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Justice (Vol. 6, Iss. 35)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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.
A Labor Day Message from President Sigman

To All Members of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union

Greeting:

American Labor is celebrating this year its annual holiday, Labor Day, amidst significant and inspiring circumstances.

Industrial conditions are still far from desirable in America, but we have, nevertheless, succeeded in definitely checking the usual trend of the "open-shopppers" and at the present moment we have got them everywhere on the defensive. In our own industry, we have made a great effort, with a substantial degree of success, to stabilize work conditions and to make the lot of our workers lighter and less precarious.

For the first time in its history, the organized labor movement of America finds itself united on the field of independent political action, having rallied all its forces behind candidates pledged to the interests of the producing classes of our country against the forces of greed, the concentrated power of wealth and the sinister interests of organized Capital. The moral significance of this tremendous event, aside from the immediate practical results for the organized workers, is immense and its influence upon the future of the workers' movement is incalculable.

Abroad, in Europe, this year has witnessed a great strengthening of the forces of Labor. In Great Britain a Labor Ministry, has taken over the rains of Government and, from all appearances, has come to stay. The British Labor Party and Premier MacDonald are today the greatest individual forces for peace and a better ordered life on the distracted continent. Denmark, has passed into the hands of a Labor Government, France has repudiated her reactionary rulers, and the forces of reaction everywhere are retreating before the steady pace of Labor in Europe.

Our workers, together with all American Labor, have reason to celebrate this year the holiday of Labor with more hope and minds inspired with greater solidarity and hope that our cause is marching on with better maps and upon a surer road than ever before toward its final goal.

Herbert Lehman Temporary Impartial Chairman In Cloak Industry

An event which created a tremendous stir in the organization of the New York Labor Garment Council, Local 10, of the International Union, during last week came to a satisfactory conclusion at a special meeting last Monday night which broke all records for attendance and marked real history for the cutters’ union of New York City.

Theugal space from the rang- e of the President to the local, Vice-president David Dubinsky, to the Executive Council of the cutters’ organization following the defeat at the member meeting on Mon. Oct. 21, the covered button workers held a mass meeting and decided to leave the shop.

The strike resulted in a forty-four hour work and a minimum scale of forty dollars a week. Until now these workers were employed on a piece work basis and their earnings never averaged more than thirty-five dollars a week. They also gained time and half for overtime, and above all is the union shop and regulations. As a result of this strike Local 118 gained several hundred new members.

Labor Day Is Legal Holiday For Cloak and Dress Makers

Next Monday, September 1, is Labor Day, a legal holiday for the workers of the United States and the states of New York City. All week workers are to receive pay in full for this day.

Brother Louis Langer, the Secretary of the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board, informs us that on that day pickets will be placed throughout the cloak and dress district to watch against the violation of this rule.

The cloak makers are also reminded to strictly observe the rule against over-time as there are still a number of men in the trade without jobs.

Cutters Vote to Reject Resignation of Manager Dubinsky

Vote To Raise Weekly Does To Fifty Cents

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The temper of our Chicago cloak makers with respect to the cutters and sandlers who have been direct- ed against their organization for various acts of vicious scribblers in the local and New York Communist sheets, is best evidenced by the resolution adopted by the Chicago Joint Board at its last meeting, on August 32, calling upon the members of the Chicago locals to shun these publications as a pest and their publishers as the agents and allies of the bosses.

The Chicago cloak makers are at present planning to begin negotiations with their employers about a new agreement in the local industry. The Chicago Cloak Makers' Joint Board has inserted in the contract of the employers and to strike a blow at the union, came out recently with statements that the Chicago Cloak Makers' Union has de- clined to pay the treasury during the dress strike after a peremptory offer to the cloak employers any serious re-
Ladies' Tailors to Discuss New Agreement

Secretary Boris Drigin of the Ladies' Tailors and Allied Workers' Union, Local 86, of the International, has issued a call for a general member meeting to take place on the evening, September 2, at eight o'clock, at the Harlem Educational Center, 63 East 106th street, Harlem, New York.

The meeting of the ladies' tailor branch is called for the important purpose of considering the terms of the new agreement which the local will propose to the employers. Some of the ladies' tailoring trade after the current agreement expires on September 1.

A committee of the ladies' tailors' local appeared a few days ago before a full meeting of the members of the General Executive Board and reported to it the terms of the new agreement submitted by the International Ladies' Garment Workers, Local 86. The Local Executive Board sanctioned the agreement and authorized the local to go ahead with it and enforce it in the trade.

After the members of the local will have approved the agreement, Local 86 will forward the new agreement to the employers in the trade and will also take up negotiations concerning it with the Couturiers' Division of the National Garment Workers Association which represents the group of organized employers in the industry.

A report of the finances of the local will also be rendered by Secretary Drizin at this meeting.

Chicago Children's Dressmakers Seek to Form Union

If any further proof was needed to show that the result of the dress makers' strike has left the local organization undisturbed and ready to continue its work, the case of the Chicago children's dressmakers is an example. The local has begun this year, the drive started among the children's dress makers of that city last year, to form a local that offers sufficient organization for it.

That the children's dress makers of Chicago are not content to leave the situation as it is a matter that is not now and will these made that they have a fixed wage scales of any kind and the employers pay them as workers as much as they feel like.

