union Health Center are held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday from the 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and Saturday from 12:00 to 2:00 P.M.

THE STORY OF BAD EYES
In a former article in this paper we have given the report of the United States Public Health Service on this subject and the condition of the garment workers. They are known to be gen- erally in poor condition because of the amount of time spent in the same operation or task. To do one's work is called "tiring" and is thought to cause strain on the eyes.

It is true that almost 40 per cent of the 24,000,000 workers in the United States have defective vision which is responsible for much fatigue and difficulty in doing their work. The necessity for special attention to eye- sight conservation on the part of gar- ment workers is well known. One of all trade unionists is known. It is im- portant that workers protect their eyes to keep them in good working- condition.

The Eye Clinic at the Union Health Center is held on Monday and Wednesday from 8:00 to 4:30 P. M.

WOMEN'S CLINIC
The Women's Clinic, which has hitherto been held every day from 12:30 to 1:30, has been so overcrowded and has called for special attention that the neces- sity for special attention to eye- sight conservation on the part of gar- ment workers is well known. One of all trade unionists is known. It is im- portant that workers protect their eyes to keep them in good working- condition.

The Eye Clinic at the Union Health Center is held on Monday and Wednesday from 8:00 to 4:30 P. M.
Educational Activity in Philadelphia

Arrangements are being made to start educational activities for our members in Philadelphia. For this purpose the Joint Boards of the Child
Makers Union and of the Wealt and Dressmakers Union, Local 50, were re-
cruited to appoint educational com-
mittiees, which will closely conduct these activities with the assistance of the Educational Department. We ex-
pect to hold the first meeting next week, and arrange the program. It is planned to start these activities the first of December.
The plan which will be submitted to the Joint Educational Committee will be as follows:
Course on "The History of Civiliza-
tion," by A. J. Mute of Brookwood.
Course on "Labor Problems," by
Bertolt R. Meeray, Wharton School
University of Pennsylvania.
Course on "Literature," Robert F.
Kerlin, instructor of English, State
Normal School, West Chester, Pa.

UNITY REUNION DANCE ON LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY NIGHT

A great deal of interest is being displayed by former members of the
House in the Unity Reunion affair, which will take place on Lincoln's Birthday, March 12, in the grand ballroom of the Manhat-
tan Opera House. Everyone is looking forward to this evening as it will be an
ordinary evening. We will have the
best dance orchestra obtainable in
New York City. This will be a
tongue-older of old and new friends of
Unity.
[Additional text not legible due to
obscured characters]

Messages of Congratulations

Nov. 12, 1926.
Morris Sissman, President
L. G. U., N. Y. City.

Papers report settlement of strike.
Please accept hearty congratulations.
Amalgamated membership re-
joices with you.
JOSIAH SCHLOSSBERG,
General Secretary, A. C. W. of A.

Nov. 12, 1926.
Morris Sissman, President
L. G. U. W. New York City.

On behalf of the executive commit-
tee of the Dressmakers' Union, Local 50 of
Philadelphia, please convey our
congratulations to the strikers on the
settlement with the Industrial Coun-
sel. We hope the brave cloakmakers
will soon gain a complete victory over
the employers.
K. H. KREINER,
Manager, Local 50,
Vice-Presidet 1. L. G. W. U.

Nov. 12, 1926.
Morris Sissman, President
L. G. U. W. N. Y. City.

Please accept and convey to strikers
my congratulations. Am rejoicing
at the fact that you were able to settle the strike and to save the union.
CHARLES FREINDLER,
Vice-President 1. L. G. W. U.

Nov. 12, 1926.
Morris Sissman, President
L. G. U. W. N. Y. City.

Congratulations on settlement with
Industrial Council. The cloakmakers
of Philadelphia hope that you will also
reach a settlement soon with the
workers' association.
GERARD RUBIN,
MORIS DOLINSKY.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE BRONX

Courses for our members in the
Bronx will begin Friday evening, Novem-
ber 14, at 8 o'clock. At this time Alex-
ander Fischandler will start his course on "The Eonomic Basis of Modern
Civilization," at Alexander Fischan-
der's lecture, will give an introduction to the subject. The course is
free to all L. G. W. U. members.

Opening Celebration of Educational
Season tonight, Friday, November 14,
in Washington Irving High School.
Beautiful concert and dance. Free to
L. G. W. U. members.

