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

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

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JOINT BOARD REINSTATE MANY WORKERS DISCHARGED FOR STOPPAGE

President Sigman Aids Discharged "Demonstrators" in Getting Back Jobs—Many Participants in Communist Stoppage Express Regret

During the last few days, the offices of the New York Joint Board, under the management of President Sigman, have been flooded with dressmakers and dressroomers, victims of the recent Communist strike, the fake stoppage of Monday, August 28, which were discharged by their employers for this flagrant violation of shop rules. The Communist "committee of action," upon whom these misled workers had relied to help them keep their jobs, is, in true Communist fashion, long on promises but woefully short on performance. These workers now declare that they have been tricked into this stoppage against their better judgment, and some of them against their will, that their relief in having taken a part in it, and pleaded that their Union help them out in this case as it has helped them on former occasions.

President Sigman instructed all the dressmakers and dressroomers not to do anything in their power to reinstate such workers. Up to the time of going to press more than half of the workers who had lost their jobs on account of the Communist stoppage had been rehired in their former shops, after the Joint Board officers had interceded on their behalf with the employers. Some of the "stopperers" remain outside the shops as still absolutely dependent on the Communists to help them out in their present dire predicament.

The following is a partial list of shopmen and dressmakers' desires to which the workers were discharged for participating in the stoppage and were since denied help through the efforts of the Joint Board:

John Carolan, 15 West 26th St.; Branchfield & Friedlander, 54 West 25th St.; Principals Closed, 92 West 18th St.; M. Singer Co., 4 West 22nd St.; K. R. & F. Clock Co., 28 West 21st St.; S. Prince Co., 6 W. 18th St.; Sattler & Helzerien, 4 West 22nd St.; Hoechst Bros., 245 7th Ave.; Elsa Clock Co. and several others.

The workers of J. Hapgood Co., one of the largest cloak firms, were all discharged last Friday morning. The Joint Board succeeded in getting every one of them back to work. Twelve smithies were discharged from the shop of the State Garment Co., 498 Seventh Ave., and were reinstated by the Joint Board. The workers discharged from the P. S. & L. Dress Co. were also put back to work by the Joint Board. The same occurred in the shop of H. Sperting Clock Co. President Sigman also announced that not only were a number of workers reinstated in several Protective shops but steps were taken to prevent such discharges by getting in

(Continued on Page 2)

Labor Day Is a Big Day At Unity House

Capacity Crowd Expected—Excellent Concert to be Given

Labor Day is always celebrated on a big scale in Unity House. This year, however, the management of Unity House expects a big crowd for the Labor Day week end and is now making certain that all the visitors be properly taken care of upon their arrival and during their stay. It is quite certain, however, for all who desire to come out to Unity for the few days, to register at once with

Unity Office at 3 West 16th Street, New York City.

An excellent concert program is being arranged for Sunday evening, September 6, Labor Day eve. The other evenings will be given over to dancing, musicale and other amusements. It must be remembered that the capacity of the place, especially with the prospects of a huge Labor Day crowd in view, is limited. Everyone will have ample time to get together the situation of the designers by presenting a common front to our employers. We can only hope to impress the situation of the designers by presenting a common front to our employers. We can only hope to impress the situation of the designers by presenting a common front to our employers. We can only hope to impress the situation of the designers by presenting a common front to our employers. We can only hope to impress the situation of the designers by presenting a common front to our employers. We can only hope to impress the situation of the designers by presenting a common front to our employers. 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Joint Board Reinstates Many Discharged Workers

(Continued from Page 1) touch with employers and warning them against punitive measures.

The Bell Cloak Company incident.

A characteristic example occurred during the visit to the New York office of the Bell Cloak Co. A "left" by the name of Cinnes, who participated in the strike, was discharged by the firm in the following morning, and the worker, though himself not in sympathy with the "left," insisted on his discharge on behalf of the firm, however, would not, insisting on his discharge on the "left." This was the discharge of the Communist "action committee" and declaring that they were not going to do anything with this committee and that the satisfactory outcome of this affair is due entirely to the efforts of President Sigman. The resolution was signed by Louis Meyerson, chairman of the shop and by practically every worker on the premises.

International Union Bank Answer Suits of Suspended Communists

(Continued from Page 1) are advocated violence and dictatorially, the report says, "in the public view gave the impression that the International and its leaders and its methods of operation and the reputation and standing of the international were very low."

It was also charged that this meeting was "merely designed to enable the various unions of the International Union and its officers to shatter publicly the International and its officers" and that by paying the expenses of this meeting the union violated the provisions of the constitution.

The answer alleges further, that a special grievance committee, appointed to hear the charges, found that the plaintiff and the other persons charged were guilty, and as a result they were disqualified from holding office for three years. It is alleged that the joint board of the union suspended Hymon as secretary-treasurer, and that Isidor Hor-

MRS. CLIFFORD PINCHOT, WIFE OF THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA EN- DORES "PROSANS" LABEL

The Joint Board of Sanitary Control received a letter from Mrs. Cliff- ord Pinchot, under date of August 30th, in which she endorses the "Prosans" label as follows:

"The "Prosans" Health Label should appeal to every woman who is inter- ered not merely the garments she buys but also in the question of where and how they are made. The Label in her dress and cloth will as- sure her that the workers who made them were given fair treatment and living wages. I hereby endorse this device which protects the public and gives to the workers surroundings conducive to health."

12 and Aug. 7 the defendant bank paid the plaintiff $875. The answer notes that neither the institution nor the officers involved acted in any capacity and have been authorized by the board of di- rectors of the plaintiff corporation and that Hymon, who swore the complaint, was not an officer and is not authorized to do so.

UNION WAGE RATES IN 1924

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor has issued a report on union series of wage, and hours of labor as of May, 1926. Summarizes of this report ap- pear in this issue. According to the report, 4,000,000 members of the National Federation of Labor were employed in 1924, the hours and wages of the average worker being $77.89.