The Western Office of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, 522 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, has a number of current affairs which have been distributed in the children's wear shops, the call for organization is put in the following simple yet convincing terms:

"The manufacturers are in business to make money, and they are paying their workmen wages that are too low. When the workmen are not organized in a Union they are helpless because they are unable to tell their boss to tell him that their wages are too low. They can better use the money if he don't like the job he can look for another.

"If you want more information about what is happening in Chicago, write the office of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, 522 W. Van Buren St., Chicago. The General Office will give you all the information you may be seeking to obtain."
Among the New York Custom Dress Makers

By J. BERNADSKY, Manager

A Five-Cent Problem in Chicago

In my former letters I touched upon some of the main problems of the unionizing of the international locals in Chicago.

But I failed to mention one, which I consider of utmost importance, namely, the young and old in this city, namely, the discussion whether the weekly dues of the members of the locals is five cents per week. The Joint Board recommended to the locals to raise the dues of the little boy raised ten cents a week, half of which would go to local and the other half to the locals.

Some of the locals already have approved this plan. The Local 5, the operator, and Local 18, the pressers, the fight over this proposition. I shall be interested in knowing whether we have a few of the under-cover "commissioners" who still remain in the Union, and a couple of defeated candidates for business agents at the last election, are utilizing this step of the Joint Board as a means of putting up the feelings of the workers. At lunch time, I had a chance to see some of the Jefferson streets, and at the meetings, one can hear these daily hangar-davechosen at the meeting of the Joint Board, of cutting down the wages of the business agents to $45.00 a week. The business agents are being paid for the lack of work in the shops; the business agents are blamed because the bookings are not coming in, the scandal is that the employees of the shop and the agents are held responsible for the fact that some employee is not moving their shop in the country town.

Yet, when one begins discussing these decisions with the agents and the employ- ees, they appear to have nothing to say in their behalf. I do not know the specific suggestions for improving the condition of the clock makers, but I am convinced that they will not be discussed in the next week with all sorts of crimes but, of course, will have nothing tangible to offer. For all the noise and the intimida- tion they raise one might be inclined to believe that all the troubles of the dress makers in the(
The Dress Makers

There is more life and activity in the shops and the time is fast approaching when the Union will start again to look to these organized shops. The Union, besides, has quite a job to do in the shops to keep the wages and prices are raised in the organized shops. The long strike period has sent prices down to all the almost shops, for we must bear in mind that the Chicago dress makers have not been particularly industrious. The employees can easily imagine what handicaps the price committees in these shops must face. They are not going to go out when there is little or no work at all in the shops, and when hundreds of workers are daily available for work.

As a result, the Union must be doubly active to protect the members when the work is finally appearing in the shops and the earnings of the workers can be increased.

Local 60, the new local of the Polish speaking workers in the trade, is beginning to look to the Union. It was not an easy task to coordinate its activities at the beginning, but gradually the need of the organization is learned their duties and it may be expected that this local will in time become quite a strong factor in the trade. It must be borne in mind that the majority of the workers in this trade in Chicago are either Polish or of Polish descent and the new local will have to reach and en- courage these people.

Local 106, the Dress and Waist Makers, has been quiet for a while but has been active up to the time of the strike. But now that things are liven- ing up, the local has decided to begin activism once more. The success of this organization is always ready for work. We only hope that, as it be- comes active once more, its members will be unfortunate to avoid the influence of that element which brought into it the spirit of distrust and demoralization in the past.

Owing to a great many fundamental causes it is much more difficult to maintain an organization composed of men and women workers than of men alone, and it is certainly a great task to organize and keep going a Labor organization of which the ma- jority are women. And these difficul- ties increase tenfold when some group within such an organization at- tempts to turn it to another end pur- pose or aim. A fanatical spirit can do nothing to achieve its purpose. Its chief weapon, as a rule, is the sowing of discord and the leaders are already known to that in a woman's organization this is a power- ful weapon and at times an effective weapon.

Before the last strike Local 100 had raised the wages of the dress makers to $45.00 a week. In the course of the strike things have molded a great deal, the presence of the Joint Board and obstructive elements from the outside are again beginning to send in their hands with the help of the interested parties. As a result, the local should now, in particular, watch out for this per- sonal and big-brother. They are already known to have these secret commissioners in Local 100 and some of them represented the local at the Boston Convention of the International.

In Toledo

A few Toledo clock makers have earned last week some extra dollars in the following noble manner.

The Toledo employers discovered a shortage of watch cases at the Toledo foreign- international organizer in that city. They, namely, gave two clock makers ten dollars each to construct such watch cases to go and swear out a warrant against the organizer charging him with a false prosecution. Will their organizer be arrested, but unfortu- nately for the enterprising clock makers, the judge threw the case out.

All these nasty tricks notwithstanding, Local 61, together with its or- ganizer, is going ahead with its or- ganizing work. Regardless of all the manipulations of the employers and the Joint Board they hired to overthrow this Union, Toledo will be organized. The scheme of the Kohn, Friedlander and the rest of the "C-ready- pany union" will not avail much. Most of the workers know what these plays mean and are prepared to establish this "union" amount to and they are eagerly waiting for the time when the joint will be in a position to give this firm a much needed lesson.