The organizing campaign of the
White Goods Workers' Union, Local 6, is now in its third month. A large and active organization commit-
tee, consisting of representatives of all the union shops, has been cooper-
ating with the officers of the union in distributing union literature in the various departments being
occupied by union shops. This committee and the organizer assigned to the task both report an encouraging month and incen-
tating interest in the work of the union among the workers in unorganized
shops. In connection with the campa-
ign, shop meetings have been called at the Women's Trade Union League.

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN

Course in Current Events in the Labor
and Social World, by A. J. Mute,
Head of Brookwood Labor College,
At Workers' University, Sunday,
November 21, 11 A.M.

This Sunday morning, November 21, A. J. Mute, will give the
first lesson of his course on "Cur-
rent Events in the Labor and Social
World," in Washington Irving High
School, Room 130, 14th Street, and
Irving Place.
The aim of this course is to deter-
mine what are the main currents and
forces in the modern world, particu-
larly with reference to America, how
these forces have affected the de-
velopment of the American Labor
Movement, and how they should be con-
sidered by us in trying to determine
what policies, as workers and trade
unionists, we are to pursue. This
course will emphasize the fact that we
live in America and that it is through
participation in the American Labor
Movement under our leadership that
we must play our part in the
world movement of labor.
It will be of interest, and
educational value to our members.
The course will consist of ten lessons
over Sunday mornings, at the same
place and time. Free to members of
the L. L. G. W.

DISCUSSION METHOD
Course to be given by Josephine Colby
We are planning a course in public
discussion to be given by Josephine
Colby, instructor at Brookwood Labor
College. This course will aim to teach
the student to organize his speech
material, and to familiarize him with the
routine of parliamentary procedure.
Members who possess a knowl-
edge of English can register for this
course with the Educational Depart-
ment, 1 West 14th Street.

A SOCIAL STUDY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE
Course of Six Lessons in Our Work-
er's University by Emily Holloway
Beginning Saturday, November 1, 1:30 P. M.

Professor Emily Holloway will be-
ne the course on a "Social Study of
American Literature" this Saturday,
November 1, at 1:30 in Room 530 of
Washington Irving High School. In
this course he will stress the fact that
literature, like history, is not con-
vincing until it reflects the lives
and the times out of which it comes.
In the course study the social signif-
cance of some more recent writers like Belamy, Frank Norris,
Jack London, Bichler, Lewis, W. D.
Howells, and Upson Birkhead.
The course consists of five lessons
each Sunday afternoon, at the same
place and time. Free to members of
the L. L. G. W. U.
The Agreement With The Industrial Council

(Continued, see page 3)

butchers, employer to furnish machine, sail and lubricating oil. If milk is supplied by the employees, it shall be paid for in proportion to the number of days worked.

The employer shall receive less than the above scale except those who are deficient in their productivity by reason of age or physical condition. The wages for such workers shall be as recommended by the Industrial Council for the approval of the Union.

All operators, machinists and machine setters shall be paid at the rate of time and one half. All other classes of workers for whom the preceding agreements provide that double time shall be paid for overtime, shall receive that rate equal to this amount.

All wages shall be paid weekly on a fixed day and in cash. The employer may deduct as a penalty on each payroll a sum of money agreed upon to be paid in addition to the regular weekly payroll, provided that the employer shall so notify the employees in writing at least fifteen days in advance of the day such deduction will be made.

In cases where employers in addition to foremen employ one or more examiners to supervise the work of the employees, such examiners shall be members of the Union. Penalties shall not be required to be paid in the event of their dismissal.

The Union shall maintain a list of qualified superintendents and superintendents, although he may also continue performing, such duties as he has been performing in his former occupation.

The employees shall be entitled to three weeks' vacation without pay at the end of each year and all holidays shall be observed.

Three weeks' vacation without pay shall be granted to all employees who have completed one year of service with the employer and do not work less than a full week in a week, provided that the employee is not employed on a seasonal basis.

The Union shall have the right to require the employer to add on an additional one hour to the regular working day for the purpose of maintaining the facility.

The number of foremen and other Supervisors shall be determined by the number of employees employed by the members of the Union.

The Union shall have the right to form committees of representatives of the members of the Council and if the councilors should determine the payment of such wages, the Council members shall pay the same amount as the employees are paid, provided that notice of default is given to the employer within ten days.

A contractor within the meaning of the above provisions is one who makes up a contract with the employer to work under the conditions of the contract, and does not undertake the responsibilities of the contract.

A sub-contractor is one who makes a contract with material and equipment.

The employer shall have the right to sub-contract the work to anyone who shall make a contract with the employer.