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Price of lots $77.50 each.

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Buy Today — To-morrow May be too Late. — Telephone: Canal 2321 Excursions in private automobiles from the office of the Company. (Cut out this coupon and mail at once.)

ESTATE OF WADING RIVER,

37 Cleveland Place (Suite 801), New York City.

Without any obligation on your part, please send me particulars on the sale of lot on Wading River, Long Island, N.Y.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

Your Bank

1 DOLLAR

Opens An Account

5 DOLLARS

Draws Interest

Do Not Delay!

Now is the time to take action to protect your assets against inflation. Visit your bank today and let us help you.

Estate of Wading River

1 DOLLAR

Draws Interest

Do Not Delay!

Now is the time to take action to protect your assets against inflation. Visit your bank today and let us help you.

1 DOLLAR

Opens An Account

5 DOLLARS

MONEY FORWARDED

To All Parts of the World Rapidly, Accurately and Cheaply

4% Open An Account Now and Draw

Four percent Interest

Four Million Dollars

YOUR BANK

THE INTERNATIONAL UNION BANK

RESOURCES

$4,000,000.00

FIFTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET

Member Federal Reserve System
The New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

By JOSEPH FISH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The American Labor Press

About 600 labor papers, issued by labor or closely discussing labor ques- tions, appear regularly in the United States, according to the New American Labor Press Directory, just pub- lished by the United Labor Press Execu- tive Board of the United States and Canada, to the New York Federation of Labor and practically every national and inter- national union affiliated with it, are appearing in organized form. The most frequent kind of labor paper is the local journal issued by some per- sonal group, often as a branch of the organiza- tion of the trade unions in the vicinity. Several of the independent unions publish papers for their members, and the various professional journals which claim to speak for labor are actively pushing journals which aim to inter- pret events in terms of their particu- lar programs. Progressive farmers' papers and the cooperative movement have a number of papers of their own. There are the various govern- ment, church, and religious journals which pay special attention to labor problems.

This is the first time an American Labor Press Directory has been at- tempted. The book gives the name and address of each paper, the editor or publisher, issue date, subscription price, and other information invaluable to every labor editor and publicity worker.

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Thousands of them spoiled, pronounced, and forever lost.

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bogus gun appolo mystique
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"All For Equity"

By CLINT C. HOUSTON

Actors Put on Strike During Equity leased the Lexington Opera House, with a meeting capacity of 1,262, and sold out every night at $1.50 per seat. Here each actor or actress was permitted to perform in his or her chosen role. Never again will the actors patronize so much for their money as during those three weeks at the Lexington, when the stars and other performers made their own long-term agreements. The result was a vast improvement in the stage performances, from the chorus girls to the stars. "All for Equity," was the slogan, strong in the day and all throughout the Broadway theatrical district, as, at last, the mighty leading theatres rang down the final curtain and closed the box offices when both star performers and lesser salaries walked out.

The strike soon spread to Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and many other cities where producers felt they could not control, but in no instance did it affect San Francisco.

Great stars, whose names flowed in electric letters along Broadway like the current to Santa Fe, hushed their throngs in Chicago, were the strike leaders. Individually they were strong enough to make any reasonable contract, but they entered this fight to establish better conditions for their lifelong struggle against stageлад.

The managers were not easy at the beginning. They had an "iron organization," and each member made an agreement to upset any contract, and if that failed to upset the contract, the strike leaders declared. This had been the process of every other strike. It was a legitimate act to better their conditions of employment.

But this time the actors were organized. The "Fifths" organization, George M. Cohan presented the company union with a stage check for $100,000, with the understanding that he would cease to be a producer and hire out as an elevator girl if Equity won the strike. George has ceased to be a producer, but he did not become an elevator operator, and several members of the managers now appear on the stages of three or four theatres.

The theatre had strike headquarters on Forty-sixth Street and the same time when the roll was called, that thoroughly and regularly met from Broadway to Seventeenth Avenue by one of the most enthusiastic and happy bands of musicians ever heard in New York. They were cheerful because they were playing for freedom and the right to maintain standards of excellence.

One of the most spectacular events of this week's strike was an "All for Equity" parade on Broadway, led by the renowned "Fifths" and his company, then producing "Lightning," one of the outstanding New York theatres. Practically every chorus girl was in this parade, and the money raised is a credit to the theatre of New York. From this parade the managers realized they were up against a different organization than they had ever before encountered.

The Marseilles Congress

When the second Congress of the Labor and Social International met at Marseilles on August 23rd, delegates from over 30 countries assembled under the chairmanship of E. Arthur Henderson, the Secretary of the British Labor Party and the Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the International. The Prime Minister of the Socialist Government of Sweden, M. Richard Sandier, will be present as representing his country, along with M. Gustave Moeller, the President of Social Administration, and M. O. Albin Hansen, the Minister of Defense, while one of the members of the Belgian delegation will be the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Vandeveld.

The countries included are America, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, British Guiana, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Great Britain, lithuania, Rumania, Norway, French, Poland, Russia, Bulgaria, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine and Yugoslavia.

The Congress will remain in session for six days, and no subject of importance will be left until an action has been taken. Be one of the members of the Socialists, and a member of the Congress, you will be able to help your country in its efforts to build a Socialistic world. But do not make the mistake of thinking that the Socialists are the only ones who can help us. The Socialists are the only ones who can help us.
The ESSENCE OF LIFE

BY AUGUSTUS WITTFIELD

They are not dead; they never lived
To whom there was no joy in strife.
Not cloistered walls nor dungeon bars
Can stifle the ecstasy of life.
To strive and gain,
Or strive and fail,
Is life? Let nothing else suffice.

