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Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 42)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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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New York Labor Ready for City Hall Demonstration

Prominent Labor Men Will Protest to Mayor Walker Against Police Brutalities and Persecution

The executive committee of the Emergency Labor Conference in the Cloth Strike, organized last Friday, October 8, is rushing preparations to make the labor demonstration in front of City Hall next Saturday, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the greatest success. This is to be an antiracist march, and its test is Mayor Walker and to other city officials against the unwarranted persecution of the cloth strikers by the city police.

The demonstration will start at Union Square and will proceed to City Hall. A committee of representatives labor men will head the demonstration, among them John L. Ogilvie, secretary of the New York Trades and Labor Council; president Morris Sigman of the I. L. G. W. U.; Louis Hershberg, chairman of the cloud strike committee of the cloakmakers, and J. B. Busch, of the Capmakers' Union, secretary of the committee. The executive committee of the conference sent out last Tuesday communiqués to all labor bodies in Greater City calling on them to take part in the march.

Police Milder This Week

Compared with last week's record of arrests, the police appear to have slowed down to their practice of arrest of strikers wholesale without a hearing or cause. On Tuesday only 10 strikers were arrested and when brought before Magistrate Corrigan were all fined $5. Simultaneously, an em- ployer who was bailed before this magis- trate for assaulting a striker, was fined $35. The name of the employer is Gillin, of the firm of Gillin, Nadoff, and Wolf, Hastings, N. Y.

Monday morning, October 11th, the police arrested about 16 strikers, but these were mainly all released or given suspended sentences by Magis- trate Corrigan. A few were fined $1 each.

The strike of the New York labor tailors, members of Local 33, which began on Tuesday, October 5th, ended on Thursday, October 7th, after a week's duration. This was the third strike the tailors have had against the strikers at a meeting held in the afternoon of that day at Central Labor House, the strike headquarters.

The new agreement provides for a flat increase of 30 cents a week, raising the minimum for the tailors from $10 to $15.50 a week. The other is a continuation of the same for eight months in the year and 44 hours for the remain- ing four months—from October 15th to December 1st, and from December 15th to April 15th.

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Emergency Conference Active in Cloth Strike

Representatives of 800,000 Organized Workers Vote to Assess Each Member One Dollar a Week As Long As Cloth Strike Lasts—Members of Trade Unions Will Help Picket Cloth Shops—Committee Fight Against Injunctions and Steadily Flow of Contributions Swell Relief Funds—Conference Sends Message to A. F. of L. Convention in Detroit

The conference of labor unions, held last Friday evening in the auditorium of the Zerega Avenue School, issued a call for the organization of a national demonstration against the use of injunctions in labor disputes. The conference also demanded the immediate end of the executive group elected by the conferees to coordinate with other labor groups and local labor bodies for the enforcement of the injunctions, and to start a movement for the enactment of a legislative measure that would take away from the Federal power the power to issue such injunctions in strikes.

The conference was attended by the executive group, composed of representatives of all the unions, and other labor bodies. The conference also made a call for the organization of all organized workers in New York City and as near a date as possible in front of the City Hall, to protest to the Mayor against police brutality, and for a committee of all the big unions in New York to go to the Mayor and to the police against the persecution of the strikers by the police.

A resolution calling upon all members of trade unions to cooperate with the cloth strikers on the picket line.

(Continued on Page 3)

Educational Season Opens Nov. 19th

Tickets Free to Students and Members

The annual opening celebration of the J. L. G. W. U. educational season will take place this year on Friday evening, November 19th, in the large auditorium of Washington Irving High School. Distinguished artists have been engaged to give a final musical program. There will be short addresses by members of the faculty and social dancing in the Gymnasium will follow the concert.

Admission will be by ticket only and tickets are to be distributed free among all local unions and students. Reserve this date and send a notic- able evening with your fellow workers and students. Please take note that though the celebration takes place on Friday, No- vember 15th, at 1:15 P. M., Room 530, Washington Irving High School.

Detailed schedule of courses will be announced soon.

As we go to press, on Thursday afternoon, it is announced that a conference is taking place between the Union and the Industrial Council. This meeting was arranged through the mediation of the Imperial Chairman in the Cloth Industry, Mr. Raymond V. Ingersoll.
Labor Emergency Conference Active In Cloakmaker Strike

(Continued from Page 1) to strikers serving workhouse sentences.

These are some of the "political" resolutions adopted by the conference as an expression of popular opinion. The conference also adopted several practical resolutions with reference to the strike, but was not able to get any tangible relief for the cloak strikers. Among such resolutions the most important were the following:

(1) All unions to tax their members a dollar a week as long as the strike lasts.
(2) The executive officers of unions are to contribute a day's wages for the strike.
(3) The unions should form unions at once as much money in advance as they can in anticipation of the collection of the strike fund.
(4) To appoint an executive committee of 20 from all the important trade unions to see that the resolutions adopted by the conference.