The number of the sub-contractor employed by the members of the Union shall be determined by the number of employees employed by the members of the Union.

The Council shall have the right to give notice of default to any one of the members of the Union, provided that notice shall be given to the employer within ten days.

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In the course of two mass meetings held last Monday, November 15, one to 2 P.M. and the other at 4 P.M., starting at noon and concluding about 4 P.M. and the other starting at 5 P.M. and adjourned at 9 P.M., twenty thousand cutters heard Manager Dubinsky read the agreement concluded the week before with the Industrial Council last Thursday, November 11, after a strike of twenty weeks by the local and the outfitters. The agreement was submitted for ratification by a referendum last Tuesday.

Cutters Manifest Their Dissatisfaction

The manager's first reading was followed by a second reading of each paragraph of the agreement. Immediately following each reading of each paragraph questions were asked and answered, after which the man discussed. Dubinsky, opening remarks at the mass meetings, that it was the only agreement that could be obtained at this stage of the struggle, deserved the plaudits of the members, as evidenced by the applause that followed them. Thus the strike ended again, and the question of the time when the vice chairman of the General Strike Committee spoke to the cutters will remain unanswered.

The two major features of the agreement, which gave rise to most of the discussion at the mass meetings, were: The agreement were the reorganization clause, or, as it is commonly known, the "class collaboration" or "Dubinsky" feature. (The agreement is printed elsewhere in this issue in full.) The reorganization clause is a measure in the nature of an insurrection to mean that members of the Industrial Council having a regular amount of work, the members of the Socialistic Labor Workers' Club shall have the right to reorganize their shops, the total displacement (strikes) of the present regular union, and the exclusion of ten percent of the workers in the shop. These reorganizations are to occur during June, July, August, and December 1928. In order that an employer may take advantage of this right, it is required that the members of the Socialistic Labor Workers' Club shall have earned in the course of the year an amount of money equaling the wages of ten weeks of pay, on overtime included.

Reorganization Clause Explained

Some cutters were of the opinion that the reorganization clause was a new form of strike work. It was pointed out, however, that this is not the case in that if a cutter worked in any one week ten hours of overtime he would receive in addition to his regular week's wages twenty hours' pay, and that the wages for that week would be equivalent to a ten-hour and a half-day. A worker therefore is not forced to strike in order to gain the benefits of the reorganization clause, as he therefore come under the clause giving an employer the right of ten percent per week.

It must be borne in mind, in connection with this, that calculation will show that the elimination of ten percent of an individual worker will be based upon the average earnings of the individual worker. The manager pointed out that there are many shops in the Industrial Council that are the best paid of any and that the other workers. These, however, will not be taken into account.

Once the employer proves by his books that the workers of his shop have earned to pay the equivalent of thirty-two weeks every craft in the shops would fall, with the employers to dismiss thirty-one percent of his entire force, regardless as to whether one craft had earned less than the other or not.

Review of Progress of Striker Labor Bureau

The account of the labor bureau was one of the major topics of discussion, and the man was asked to color his views of strikes. He very strongly emphasized the point that the strikers must have a certain percentage without resorting to a strike he would accept such an offer. He said that there could have been ended many weeks ago with substantially the same results were as placed before the members.

The union, he pointed out, went out for a strike, where guarantees and the limitation, which, he said, were the only measures that struck the other hand the new revolutionary weapon was reformed, and that in the famous words of the song "Prone to these "mud" were many and varied. A task manufacturer, a textile capitalist, and so on.

In the course of the twelve weeks of the strike, the settlement now effected could have been secured. The question was asked as to what time the settlement had been presented by the present administration of the Joint Board, he said, and it was stated that the wrecking of these demands from the employers on the field of battle. The result was that the settlement of the week's work now and of two more years and a half, with increases over and above the minimum wage, over the scale recommended by the Governor's Committee. The guaranties and guarantees would be subject to a vote specially withdrawn by the General Strike Committee some six weeks ago, unless the requirements were withdrawn from the Industrial Council in principle only and to be established only when it is impossible to avoid, and is practically protracted for an addition of period of several weeks on account of the minor points.

That the cutters were more or less aware of the state of affairs through their own correspondent and the report as rendered by Manager Dubinsky and his stand in the strike were well appreciated, could be judged by the applause which greeted his remarks.