A life of ease is living death:
Twas better in the scheme of life
To crowd your days with toil and toil,
What though you fall? Yours is the strife,
To strive and gain,
Or strive and fail,
Is life? Let nothing else suffice.

The dead still live who strove and fought;
The passive one knew naught of life.
The lives that still go on and on
Defied the stake, the rope, the knife!
To strive and gain,
Or strive and fail,
Is life? Let nothing else suffice.

The TRAP

Our Retail Trusts

A new form of industrial combination which is likely to have marked effect on American life is now rapidly taking place. In the last quarter century we had the era of "trust-making" in basic producing industries such as steel and oil. Now great combinations are growing up in the field of merchandise distribution. The small, independent retail stores, many of which I know, become almost a thing of the past.

Figures on chain-store grocery systems show that their sales have doubled since 1910. Sales of the five and ten-cent store chains—those which handle nearly all "inexpensive" commodities—were in April of this year over four times as large as in the average month of 1911. One chain of five-cent department stores reported sales this April 23 times as large as in 1911. There are immensely successful chains of drug stores, shoe stores, cigar stores, candy stores. While these combinations are eating into the town and city trades, these country counterparts—the mail-order houses—are garnering the custom of the farmers and villages. The big mail-order houses have sales over three times as large as before the war.

One interesting example of this type of combination is the United Drug Company. It was formed by merger or purchase of about thirty corporations. One subsidiary alone—The Louis L. Liggett Company has about 250 stores. In addition to selling retail, it also sells wholesale. Either directly or through subordinates it makes drugs, medicines, tobacco, candy, and miscellaneous goods. In this sense it is what is called a "horizontal" combination. For it is opposed to a merely "horizontal," which merely engages in the same line of manufacture or distribution. Its assets amount to about $110,000,000, and its net profit—with the exception of the depression year 1921—ranges between $2,000,000 and $7,000,000 annually.

P. W. WORTHINGTON COMPANY, is of course well known, and its mail-order house was formed in 1921. It is now employed in wholesale, and its stock is valued at about $40,000,000.

The Atlantic & Pacific "You" Company is another example of astonishing growth, though many figures concerning it are not available because it has until recently been a "closed corporation," or selling its stock on the exchanges.

The chain store is enabled to make many economies through its large scale and volume of business. It is able to secure lower prices from manufacturers, not only because it can assure large sales, but because it is in a good bargaining position. It has large funds for advertising. Thus it can slightly undersell and compel out of existence its small competitors. While doing so, however, it can still devote a large share of its capital to expansion.

When the competition of the independent store is reduced to a minimum and the chain store has established the advertised prices which it controls, it will be in a position to charge monopoly prices and will have the power to control in some way. Furthermore, many formerly independent businesses will be converted into salaried employees.

SHUB GIVEN BY NORWALK WORKERS

Brother David Harrison, shop chairman of the Connecticut Cigar and Mill Co., of the Washington St. Union, Norwalk, Conn., recently announced that the employees of this shop had presented to Bro. Bernard Starks, the district organizer of the I. O. G. W. U., in Connecticut, a gold- and silver cigarette case, as a token of appreciation for the services rendered by him to them.

The "Chinks" Problem Is Ours

By NORMAN THOMAS

"Don't come to me to help Chinks. I'd help you run every last one of them out of America," so a prominent labor official informed a caller who had come to seek his sympathy and help the Chinese workers in this city and other places in their own country—not America.

Such an attitude contradicts sharply with President Coolidge's interest as expressed in his letter to President Coolidge of the Chinese consul.

It is incredibly stupid. The American worker who fears Chinese competition for his job wishes well to the Chinese who are struggling for greater political freedom and for the right to organize.

No tariff will save us from the competition of Chinese workers in Shanghai or Canton exploiting the foreign capital. Their own unions will.

Meanwhile American workers who admire courage must admire the way Chinese workers of the strike and boycott are bringing pressure on the British and Japanese. Not all the British might which once stilled Hong Kong from China is able today to make its business pay in the face of the strike. But progress in justice to China is slow. Officially America is taking the lead in the revision of treaties. Great Britain and Japan are putting difficulties in the way. But America, with its own war aims so near, cannot remain aloof as our marines act as strike breakers in Shanghai. They are quartered there in a camp built upon which the students are dispersed. That is a bad sort of economy.

The American program ought to be withdrawal of naval forces, immediate revision of unjust treaties, the encouragement of Chinese union and collective bargaining for higher wages. If you want to know more or can give help in your own town, write The American Committee for Chinese Relief, 7 Day Street, New York City.

A Novel on the Side of the Workers

If any of you good union members have the time to read a good book for yourselves in these days of the high cost of bread and gasoline, or in case you have done what the country has not buy it, we recommend "The Furnace," written by Ed Polling and published by George L. Doran Co., New York. (You, you aren't book agents and we get no commission.)

The Furnace is a melodramatic, sensational novel, as thrilling as a movie. It begins with three noble war heroes and it is full of 1915 war propaganda sentiments that sound a bit strange in these What-Price-Glory days. One of these war heroes is the superman of the story. He rescues the heroine (a multi-millionaire's daughter though he doesn't know it) from the clutches of the black and villain side of hell in a style to make Daugh Pritchard's service. That's why we recommend the book.

This is the reason: The Furnace is that kind of story that's distasteful to American rail writers, what is more, by a distinguished clergyman, President of the Christian Endeavor Society—which is frankly on the side of the workers. The story is bound up with the steel strike. The author uses the knowledge he has acquired as member of the Inner Church World Movement's famine committee. Some of the characters are real men fairly depicted. The villain is chief of a steel company spy shop. The author is an official of the company, finally faces on strike with the men from whose ranks he had been promoted. If there is some un-
JUSTICE
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MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor
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EDITORIALS

OUR PRIDE AND OUR SHAME

On the one hand, we feel proud, genuinely proud of the fact that, notwithstanding the dastardly attack upon our Union and its leaders, the overwhelming majority of our members would not be trapped in the meshes of the meager conspiracies hatched against a labor organization in America, the fake stoppage engineered by the Communists on Thursday last.