At last, after weeks of idleness, the season begins in the custom trade. The employers who have completed all arrangements for the Fall trade have forwarded their work to the shops and inspect the new styles and that they are ready for orders. From advance signs it appears that the upcom- ing season will be successful one and the Union is therefore making adequate preparations for it to go on properly as far as the workers are concerned.

Our local will soon have to renew the agreements with the manufacturers in the trade. We hope that most of them will offer no trouble and will the agreement will be received. They have learned from past experience that it does not pay to hark-conflict with the manufacturers and those among them who might display a wish to fight it out with the organi- zation, will be paid by our workers in a manner that will make them regret their aggressiveness in the future.

But the great difficulty we have passed through hard times in the past several months. They, however, have their own base. Local 61, some of our employers know this pretty well if they know anything at all. They refer to the agreement as to the best ways of peace rather than of fighting.

At the same time, as we are making our agreements with the employers, we are also start- ing a campaign for organizing the non-Union private dress makers. Our lo- cal is part of the newly organized dressmakers' union. In the East, and we expect help from it in the work which we intend to carry on. We have already rolled all the Plymouth Vale dreamers of New York into a powerful Union and we hope to be able to realize these plans in Toledo.

Our members know that the best agreement will remain only a scrap of paper if the workers in the shops are unorganized or are not good Un- ion workers. And the only people in our country who should work are the Speeches or percent organized are our work- ers themselves. They can reach the manufacturers and employ- er and improve to them by word and by ex- ample, if they are given the chance belonging to a union. They can point out to them the inferior, humiliating position of the ordinary workers and they are called to work in the non-Union shops and they can bring home to them the great advantages of united in a solid organization which alone offers a means for abolishing the intolerable conditions of labor in the Union where the will of the boss is the only thing that amounts to anything.

We intend to call a number of mass meetings to which we shall invite as many unorganized workers as we can. They shall discuss ways and means for carrying on our work and plan how we can attract more of the unorganized into our midst. We expect our members, if they are gen- uine, to rise to the occasion and shall deserve a success, as help to as used in the good old days by vis- iting the non-Union shops and by in- structing the workers in the ways to com- mences meetings. Such activity would benefit both the non-Union and the Union condition in the organized shops. Moreover, it would not be long before we would establish a minimum scale in the trade and other conditions which are so urgent for our workers.

We call upon the members of Local 90 to get to work. The interest of the union and the past when help was required. The members of this local are the ones who set down to work it is a good idea to have shop meetings where the workers would receive some information on how to act—especially with regard to agreement renewals. That will surely be a great deal of trouble in many shops.

We also call upon the salar- ied and other active workers to send the workers in all the shops to the office of the Union to get their workshops organized. That will prevent the em- ployers from being able to say that they only have to send them away shortly afterwards.

We also want to ask our members, now that the season is about to begin, to do a job in the way of new clothes. That we object to this practice in prin- ciple, but we recognize that it is an inexcusable practice, but we do not have any benefit either to you or your friends. It always turns out in such cases that the employers pay a lower rate than what she is entitled to and that affects your own—wages.

The best thing you can do if you have any work to do is to do it. And you want her to work in the same place with you, advise her to do the same. If the office will take care that she is provided with a job in that place at the right wages. That will mean a real benefit to you and to your friend.

Dubsinsky Stays in Office

(Continued from page 1)

as a result of his friend of the present hour. The local Elk, who were re- minded to call together a special meet- ing of all the New York cutters on the 15th of this month with a view of his resignation and also to reconsider the former decision with regard to the resignation.

The special meeting, a full account of which the readers will find on page twelve of this issue, the cutters under the Act of August 24, 1933, provided almost unanimously, amid an outburst of unprecedented enthusiasm, that Vice- President Dubinsky faced with this sincere and genuine demand decided to return to the ranks of the local to fifty workers. Vice-President Dubinsky faced with this sincere and genuine demand decided to refuse to accept the resignation and also to raise the issue of the resignation and also to reconsider the former decision with regard to the resignation.

exclusion of the Students' Council of the I. L. W. U. in a private party with a capacity of 100 will be held on Saturday, September 7. Tickets $1.50. Reservations must be made at once at the office of the Educational Department, 2 West 15th Street.

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Agriculture, according to report of this committee, in Section 10, Act of October 12, 1919, was enacted on January 23, 1919.
Labor Day Celebration

By EUGENE V. DEBS

The first Monday in September is one day set apart as a national holiday and dedicated to the working class of the United States.

The first of May is the one day set apart as an international holiday and dedicated to the working class of all the world.

The national Labor Day celebrated by the American workers was granted to them and made legal by their economic masters, who join largely in the celebration of the day.

The international Labor Day, celebrated by all the workers of the world, was appropriated by the workers themselves, a fact of revolutionary significance which accounts for the universal rousing class creed of international labor day.

Each of these days has its own significance, and each its special message to the workers of America and the world.

The intelligent observance of our national Labor Day leads inevitably to the larger observance of our international Labor Day, in which we join hands and hearts with all the workers of the world.

The capitalistic class, it will be observed, have no capital day, national or international, to celebrate it and it would be in vain to ask why this is so. For them there had they not wisely provided that all the days of the round year are theirs to celebrate and enjoy.

Labor Day this year of 1924 presents themes of the most vital interest and opportunities unprecedented to the workers of the United States.