Overwhelming Opposition to Labor Bureau

Labor bureau employees cheered Samel Perlmutter and Ida Siegel Nagler's remarks referring to the uselessness of the labor bureau and the form of the cutters forming the cutters in connection with it. And Dubinsky's reply was met with prolonged applause, and a well-disciplined membership, the danger from the bad qualities of any individual could be considerably accentuated, was also received with cheers.

The labor bureau clause received but a scattered dozen votes of approval, with a definite two-thirds rejection at the present at both meetings. All of the other clauses were passed by large majorities.

It was only through the working card--"centered by the city that there were the most votes of approval which made possible. A labor bureau, it was pointed out, would give an employer the opportunity of proving that the minimum scale of wages, for, if a man applying for a job from the local, who had the right to work at the wages offered by an employer, the latter could re-apply for another job, and the man on the latter would be compelled to accept the job at any price.

Local 10 on Record Against Bureau

There was no need, however, for any of the officers of the local to point out to the cutters the dangers attending the creation of a labor bureau. The cutters were unanimous in their opposition to this clause. One after another the cutters rose to speak against it in heated language. The strikers were never compelled to take any job and would insist on retaining the right as long as union conditions of work are not enlarged.

Almost two years ago a labor bureau was created through an agreement with the Association of Dress Cutters and the Industrial Council to exist. This bureau, by the way, is under union control. When it was at that period of the strike the labor bureau was created in the dress industry, the cutters were as interested in having it. The labor bureau was created to protect the strikers last month. Despite its existence for several years, it is still a question as to what the workers are concerned. Nagler presided at the afternoon meeting, and in opening the meeting told the men that this was practically their last Wednesday weekly meeting.

Settled Shop Meetings Held

Last Tuesday the ballooning on the agreement took place from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the evening, the result of which will be found elsewhere in this issue. Shop meetings were also held last Tuesday and Wednesday in the office of Local 10, under the direction of I. I. Perlmutter, and Business Agents Samuel Perlmutter, Ida Siegel Nagler, Benjamin Sacks and Ida Siegel Nagler.

The purpose of these meetings was to acquaint further the cutters and workers with the details of the agreement in question and to explain to the cutters at the mass meetings, the hours of work will be, the cuts in the hours of work, the increases in wages, the hours of work, and the hours of work, the half hours of work, and the one-half hours of work of the five days of the week, the one and a half days.

And after June 25, 1928, it will be six hours on each of the five days of the week, the one and a half days. And after June 25, 1928, it will be six hours on each of the five days of the week, the one and a half days.

The ratification by the employers of the settlement with the Industrial Council does not by any means bring an end to this battle. The settlement with the employers and the employers belonging to the America Cutters' Union will remain a point of discussion. The settlement with the employers and the employers belonging to the America Cutters' Union will remain a point of discussion. The settlement with the employers and the employers belonging to the America Cutters' Union will remain a point of discussion. The settlement with the employers and the employers belonging to the America Cutters' Union will remain a point of discussion. The settlement with the employers and the employers belonging to the America Cutters' Union will remain a point of discussion. The settlement with the employers and the employers belonging to the America Cutters' Union will remain a point of discussion. The settlement with the employers and the employers belonging to the America Cutters' Union will remain a point of discussion. The settlement with the employers and the employers belonging to the America Cutters' Union will remain a point of discussion. The settlement with the employers and the employers belonging to the America Cutters' Union will remain a point of discussion.

In the words of Manager Dubinsky, the AMU management has no right to over ever depends upon its unity and their strike observance. The labor bureau has brought about the solidarity with the unions and the contractors belonging to the America Cutters' Union would do solidly maintain its unity and their strike observance. The labor bureau has brought about the solidarity with the unions and the contractors belonging to the America Cutters' Union would do solidly maintain its unity and their strike observance. The labor bureau has brought about the solidarity with the unions and the contractors belonging to the America Cutters' Union would do solidly maintain its unity and their strike observance. The labor bureau has brought about the solidarity with the unions and the contractors belonging to the America Cutters' Union would do solidly maintain its unity and their strike observance. The labor bureau has brought about the solidarity with the unions and the contractors belonging to the America Cutters' Union would do solidly maintain its unity and their strike observance. The labor bureau has brought about the solidarity with the unions and the contractors belonging to the America Cutters' Union would do solidly maintain its unity and their strike observance. The labor bureau has brought about the solidarity with the unions and the contractors belonging to the America Cutters' Union would do solidly maintain its unity and their strike observance. The labor bureau has brought about the solidarity with the unions and the contractors belonging to the America Cutters' Union would do solidly maintain its unity and their strike observance.