The handful of Moscow agents, masquerading under the name of a "joint action committee," have been preparing this spurious stoppage for some time past. It was only a question of the demonstration of strength on their part, and proof convincing that the cloak and dressmakers of New York stand ready at their beck and call. And they, the Communists, are the true spokesmen for our workers.

To achieve their purpose, these hardened union-wreckers have made use of every means of which they could avail themselves. They could not entirely prevent the strength of the Union and the Communist movement from being shown in the New York manufacturing centers, but largely out of vague response to this bedim of demobilization, out of a desire to satisfy some grievances, real or imaginary, that have been brought out in the period when the Union would stop from work for two hours. They painted the leaders of our organization in the blackest of colors, while proclaiming themselves the saviors of the downtrodden masses, who are now denouncing their leaders designated by Moscow to deliver them from the thraldom.

Under such a torrent of abuse, calumny and demagoguery, it was reckless to have expected that large masses of cloakmakers and dressmakers would lay down their tools and leave the shops an hour or two earlier last Thursday. Not that they would expect anything else, but their idea of a week-end free from work was to be carried out in the New York labor movement, but largely out of vague response, this bedim of demobilization, out of a desire to satisfy some grievances, real or imaginary, that have been brought out in the period when the Union would stop from work for two hours. They painted the leaders of our organization in the blackest of colors, while proclaiming themselves the saviors of the downtrodden masses, who are now denouncing their leaders designated by Moscow to deliver them from the thraldom.

Moreover, the leadership of the organization was inclined, in the beginning, to regard this stoppage-swindle with scant earnestness. It could not perceive that our workers would be enraged by such crude fake, and has done little to counteract it. Only at the eleventh hour did President Sigman deem it necessary to issue, through his editorial, a general call for order in the period of this humbug, and it is quite likely that this warning did not reach a great many of our readers before the hour set for the stoppage. Smore, it was no general call. It was a call directed to the Communists, but largely out of vague response to this bedim of demobilization, out of a desire to satisfy some grievances, real or imaginary, that have been brought out in the period when the Union would stop from work for two hours. They painted the leaders of our organization in the blackest of colors, while proclaiming themselves the saviors of the downtrodden masses, who are now denouncing their leaders designated by Moscow to deliver them from the thraldom.

The Communist demonstration, feverishly and extensively prepared, nevertheless, resulted in a resounding smash in the faces of the Communists. It is a fact that the period of this humbug, the so-called "stoppage," was nothing more than a mass of panic-stricken workers, who were angry at the lack of leadership, but did not stop to ask themselves whether the Communists, in their base spoilation of the workers, had not already become the dupes of a foreign conspiracy.

The Communist demonstration, feverishly and extensively prepared, nevertheless, resulted in a resounding smash in the faces of the Communists. It is a fact that the period of this humbug, the so-called "stoppage," was nothing more than a mass of panic-stricken workers, who were angry at the lack of leadership, but did not stop to ask themselves whether the Communists, in their base spoilation of the workers, had not already become the dupes of a foreign conspiracy.

The Communists, too, were not unmindful of this. They deliberately chose to attack the cloak and dress trade at this particular period in order to show that the Communists are the leaders of the New York garment workers. They knew that it would be impossible to prevent all strikers from coming out, but they did not count on the fact that the Communists, in their base spoilation of the workers, had already become the dupes of a foreign conspiracy.

We do not expect, of course, that this flasch would have any effect on our United States enemies. Of course, the leaders of the Communist trade, honest, admirable though they are, are sure to interpret even such a rank failure into a "glorious victory." What is there, indeed, to prevent them from making the same claim in future? The Communists would have their meetings into 30 or 35 thousand? Surely not their regard for truth or the instincts of elementary honesty. Their time-dishonored weapons—their denunciation and ridicule of our policy—still remain their only stock in trade, their only means of offense and defense.

The outstanding event of the hour, nevertheless, remains the highly significant fact that the stoppage had proved that a great majority of our workers are not infected by the Communist poison, and the leadership of our Union, is justly proud of it. Our leaders of course, have never intended to leave the battlecock and dress trade a feeble force, but carried the struggle on the offensive until the fight is fought out to a finish. But today, they are determined more firmly than ever to stay at the helm and to bear the burden of leadership no matter how difficult and thorny its path may be. This fake stoppage has poured new courage into the hearts of our leaders and has given them added desire to save the Union from the wolves who are vociferously clawing for its soul and body.

More than ever the leaders of the Union feel now that the organization to the upbuilding of which they have devoted so much of their life blood, is reared upon sand and shallop. It is necessary to rally the forces of the Union and to demonstrate that the whole body of the Union is sound and can withstand the wildest attack of the enemy under most precarious circumstances.

But, on the whole, there is no question but that their Communist stoppage is one we may justly feel ashamed of. The fact remains that a considerable portion of the cloakmakers and the dressmakers, who should have been the very bulwark of the Communists last Thursday. These few thousand women's garment workers did take part in discrediting their Union and did help to wreck its work—its making of a free union. What was the underlying motive back of this act of unmitigated disloyalty on the part of these women?

It will be argued, of course, that in a Union of 70 thousand members not all may be expected to be intelligent and disciplined union men and women. It will be said, and not without reason, that this mass will be found who could be swayed easily by the siren of the demagogue and the experienced mock faker. Among such a large membership, there can be a few who have never been union men and women at heart, without countering such as have been driven into the camp of these all-promising messiahs by sheer want and the pangs of unemployment.