The vital demand that confronts them is now as in the past, and will in the future, sternly exacting unqualified compliance as a condition of advance, is unity, class-conscious Solidarity, economic, political and cooperative—without which all hope in vain and all effort fruitless.

Paradoxical as it appears, nothing in the Labor movement is so easy, so obvious, so essential, and inevitable, and nothing so difficult and defiant of accomplishment.

We know that unity, which means peace, has made some progress among workers, and that all we have to do is to stand and hammer away until finally sufficient solidarity has been achieved to put an end to capitalism and wage-slavery and give freedom to the workers of the world.

In our celebration of Labor Day we do not forget our comrades who are still held captive in capitalist dungeons for their unflinching courage in serving the Labor movement. Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, Sacco and Van Zandt more than a hundred other Labor heroes still lie buried in final prison cells for having stood up for the American workers against their capitalist exploiters, and every one of them we hold in the highest esteem of the working class and to the dignity of our vaunted free institutions.

It matters not what organizations these class war prisoners belong to, are or were, that they fought for our class, for you and for me, and they are in prison today to keep us from going there tomorrow, and it is our duty to demand their liberation in a united and commanding voice to persevere in the demand and make it more and more effective until it is breached and the last of them is given his freedom. Every Socialist and Labor speaker should lend his voice to this tragic feature of the campaign and every platform should resound with the cry of the assembled workers for the release of their imprisoned comrades.

On this Labor Day, so fraught with significance and so rich and fruitful in its possibilities, we join hands and hearts with the Socialists and workers of all nations and our greeting of real friendship and good cheer to them great elevating through all the zones that girdle the globe.

Standing erect and unafraid, touching shoulders, and hearts attuned to unity and solidarity we march forward together as the conquering host of Labor to world-wide victory and emancipation.

International Forwarder First: $1,000 to “Ori”

The appeal for aid extended by the “Ori” institutions in Europe, to the last Boston Convention of our International has already found its first response.

The “Ori” organization is engaged in maintaining industrial and agric cultural schools for the youth in the war-ridden and broken down territories in Eastern Europe. It has a remarkable record for reconstituting and life-saving achievements.

The American offices of the “Ori” at 163 Park avenue, confidently expects the other American organizations which have promised it aid to hasten with their contributions so that the need seems to have been greater than ever now for this rehabilitation work.

Your Parents and Your Kin

On the Other Side

How eagerly they wait for the next mail—for a message that contains news from you—and relief.

See that this aid comes to them through a reliable agency, through your own bank—and gets there on time.

The International Union Bank

will forward your money

TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

SPEEDILY ACCURATELY AT LOWEST COST

The International Union Bank was organized to serve you and is only interested to prove to you that it is worthy of your trust. We treat your money with as much consideration as if it was our own.

Come and visit the

INTERNATIONAL UNION BANK

FIFTH AVENUE AT 21ST STREET

NEW YORK
Zona Gale Tells Why Women Believe In La Follette

One of the best Robert M. La Follette arguments we have is written in the pages of Zona Gale, an outstanding American writer, who has a high note in the use of language and thought which together make her a great woman. The charm about everything she writes is truth and quick climaxes of dialogue that make you feel you are working women in every quarter of our country.

It is with that in mind that she really did not appreciate La Follette until she had journeyed from Wisconsin to New York City and lived for several years among the social workers and humanitarians who need a vision of a better day as well as, as a contact with the forces and men which are upholding women's rights. She knew the Wisconsin Senator for his worth. Miss Gale says she did not understand that she had seen an altogether new type of man in him, a real human being. She never appeared in newspapers whose owners also owned industries affected by his legislation. It was La Follette's long fight for fairer workmen's compensation laws, lower rates, higher wages, and just taxation. She says:

So with a new appreciation of the man now seeming so big in the hopes of the common people, she went to work to see him at first hand and found the fighting Senator hanging a little sign of a better day over the men. But this impression of gallantry and sense of urgency only began to be echoed when his work was finished. He was a true fighter for women, wages, workers and small shops, and women's justice and the monopoles. A new and better type of woman came to join hands in the present crusade for rights.

The Champion of Woman's Ideals

Miss Gale's early conception of the ideal candidate who deserved the support of the women of the United States, it is interesting to note, did not include women themselves, but included women. He had to be on the level with the man, or he was a faker. She has now moved to try either the man or the stone, and sometimes both.

One of her most powerful arguments for a woman candidate who deserved the support of the women of the United States, is her faith in the ability of a woman to enter the race for political office simply because he has always stood for them, and championed woman suffrage twenty years before it was an issue. She believes in the development of our country, and in the "impossibility of the human race." That the greatest revolution in the life of the people of this country, and of all other life, is to grow in a fast which has been hidden from the masses of the human beings. To Miss Gale, La Follette miraculously knows it. And all his political life, whatever he has been, there has been a man or a group of men seated comfortably on a stone beneath which others have passed and forgotten his name. Miss Gale has moved to either the man or the stone, and sometimes both.

The Strength Against Monopoly

In her campaign La Follette, which was lost in Wisconsin in 1912, and years before that, as governor, he was, with Mrs. La Follette, opened the executive residence to the delegates to a state suffrage convention, where all he saw, that those women who had drawn for them was ridiculous. It was a reminder that if Mrs. La Follette had been the first woman there whose grasp of economic conditions is keen. Also, at the opening of the Wisconsin bar and a brilliant orator.

Women are natural progressives. Even when they are themselves not in the position to be in theory, conservatives, if you face them with an immediate issue in which the progressive forces are involved, they will instinctively side with the economic progressive position. Try them on child labor laws, general labor conditions, agricultural but neither is the basic reason. The danger is that they do not always understand the value of human rights that every commodity understands is the path of the woman and the mission of her heroic claim. It is a nation's task to make the woman understand how to best. But they have been inarticulate. Women have often been terrible moments—of themselves, or as orators, or as themselves, as women, or as women, as many men, needs clarification. Asked why it is that "the women who make up our great industries, in shops and stores and factories, with all their industry and saving, find they have no advantage at the close of the year than at the beginning" she has a right to know about extravagance and poor management. Both are facts, no doubt, and the public never will know how much they pay for the products of the farm of which so much may be said, these voices would carry across the continent. And indeed around the world. For there is nothing today which could so send courage to the hearten millions in Europe as the knowledge that the United States has in cause of actual invasion. Can anybody imagine either of these men failing to use their brains to quiet the profiteers who are back of a war? In the lives of these people there has been never such a chance to save democracy by living for it for these months.

BOOST for Bob

By CHARLES M. WEAVER

If you want to be a Booster—

Let me tell you how to boost—

by a La Follette Supporter

On the Independent-Root

Our ring and crown the leader

When you meet a Wall Street-bred,

Drink Wall Street's toasts—shanto—

And they'll answer—not a word.

Boost for Bob

Boost for Bob—The friend of Labor

And the fearers of no great
to the ring and crown the leader.

As you sing with the Throng:

"Hail to our hero—May he long be

For your Babies and for Bob!" On, for Wall Street's faithful plankoners

Boost for Bob—Booster's laud and easy

Make it snappy—make it strong

The more you sing the more you'll please

As you sing with the Throng:

"Hail to our hero—May he long be

For your Babies and for Bob!"

Or, for Wall Street's faithful plankoners

We will give you a battle for the Right.

The excavation of the Students' Council at the L. O. W. U. in a private yak with a capacity of 100 will be held on Sunday, September 1, at 6:30. Invitations must be made at once at the office of the Educational Department, 2 West 35th Street.
That was the reason why in Boston the Union had to modify its demands, but it was not only for the sake of the new program which was inaugurated last winter and which had been in operation not only in New York but for every city and town where cloaks are manufactured.

The International will aid the Boston strikers in more than one way. Its officials have already decided that the manufacturer is able to buy or make up his goods in New York or in any other place where Union members are employed. And, like in other cases, the strikers have the right to appeal to the courts by word and act, by giving it the benefit of its best experience and by other tangible forms of aid.

Let the Boston strikers do their duty and show themselves worthy members of the International family and their fight will be won. It is not a fight for the sake of a few dollars but for the significance of the present fight; let them keep clearly in mind the pointed words of the strike call issued by their Joint Board, that the battle is for the very existence of the industry in the cities of the country where the most of the work is done. The strike is not for the benefit of the industry the petty exploiters and sweatiers who are ruining it; it is for the benefit of the jobbers, contractors, workers, and manufacturers and their families.

It is a big goal, great enough to inspire every cloak worker in Boston to fight to the very last to achieve it. We know that the International will wholeheartedly back the strikers, probably as their brothers in New York have acted and we feel sure in congratulating them in advance upon their victory coming.

UNION GARMENT THROUGH AND THROUGH

With the introduction of the Union label in the accessory trades, which manufacture embroideries, trimmings, hemstitching, pleasings and buttons, the International has made a big step towards the establishment of the cloak or suit industry through the medium of whatever means is necessary to get to the end the same as New York in cities, for instance, the trade of trimming, the secretaries of the International, and some of them, the smaller ones, have not been self-sustaining either. The District Council launched by the General Executive Board of the International has been by the Federal government body, after the Boston convention had made it mandatory upon them to get it into such a central body. This Council is still very much in need of labor, and it is the age of the trades in New York.

The division of the International into so many locals is, indeed, largely an artificial arrangement of convenience only. In truth, there is no family into which the interests of the cloak and dress makers and their interests are closely interrelated and allied.

The fact is that only not so long ago these locals in the miscellaneous trades have been far apart and isolated not only from the cloak and dress locals but even from each other. All that has been said in this proclamation applies to the International, and some of them, the smaller ones, have not been self-sustaining either. The District Council launched by the General Executive Board of the International has been by the Federal government body, after the Boston convention had made it mandatory upon them to get it into such a central body. This Council is still very much in need of labor, and it is the age of the trades in New York.

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Imperialism At Home In America

BY JOHN CROCK

Coincident with America's mastery over European nations as the result of her contributions in money, munitions, and men during the war, her imperialism is spreading to South America to an extent that is astonishing.

While restoration of Europe is important to revive the world's trade and the financial system in that act is a big one, the consequences of United States leadership over small republics of the south are equally important. For while our attention is riveted on Europe and the power of organized Labor is potent enough to ward off a financial dictatorship over Germany that would break down Labor standards in Europe, so much powerful public opinion protects our American neighbors.