Nevertheless, the fact that thousands of cloakmakers and dressmakers had left their shops last Thursday is mortifying enough in itself. It is true that we are not on that scale on which for a generation has been the symbol of solidarity and unity in the Labor movement, and there is no denying the fact that they--thousands of women--did not fight against the Communists on Thursday, but left the garment workers of New York at the behest of the Communist charlatans was sickening enough to the stoutest hearted in our midst.

How is it possible that we have accomplished in a quarter of a century of agitation and education if, after all this travail and sacrifice, a group of adventurers mightlaunch themselves upon the community, among a substantial portion of our workers their loyalty and affection for their Union and spread distrust and suspicion among even greater sections of our membership?

Is it believable, is it possible? For years we have prided ourselves upon the unparalleled achievements of our Union for the workers in our industries. For years the cloakmakers' organization has been a model of solidarity and unity, a standard for the whole world. It is believable that ten thousand cloakmakers and dressmakers would of a sudden become bereft of their sound judgment and common sense and be influenced to show Union workers that story of a powerful cloakmakers' union is all a mirage and a dream?

Among those who had taken part in the Communist stoppage there surely were a great many of workers without jobs or part-time workers. These, no doubt, must have been unmitigatedly influenced by this spurious stoppage, to their bitter resentment and protest against their sad conditions. But did it ever occur to them that this hue and cry about a general strike may have contributed in no small degree to the conditions which are the cause of the present situation? Do they know, for instance, that the jobbers had decided to cut only as much cloth as is needed to meet orders and to use out of season for their members? Did they know the reasons—not to cut stock? Is it not likely that some of the less far sighted among these employers have actually become frighted out of sanity and perhaps well told to cut production? Is it not possible that this Communist tumult and bellowing about a general strike has driven some buyers out of the New York market, thus defined the fair and glorious workmen, jobless and cursing their Union in blind bitterness?

And while we are not asserting this to be a positive fact, as we are inclined to believe that other causes of a more fundamental nature may have contributed to this epidemic of joblessness and the curse of short seasons, it is quite reasonable to assume that the Communist propaganda, in a well-planned manner, has distributed its share to aggravate unemployment in the New York market. And the shame of it is that our own men and women had to use our skiing or unconscious tools in this sad and heart-breaking affair!

We now ask these cloakmakers and dressmakers: Have the occurrences of the past few weeks not sobered you up to the danger of the situation that is confronting you? Are you still simple-minded enough to allow this rotten, unprincipled, self-centered, money-starved, demagoguery and organizations to help them to disaster? Are you still ignorant of the strength and solidarity? Look around! See your employer in the shop happy with the confusion created by your "friends," which have been working against your own organization. Are you still more firmly than ever to stay at the helm and to bear the burden of leadership no matter how difficult and thorny its path may be. This fake stoppage has poured new courage into the
Blind Children

I could not account for it—was it because I had just witnessed a famished blind child, and that I was already beginning to feel the atmosphere of mining village—but an intense desire to see those wondrous, raving in my ears and filling my head.

"An entire people is writhing in the bowels of the earth, and from the stark darkness underground hands are streaming out, seeking and searching for light, for some sunlight, if not for themselves, at least for their little children.

I knew whose voice that was. It belonged to William Green, now president of the American Federation of Labor, and at that time the secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers. He had men like John L. Lewis and the late Samuel Gompers, already a very tired and ailing person, had come to a sister organization, in the Summer of 1922, to ask for financial assistance, during the great coal miners' strike which was convulsing the country from end to end. An unforgettable picture is frozen in my mind of the expressive spirits in the International La- des' Garment Workers' Union some five or six years ago, building on West Sixteenth street. It was the first meeting in the new auditorium. The atmosphere was uplifted, eager to catch the sound and import of Green's words.

"I am the voice of the blind—underground. . . . They demand light, a bit of sunshine, a ray of light."

The voice fills my head, and the scene swims before my vision as I descend the hill, on the boundary line between a coal settlement and a small metal mining town with hunch-backed little crooks, crooked up- pavana, the woman bear, theellen bear."

A blind miner, a blind coal miner, a blind citizen, an entire people is writhing in the bowels of the earth, and seeking for light, for some sunlight, if not for themselves, at least for their little children.

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Doings at Brookwood

By SYLVIA KOPALD

For the second summer now Brookwood has pursued a significant experiment—an experiment designed specifically for usefulness to the labor movement. From its inception, those of us who watched the Labor Institute knew that its success would spell great progress for Labor. The prospect of gathering together each worker woman and men of the trade unions to discuss and hear dis- cussion of important and pressing moment to their progress toward the achievement of the service which is workers’ education at its realest and best. Now the second period of trial is drawing to a close, and from that period trial may seem, there can be little doubt that the Labor Institute has proved its right to a place in the labor's educational program.

The aims behind the Labor Institute are drawn in terms of the practical reality confronting the trade unions from day to day. New exigencies, new difficulties are thrown up before the labor movement through the very unfolding of its development. One past is passed, one difficulty conquered, another arises, which that advance there is no halting and even when the farthest goal has been reached, there is something farthest goal which we could see. For in a last analysis, labor is the community, and to its advance there is no ending.

The eventual method of social li¬

ning is a thought-through-program of social adjustments to social culture. Consequently the Labor Institute located one of the most promising undertakings in worker education. For it is striving toward the achievement of just such a program—of advancing the knowledge of the men and women who have gathered in Brookwood’s lecture room, so many of them—obviously from the front of the la-

brother’s battles and its headquarters that Labor was carefully taking stock of where it was going and how. These leaders and workers, listened eagerly each week for the facts for their constitution in various fields of ed¬

vocacy and struggle; they knitted their brow determinedly as they fol¬

lowed the fine reasoning of Arthur Cal¬

houn presented to them daily through the sessions on wages, trade unions, politics, cost of living, standards of living, etc. To watch them pondering and discussing these things, and the problems of railroad labor, trade union policy, company unions, insur¬

ance and so on along the line, was te¬

as the possible service of the Institute.