A number of New York banks have a portion of South America at their mercy. And as collectors of their debts they have the United States Navy to rely on, something by the way it has been publicly announced will not take place with respect to Germany. This intrusion of the mighty Colossus of the North into Latin-America has been going on for years, but strangely has aroused but slight interest among the liberals and radicals although it is profoundly affecting the relationships of the two Americas. Consider the record and weigh the possibilities!

Cuba, liberated from Spain by the blood of its patriots and the intervention of the United States in the Spanish-American war over twenty years ago is still a vassal to American bankers. Their views determine the political and financial policy of the former island which we "liberated." Cuba can make no less than dispose of any territory without us. The marines stand as the police force of the United States in Cuba.

The German occupation of the Rhineland will be followed by the demilitarization of Belgium. We shall be the police of that nation. The occupation of the Rhineland and the invasion of Belgium is to deprive Germany and Belgium of their economic independence which is the fact of life in this century.

The General Executive Board, however, adopted an entirely opposite point of view. It declared that any local union which depends for its existence on the work of a dishonest person does not deserve to be kept alive. If, however, the local is a wholesome Labor organization, they argued, it would only gain by getting rid of such an undesirable leader.

The outcome of that affair fully justified the viewpoint of the General Executive Board. Local 20 has not suffered in the

THE MAGIC HAND OF LABOR

by Louis A. Budin

Labor Day—1924

could not muster at that time sufficient courage to go through with that operation as many of them were of the opinion that the public removal of this faithless officer might permanently injure the local.

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Senator Wheeler Speaks In New York on Sept. 7th

The first big gun in the La Follette-Wheeler campaign in the East will be fired toward the end of next week, when Senator Burton K. Wheeler, the candidate of the independent progressive and Labor forces of the country, will deliver his inaugural address in New York City, at a picnic at Dickey's Grove, Elizabethtown street and Boston Road, the Bronx, on Sunday, September 7th.

The picnic will be under the auspices of the American Labor and Socialist parties of New York. Other speakers will be Norman Thomas, candidate for Governor of New York on the united Labor and Progressive ticket, Jasper MacLear, Labor candidate for United States Senator in New York. On September 6, Senator Wheeler will speak at an inter-State Get-Together of a number of men from the West and people prominent in the Labor and Progressive Political movement at Lake Tashmoo, near Braddock.

This meeting will last until the 10th. From Friday, September 5th to Sunday, September 7th, and has been called for the purpose of discussing the various phases of the present campaign and the possibilities of the immediate future by the ablest representatives of practically every group which is supporting the La Follette-Wheeler ticket. Among the speakers will be Harry E. Stinson, Lehn, Morris Hillquit, William H. Johnston, Jacob H. May, Norman Thomas, E. Chauncey Vladeck, John Brophy, T. C. Cashen and several others.
The Gold Digger

By BEN HEIGHT

Mr. Joe Laurie, Jr., my favorite actor, recently sent me a last bottle behind the photographed photo of ex-President Wilson.

I found him in the position of defending the virtues of chorus girls, he said, "because it might be that one can do a good thing for the women, and get at the same time the desire for a culture." Of course, we call on Broadway, the back. Most of the chorus girls I have known personally live three beds in a bed, and the only high-powered cars they are acquainted with is the Bronx Subway Express. See if you tell me this story about a gold-digger I know, don't run home and write a novel exposing the chorus girl. Because, although gold-digger is not a true picture of Manhattan social life, it is only an exception.

"We will call her Edna, because her real name, in many places, is better known than Evelyn Nesbit. I met her once in a park in Vaudville, and we became acquainted. She was just a regular looking woman, dressed in the latest clothes and diamonds and toast. When we met, she was going to Thanksgiving dinner. She knew the stationmaster and when I left New York she was still toasting gold pieces around like they were confetti. And different than every other gold-digger, she was different colored car. I can't begin to tell you.

"Well, I am back in New York about a year later when I get a telephone call at my apartment one night. We are having a little party, and I can hear her on the phone. She says, "I am in a house, come on over." And in a half hour Edna arrives. I see at once something new with her. She has on a comical looking dress and a would-be-fancy-shawl, and is all out of the picture. "Well, Edna," I begin, "what's everything?"

"Oh, fine, just fine," she says, "I want to talk to you of my new dress." We are sitting, I am sure, with the company, all of whom seemed surprised to see me. She had been around or been heard from for months, and when they ask her questions they are too polite, and the last time she was, speaking for publication, the parsimonious of a multi-millionaire.

"She had to know her after that, and it was a funny experience. Her good provider used to give her $2,000 a month and a half-dozen charge accounts. But it wasn't enough. Four and five thousand wasn't enough. She burned it up. She used to buy three and four hundred dollars gem at the leading shops in the avenue and get it on the house. She had about a hundred or more and split with her, fifty-fifty. Papa never questioned the amount, but she had to take money to do with her money. Mostly it gave her away. A five or ten-cent spot anywhere.

"I'm broke," she says, "and there's nobody I can get a dime from."

After living in this Aladdin's palace of hers for a couple of years, she goes out to find a good husband. She finds a tramp who was a dope, and when her gentleman friend with the red flag finds out, he gets quite angry. And trying to keep up a front, she sells everything she owns and continues playing Lady Beautiful. Until finally, the dope knocks her out and her husband's ship, and she's, is without a little of her gold digger life.

"I kept looking at her as she was talking and remembering the way things had been for her. The butlers and maids and all the expensive clothes. She has the gold digger life..."
FRANCE

French Power Triumph

In ten years' time while American consumers have been slipping steady into the grip of powerful private trading interests, French consumers have been building up a powerful cooperative movement which today numbers more than 2,445,000 heads of families, and which carried on a business last year of close to $100,000,000.

The cooperative movement grew. Behind it stands a great cooperative wholesale society and a cooperative bank. The wholesale-cooperative last year had a turnover of nearly $12,000,000, its factories paid out $1,800,000 worth of products. The French cooperative bank has also grown remarkably in its two years' existence, having deposits of $5,000,000, and a turnover of $107,500,000 last year.

DENMARK

Cooperative Bank Head Changes Danish Premier

Great Denmark's new cabinet places honors now with little Denmark, for Thorsten Sandum, the new Danish Premier, has as long and as honorable a career in the cooperative movement as has Premier Ramsey MacDonald and his co-workers in Great Britain. Indeed, the Danish workers' movements of modern times have received official recognition and positions of responsibility in the governments of two nations. Premiers MacDonald and Steumper are not only cooperators and leaders of their labor parties, but prominent trade unionists in their respective countries.

Until his election as head of the new Danish Government, Premier Sandum was Chairman of the Board of Management of the great Workers' and Farmers' Cooperative National Bank of Denmark.

CHINA

Chinese Workers Show Power

Uniting in a demand for an eight-hour day, 170,000 Chinese workers representing 160 labor unions have just won a strike for a twenty cent wage increase; and in Canton, 1,100 women workers employed as restaurant waitresses have formed a union for improving working conditions in their industry.

RUSSIA

Cooperative Stores on Wheels

"Rolling cooperatives" is the title given by the Russian Central Cooperative Organization to the experiment of planting a compact cooperative store in a big railroad boxcar and moving it to remote population points in order to serve the rural population. The first of these "rolling cooperatives," according to reports received by the All-Russian Cooperative Commission, has met with tremendous success. Practically all the goods were sold out before the car completed its itinerary. In consequence, these cooperatives will be established in Moscow-Leningrad line and the Finland branch line are to be extended on a large scale to the other railway routes of European Russia.

ARMENIA

Armenian Cooperative Prosper

Municipal and better poverty are the two titles are given Armenia by the Russian-Turkish agreement which has given the Armenian people an opportunity to develop their national trading instincts. The new Armenian Central Cooperative, created by the Armenian Democratic Republic, is operated by the Central Cooperative Commission the rapid growth of fifty cooperative societies with a combined membership of 16,000. These cooperatives exist in twenty towns comprising as well as throughout the country districts.

HONDURAS

Sixteen-Hour Day Remain: "Quiet in Honduras"

The United States Navy Department announces the warship Galveston reports from Cebu, Honduras, that labor troubles there have subsided and quiet prevails.

Behind this simple statement is the tragic story of Honduran workers striking against a wage that ranged from fifteen to twenty cents a day with an added hour of work. Practically all strikers were from the West Indies who are being paid ten cents a day.

"The United Fruit Company dominates the banana industry of Latin America," said Special Correspondent Secretary Varas of the Pan-American Federation of Labor. "Through its fleet of vessels and its ownership of banana plantations it controls the market price and dictates labor conditions. On its plantation at Cebu, Honduras, workers were paid from fifteen to twenty cents for a twelve and sixteen-hour day.

"As a result of propaganda by the Central American Federation of Labor, these workers organized. They were immediately locked out and strikers broken from the West Indies imported and paid ten cents an hour. To guard against any interference with the strikebreakers, the American Consul at Cebu was interested. He sent a call to the Navy Department at Washington and the Galveston was rushed to the Cebu to break the strike."

"The union has disbanded and its members have fled into the interior. Its officials are hiding across Guatemala to Mexico where they will tell their story to the Pan-American Federation of Labor at its coming convention in Mexico City.

"Tea, "quiet prevails" in Honduras," continued Secretary Varas. "But those who are acquainted with Latin America know the sort of quiet it is. It is the quiet of panic-stricken natives who are terrified by the marching marines and the thunderous volleys fired for 'demonstration' purposes by a warship. It is the quiet that this fruit monopoly has secured to continue a sixteen-hour day for a maximum wage of twenty cents."

International Congress of Hair-Dressers' Assistants

From July 31 to 23 the Union of the Associated Organizations of Workers in the Hair-Dressing Industry held its Fourth Congress at Vienna. Both the report and the records in the number of delegates showed that during the period under review there had been a considerable decline in the organization of hair-dressers. Most of the unions, including those of France, Sweden and Hungary, have not the formal necessity of a delegate to the Congress. Notwithstanding this, however, even the reports of the unrepresented unions bore witness to the fact that the worst is over, and matters are beginning to mend.

Only in Norway and France has Communist propaganda worked any serious damage. The exploitation of the Communist unions in France was very necessary, especially as its membership has been increasing, which adopts the platform of Amsterdam, and has joined the International Union.

One of the results of the general tendency towards concentration in the trade unions has been the amalgamation of hair-dressers' assistants' unions with various other organizations, such as municipal workers, shop assistants, clothing workers, etc. Experience has shown that such amalgamations which are far from being logical, and are as a rule the result of chance that large size, are not any more successful in safeguarding the interests of the trade. The Congress declared that for a long time to come it would be desirable for hair-dressers' assistants to maintain their own trade organizations.