During the three days in which it

was my privilege to attend the ses¬

sions of the Institute I heard dis¬

cussed five subjects of vital impor¬

tance to trade union policy—wages in
trade unions, unemployment insec¬

urance, life insurance, wages, and com¬
pany unions. In a sense, these days might have been considered an I. L. G. W. U. period at the institute, for through the sessions of the five speakers, Theresa Wolfson, Fannie M. Cohen and Julius Hochman were connected with the organization. Even a brief digest of the various speeches which went into the week-end at Brook¬

wood will give some notion of the manner of program that the Institute is setting for itself.

Most fundamentally the Institute devoted two courses to the issue of women in the labor movement. For the problem of women in the labor move¬

ment is a twofold one, not only in the first place can we bring the wo¬

men who are in industry in trade union organization in and out of the men, but among the women themselves. Miss Wolfson considered the first phase of the problem the organization of the women. For long time, she pointed out, the question of the or¬

ganization of women has been a special phase and a specially dif¬

ficult affair. Many trade unions have not large sums of money into gla¬

tang to organize the women of their trades, too often in vain. One of the most frequent explanations of this difficulty, as well as of the per¬

verse aspect of trade unions toward the organization of their women mem¬

bers is the fact that most women are not permanent factors in industry, thereby consider them a bridge be¬

 tween Girlhood and marriage. But, in¬

posed Miss Wolfson, while it may be true that even as industries and work¬

ers are transients in industry, women as a group are there to stay. In the per¬

sonal group, the problem of women is in a constant competitive menace to the men workers unless they seek to win women to the union. It is a thing to be done—such organizations as the In¬

ternational Lader’s Garment Workers shows how this service can be done. But to do it, the unions, said Miss Wolfson, must develop a new tech¬

ique of organization. That technique must reckon with all the peculiar characteristics of the problem—with the culture that women have largely in the unskilled trades or in the unskilled divisions of skilled crafts, that they are not hedges protected by social restric¬

tions, that they are more likely to be family groups than men, that they have distinct psychological traits etc.

An interesting discussion followed Miss Wolfson’s presentation of this important problem.

The subject assigned to Miss Cohen followed logically. It is a stepy task to organize women, even in those unions where they have been successfully organized, a problem still re¬

mains. They are the same union; how can they be given the opportunity and the stimulus to participate in union affairs? This question, Miss Cohen said, is not peculiar to trade unions but is general wherever men and women work together. For women are a group newly arisen to influence. Like most new groups, this one is uncer¬

tain of its own abilities and most naturally are but too willing to lead them. Now, said Miss Cohen, it is par¬

ticularly important as the welfare of the men as well as the women, that women be encouraged to develop their own leadership and their work experience with the men. For before women can be made to understand the strategic importance of their union activities, these questions must be reduced to women’s terms. The terms used for men, discipline, order, etc., are meaningless to them. In all matters women require a special approach. Now, said Miss Cohen, she will not be able to understand the approach, you say. But, when the need to appear with the man in order to prevent the union is here, that the two workers come in. But, when the need for a union means the prevention of their development! Well two things, of course do not willingly share leadership, with the other sex; women must fight for a chance to prove them¬

selves worthy. And in this fight they face an enemy despised by the other sex. One by one, one by one. One by one, one by one.

And by the union, what we will

be able to accomplish still.

Drop of water turn a mill.

Satisfaction, singly alone.

Step By Step

(Step by step the longest march can be won; can be won. Step by step is the way to go. One by one, one by one.

And by the union, what we will

be able to accomplish still.

Drop of water turn a mill.

Satisfaction, singly alone.
LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

State Compensation Cheaper Than Private

A STUDY of cost of benefit paid by the Ohio industrial commission will show why private insurance companies oppose state-operated worker's compensation insurance. The table includes the states of New York, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan and Ohio.

Benefits to the injured worker in the state of New York are about the same as in Ohio. Benefits to the other states are considerably under those of New York.

Private insurance companies must collect $1 for every 60 cents paid to the injured worker, as the average cost of administering compensation insurance in New York is 5 cents of every premium receipt. In Ohio all premium receipts must be used as benefits to injured workers, with the exception of 1 per cent which is used for accident prevention work, the state bearing the expense of administering the compensation law, which is less than 5 per cent of the premium receipts.

In Ohio $1 of compensation to the injured worker costs the employer $1.01 and the state 5 cents, or a total cost of $1.06 to provide $1 of compensation.

In the other states $1 of compensation requires $1.17 in premium. This accounts for the high rates when private insurance companies are permitted to exploit the wage earners' fatalities and injuries.

Miners Can't Pray for Strikebreakers

MINES have been closed down and the state is losing $25,000 daily in the absence of the striking miners and about 3000 men from other industries.

The umineers have not been paid and probably will be unable to pay the state's taxes. The miners are not expected to return until they receive a better settlement.

The strike closed down all the mines in western Pennsylvania, except those that have been closed for a week.

The strike is the result of the miners' desire to increase wages.

Call for Volunteers

CALL for trade union volunteer speakers to aid in the A. F. of L. publicity campaign has been issued to the officers of state federations of labor by President Green and John J. Meaney, secretary-treasurer of the union label trades department, A. F. of L.

"We are now engaged in the consideration of preliminary plans of this campaign," the letter read. "The preliminary time table must be all details are arranged. This is a big undertaking. It is an ambitious program. We are enthusiastic about it and expect to meet with great success."

Unionizing Farmer Is Urged by Expert

LET the farmers organize if they would secure a greater share of the national wealth, said Professor Taylor, chief of the bureau of market and crop estimates of the department of agriculture, in addressing the farmers at the institute of politics.