The I. F. T. U. Summer Schools

A very successful Summer School was held at July at Schloss Schoenbrunn, Vienna, under the auspices of the I. F. T. U. The Director of Studies was Rennie Smith, B.Sc. (England) and the lectures were given in German and in English.

About forty students are expected to attend the Summer School at Renskill, Oxford, where lectures will also be translated into French. Rennie Smith will again be Director of Studies, and lectures will be given by Spencer Miller of the Workers' Educational Institute of the University of Manchester, and by Englebert Graf, the educational expert of the German metal-workers' union. Many of the students of this school will be acting as delegates to the International Conference on Workers' Education.

Pan-American Labor Will Meet in Mexico

The Executive Committee of the Pan-American Federation of Labor has issued a call for the next convention, to be held in Mexico City, December 3 and 5. The last convention voted to meet in Guatemala, but the call states that "conditions in Guatemala make it impossible for our next convention to be held in that country."

The full titles of the election of General Cables, Labor candidate for the Mexican Presidency, and the December 3 inauguration of General Calles, thus making it appropriate for the convention to be held at that time, that representatives of all Latin-American Labor may rejoice with the workers of Mexico.
What Can Workers' Education Do for Working Women?

By FANNIA M. COHN

The organized Labor movement is now more than ever asserting itself. It demands its place in our social and economic life. The working woman is a problem in herself, beset with many, many difficulties. It is a problem which has been brought to the fore by the working man in seeking better conditions for himself. The working woman has seen the light which the working man has brought and is beginning to see the problem that confronts her. She is seeking better conditions for herself and her family. She is demanding that her place in society be recognized and given the importance it deserves.

The problem of the working woman is one that must be faced squarely and with determination. The plight of the working woman is not one that can be solved by simple gestures. It is a problem that must be dealt with in a comprehensive and systematic manner.

The Working Woman's Role in the Labor Movement

The working woman's role in the labor movement is not a passive one. She is an active participant in the struggles for better working conditions. She is a valuable asset to the labor movement, and her contributions are essential to its success.

The working woman is a valuable asset to the labor movement because of her unique perspective and experiences. She understands the difficulties that working women face and is able to bring that understanding to the forefront in the labor movement. She is able to work with others to create solutions that are effective and sustainable.

The working woman's role in the labor movement is not just limited to fighting for better working conditions. She is also an active participant in the struggles for social and economic justice. She is a valuable asset to the labor movement because of her understanding of the needs of working women.

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We looked forward with a great deal of interest to our visit to Switzerland, a country which we had heard so much about, and a continuous restlessness among the people, Switzerland did not talk to us about work, as a member of the bourgeoisie, we found that they lived almost entirely in their homes, and our impressions of their neutrality. Both groups felt glad of not having been hurried up to the top of the mountain, for their impressions as to the right and the left were the same, and they were only curious that for having acted as they did.

At this time we were in Switzerland, the land of the alpine mountains and the lakes, not encouraging. In telling to the secretary of the Labor Educational Council of Bern, we learned that, like in our country, the unions of Switzerland had to fight hard to maintain the eight-hour-day and the union scale of wages. The membership of the trades unions dropped from about 22,000 in 1892 to 10,000 in 1893. He further told us that one reason for the loss of members was the way the trade union movement operated on the basis of the one trade or occupation all the time. It was the working men in the field of anything that offers a livelihood in the open. The struggle for eight-hour day and the union scale was lost. They are eager, when summer comes, to close the country and the long holidays, to make leaving their localities and show up on the payment of dues, and by the same token, those who do not work, those who are outside the trades union, they often find themselves nobody.

It is this sort of drifting back and forth that causes the unions to be what they are today. Like in our national trades in the United States, the members fluctuate—so it is almost impossible to fo- read steadily everyday all the time.

A Strong Cooperative Movement

But, if the Labor movement is not active, the co-operative movement is growing, and the community as a whole has hoped it would be possible, the co-operative movement is increasing in strength and influence. T. H. A. H. of literature on the subject, and Dr. James P. Warburton has told the members of the International in their educational centers and again of the great things the consumers' of the little Swiss co-ops have accomplished in that direction.

Suffice it to say here that the Swiss cooperative societies own and control their delightful little homes, clubs, and splendid hotels, and provide stores, co-op stores, co-op factories, co-op insurance, banking, printing plants, various industries, and many others. The beautiful Rigi mountains, dairy products, petroleum, coal and wood, furniture, paper, tobacco, water bottles; clothing; repair shops; blacksmithing and painting. We were told that the Swiss co-ops of Switzerland belong to the various consumer's societies in Basel, Lucern, Zurich, etc., and that it is to be expected that they will have been able to visit these cities, and it may well be that, the cleanliness, the very delicious bread and other food, is due to the fact that it is not necessary to pay for the use of the people. But with all this, however, the readers of Justice are more or less familiar. I would, therefore, like to say a few words about the charm and beauty of the "Little Republic of the Mountains."
NOTICE OF MEETINGS

REGULAR MEETING . . . . . . . . Monday, September 8
MISCELLANEOUS MEETING . . . . . Monday, September 15
REGULAR MEETING . . . . . . . . Monday, September 29