"There is a real conflict between farmers and cities," he said. "Each person engaged in the operations of distribution of farm products wants to increase his share of the profits, but doesn't want others to increase the cost of the product. It is a question of the proper farmers in any given area as to how much they want to do or must do to meet with the demands of the cities."

Trade Unions Grow; Workers More Active

TRADE union membership is on the increase, according to Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L., who calls on all local unions directly affiliated to the national organization to cooperate in the growth of the movement.

"Indications are that the fiscal year ending August 31, this year, will show an increase in the average membership of all A. F. of L. affiliates over an average membership for the last fiscal year," said Morrison.

The first 11 months of this fiscal year show an average increased membership over the 12 months of last year. This will be the first time since 1927 that there has been such an increase. The total membership last year was 2,856,797.

Credit Unions Prove Popular

IN tracing the growth of credit unions in this country, the New York Trust Company estimates that 400 of these institutions are now in operation. Assets total $2,000,000,000.

The difference between the credit unions and the older and better established building and loan associations involves three points: the credit union is a smaller organization; its loans are for shorter terms; the credit granted is not secured by collateral, or the building and the association lends only on mortgage for the acquisition of homes.

In general, credit unions are divided into two types, urban, and rural, depending on the kind of membership they have. The Massachusetts type and the North Carolina type. The Massachusetts type averages about 400 members. The membership seldom exceeds 6,000 and may be a handful. The cost to each member of one share of stock is ordinarily 15 to 25 cents weekly. Usually the members may also make deposits, as with banks. A credit union with assets of $100,000 is considered large.

The credit unions are doing in a small way for the farmers what governmental aid attempts in a larger way. Credit unions in agricultural communities have linked the principle of the consumers' co-operatives with the

FOREIGN ITEMS

GREAT BRITAIN

The Nine Months' Agreement

THE coalowners have withdrawn their notice terminating the agreement that the miners' wages and—still more—the owners' profits—have been guaranteed for nine months. What this means can be seen from the estimates of a number of people that the cost of living of the miners has gone up 20 per cent in the last nine months, no less than eight millions of which will go into the pockets of the owners.

As Bromley justly observes, the government has "taken public money to give profits to the owners and shareholders, whilst the miners are still worse off than before the war."

Speaking in the House of Commons on the international results of the miners' strikes and the support given them by the railwaymen and transport-workers, A. A. Peircoll made the following forceful comment:

"During the last few days the effect of this movement, from a trade union point of view all over the world, and particularly in France, Germany and Belgium, is that the workers have been encouraged to stand arm against reductions in wages. In this sense these men have made a bigger contribution to level competition than any other scheme ever presented to this House."

Against Sweating

THE committee nominated by the Labor Party to combat sweating has published a first report prepared by a nation to adopt and carry into effect any of the conventions of the International Labor Organization should be followed by the boycott of all signatory states of goods produced under conditions less favorable to the workers than those laid down in the convention concerned. In other words, each country should undertake to boycott goods produced in countries where the terms of the Washington eight hours convention and any subsequent conventions as may be agreed upon, are not in operation. The "Daily Herald" makes the following comment: "This policy would reconcile the workers in the various countries."

It is stated in the report that the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers has already improved the conditions of workmen abroad by means of an agreement with employers, whereas earlier agreements did not include sons that are not employed under similar conditions.

FRANCE

The Bank Clerks' Strike

THE strike of the French bank clerks is growing in extent, and according to the latest announcement, has now developed into a general strike.

The strike is caused by the demand for lower wages, and the clerks are asking that the wages they receive should be adjusted according to the cost of living.

The principal demands addressed to the Labor Minister by the three national organizations are as follows: official recognition of the trade unions, no repressions, the creation of "Disciplinary Commissions," the introduction of the English working week (four Saturday afternoons), regular holidays, and a new scale of salaries as follows: up to 21 years of age, 27 F. per day; from 21 to 30, 30 F. per day; from 30 to 35, 35 F. per day; after that an annual increase of 200 F., up to 12,000 F., and a bonuses equal to the amount of the salary for December; a sliding scale of salaries to be adjusted according to the cost of living.

The SAAR TERRITORY

End of the Miners' Strike

THE strike of the Saar miners, which involved about 74,000 miners, has come to an end. The district conferences of the German Miners' Union and of the Christian (Catholic) Miners' Association in the Saar territory took place at Saarbrucken at the end of last week. It was decided at both conferences to accept the result of the negotiations conducted by their leaders with the French Minister for Public Works in Paris and the Miners Administration in Saarbrucken and to resume work on Monday, August 3rd, in all mines in the Saar territory.

The chief result of the negotiations is as follows: No substantial improvement on the offer of 5 per cent wage increase was obtained, but on the other hand, considerable other concessions were made to the miners. All miners are now to receive wages in the compulsory idle shifts ranging from 50 to 150 francs, according to the number of idle shifts and the size of the family. Those who have had to accept these rates were given an increase of 50 to 60 francs. Negotiations with regard to the repayment of these loans are to be opened in March, 1927, that is, the money is regarded as lost. A new regulation will be introduced that the net wages paid will be increased by 1 per cent equal to the rate per shift paid to the second wage category. Moreover a number of wage categories for underground workers in the Saar mine was practically abolished. The minimum wage of all workers will be guaranteed by the provision that every worker must be heard by the pit manager before dismissal. Remedial measures may not be adopted either for passive resistance or for a strike. A substantial increase is also to be made at once in the amounts of the pensions payable to the disabled and to widows; a bill enjoining new regulations on this subject is to be introduced next week.
The Importance of the Movement and Some Practical Questions

It is the purpose here to examine what kind of business the workers are able to run cooperatively. In the United States we have many thousands of cooperative stores for the sale of groceries, meat, clothing, etc. We have a great many cooperatives, such as co-operative restaurants, laundries, banks and credit unions, coal companies, clothing manufacturers, cooperatives, and so on. Wherever there is a need for a cooperative business, people join together and build our own cooperative business organizations. The working people must shop up the huge store through which millions of dollars of the workers’ money is lost every year to the big corporate that are exploiting us; and workers must play as large, or even bigger, a part in the work of cooperative organization than the men, for the women are the buyers of the necessities of life.

What is the Business of Women in the Cooperative Movement?

In the first place it is the women who support the store. Without the help of the women the cooperative grocery and grocery store would die within a week. If a group of women got together and determined to buy out the business they can effectively put it into bankruptcy. If the same group of women then got together and established a cooperative store of its own, it can make that cooperative store a success. At Horseshoe, N. Y., a very small group of women got together and the money was raised by the workers. They then opened a store in an old barn and within a few months had a flourishing business. At Horseshoe there is a very important cooperative movement in progress. The town had realized the importance of this cooperative success was so great that the workers who think that we are building on the main street of the town. While in Minneapolis last year several hundred women organized to buy out the store managed exclusively by young women.

In New York there is a cooperative movement among the women, headed by a woman, and 75 per cent of whose 130 employees are women.

The working people in this country seem to be quite unconscious of this situation. Although organized industry is strong in its condemnation of the Rockefeller control of non-union mining and some workers seem to be giving their chief support to the Rockefeller controlled distribution of food to their homes. This Company of chain stores. What is the use of fighting huge mining interests when they have the same interests in Massachusetts? As a matter of fact, the staunchest trade unionist would help them by the worst slugs when it comes to the support of big cooperative organizations.

The Cooperative Movement

Extract of a letter given at our Workers School last summer in Central Park, July 21, 1925.

“Economics and The Labor Movement”

Economics includes practically all those matters that are of first importance to workers—wages, industrial organization, production, waste in industry, etc. In this course, therefore, an attempt will be made to study these matters not as isolated things in themselves, but as related parts of the whole that makes workers like us in America and the world. Thus the United States will first be considered in an examination of the facts of her natural resources, her water ways, her topography—as or in it called—her “economic geography”, will be considered. A survey will be made of American industry and production, and of the distribution, of output and of the products produced. The economic classes functioning in this system of production will be studied—manual workers, clerical workers, intellectuals, absentee owners, financiers, promoters, managers, etc. The facts of wages in America will be examined. The laws and their effect on wages will be considered. The laws will be discussed; while the social problems like war, imperialism, the general economic system of representative government, psychological maladjustments, etc., will be written.

The development of the programs of the labor unions in the face of these developing economic conditions and problems will be studied.

This course will be given by Sylvia Kolod in our Workers University.
The Women's Garment Workers

A History of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
A Book of 640 Pages, Excellent Bound

by Dr. Louis Levine

Author of "The Syndicalist Movement in France," "Taxation in Montana," etc.

The Price of the Book is Five Dollars
Members of the International may obtain it at half price, $2.50, from the Office directly.

At 3 West 16th Street, New York City
Out-of-town members can secure it at half price through local secretaries.

The Book contains several excellent illustrations
—from the early days of the organization to the last Boston Convention.

The General office will be open until 6:30 p.m. every Monday and Thursday, to enable our members to purchase the book after work hours.

P.S. The Boston office will be open until 6:30 p.m. every Monday and Thursday, to enable our members to purchase the book after work hours.

—left the pit, and was greeted like a conquering hero. With him came a peel of applause which in itself was no small honor and also he received a cordial wel- come. But a party that stopped in an Irish bar after the speech was not amused and the fat barrister did not show any particular anxiety to serve them with a drink.
The Week In Local 10
By SAM B. SHENKER
Bravo, Cutters!
Once more the cutters, members of Local 10, have been tried and were not found wanting. The silent Majority, that is, perhaps thirty, to participate in the reckless and un-unison-like action of Thursday, August 20, led by the irresponsible tools of the Communists, is another glorious page in the trading history of your union. It was a proud day for the members of Local 10.
The term, "silent demonstration," is used here advisedly. How, otherwise, were the cutters to demonstrate their loyalty to the International, the Joint Board? The "demonstrators" except by abstaining from participation in that wanton display of disloyalty?
It seems that the repeated pledges of loyalty, support of the Executive Board, and adherence to the decisions of the Committees at meetings have been received by the members of Local 10 against participating in picketing or strike, or both, when such strikes and picketing have not been ordered or endorsed by the regularly elected authorities of the official organizations, such as Local 10, the Joint Board, or the International. Any member taking his orders from any other sources will be disciplined. The members also indicated their interest in participating in meetings of the shop or other meetings unless called or ordered by the officers of the organization, or the leaders, or the officers acting in the support of the Union's enemy.
True to Traditions of Union
It is not very long ago that the Cutters of this local com-
promised to restore the ravages of the com-
munist propaganda that prompted the cutters to remain true to their or-
ganization.
Local 10 has behind it a practically unknown period of administration, during which time the organization in its present form was established. The present administration has been in charge for about one year. The organization in its present form is by no means the strongest in the history of the local.
The members have recently held a rally which was attended by a large number of members of the local.

Charges Brought About Without
Disturbance
It is hard to understand what was accomplished and what the result of the whole affair was. The charges made against the local were without foundation, and the charges were made without any investigation of the local.

Present Stand Based on Previous
Action
It was not so very long ago that the cutters were faced with a similar situation as that brought about by the Communists at the present time. It is only a matter of time before the Communists will bring about a similar situation again.

The agitation then carried on and the situación which is similar in many respects to the present activities of the Com-
nunists, failed in winning over the cutters.

However, as a precaution and as a means of protecting their own property and want division at that time, the "Shop Steward League," had organized the local and had taken action to prevent the union-smashing by the Communists. The local had then been organized.

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