Ladies Tailors Win Short Strike

(Continued from Page 1) to May 15. Pay for the additional hours during the busy months is to be at regular rates. Overtime is allowed only in the four busy months—18 hours a week at a time and a half rates.

The classical common law holiday days remain as in the old contract. The Union encountered some trouble when signing the agreement, in gaining the consent of the employers to restate the non-union girls who quit together with the men tailors when the strike was called. Most of the firms consented to this restatement, and the Union intends to keep the other strikers on the job until the girls are put back to their former jobs.

The strikers authorized and executive board of the local to continue the campaign to organize the custom dress makers in the fashionable shops and to raise a fund to make such a campaign possible.

Plead For Liberal Immigration Laws

(Continued from Page 1)igation laws which separate families and create another teery for tens of thousands of people.

Brother Nagler, of Local 18, I. G. U., argued very strongly against the restriction policy does not in the end, benefit the American worker and that the government should be liberalized in free immigration laws for the sake of the American wage-earner himself. The workers who are kept out of America are forced to work at starvation wages in European factories, not infrequently owned by American stockholders, producing huge quantities of finished articles which are afterwards being dumped upon us. An American capitalist does not hesitate to get his wares done anywhere as long as he has the protection of the restriction policy.

The recommendation was adopted by the conference.

State Child Labor Laws Banned

Two reported decisions rendered on September 7th by Attorney General Smith of Missouri holding unconstitutional certain features of the Missouri Child Labor Law enacted in 1851. Attorney General Smith decided that child labor legislation has ever met, according to Mr. E. H. Swift, Anti-tobacco delegate to the American Labor Committee, New York City.

One of the most serious indentions of the Missouri Law was that children should be under 15 years of age and work weekly as long as the strike lasts. These announcements were received with deadening effect.

On Monday, October 11, the executive committee of the Conference sent a delegation to see the Secretary of Labor of the American Federation of Labor in Detroit conveying the thanks of the conference for his attendance at the conference. The executive committee of the Conference was accredited to the conference for its favorable action toward the strike, and the conference that the executive committee promised to carry out the instruction of the conference in full. It was instructed to raise a big fund for the strikers.

The telegram to President Green read:

"The Emergency Labor Conference to help the cloakmakers to win their strike and extend the injunction, 14th on Friday, October 11th, in New York City, with 183 delegates representing 60,000 organized workers, was greatly encouraged and inspired by the resolutions adopted by the convention of the American Federation of Labor which pledges full assistance to the cloakmakers and which calls upon all labor organizations to give the cloakmakers moral and financial assistance.

The conference unanimously decided to express its hearty and fraternal greetings to the officers and delegates of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, to obey the resolutions represented at this conference, and, if necessary, to make a demand to the appeal of the Federation, and to draw the attention of the convention to the plight of the cloakmakers in the current strike against the workers of the New York Interborough Company which prevents the organization of the Interborough employees in the A. F. of L. Union. Convey our greetings and thanks to the 44th convention of the American Federation of Labor."

The telegram is signed by M. Fein- stone, chairman, and J. M. Bodish, secretary.

John Sullivan, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, has accepted the hostelry, to preside at the meeting of the executive committee of the Labor Emergency Conference.

Capmakers, Dreammakers Help

The Joint Council of Capmakers was held a meeting at 6 p.m. at Beethoven Hall to discuss financial support for the cloak workers. At the same time, about 1000 chairmen in the dress industry will meet in Webster Hall, and shop chairmen in Brooklyn will meet at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street, for the same purpose. Chair-

men of settled cloak shops will also meet at that time.

As a result of the raincoat makers, it was decided to tax 1,200 members $1 per week for the support of the cloakmakers for the duration of the strike.

At a meeting of the United Work- men's Council, and the production was adopted to appropriate $10,000 for the cloakmakers' cause.

The CHILDREN LOOK TO YOU

In Passaic, New Jersey, today, thousands of little children are looking to you for help. Their fathers and mothers are the striking textile workers. This last January, many of these families have been struggling bravely for decent American living standards. This committee has undertaken to help give milk and shoes to some thousand of the neediest children. If you subscribe to this fund you will be rendering genuine service to the poor and oppressed.

You cannot be deaf to the cry of these Passaic children.

Send your check or money order to H. S. RAUSHERBUSH, Treasurer, PASSEI CHILDREN MILK FUND, Room 638, 799 Broadway, New York City.
Twenty-five Years of the "Amsterdam" International

By DR. HERMAN FRANK

1. From 1901 to 1919

During last September, the Labor movement in the Netherlands celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Federation of Trade Unions. The Federation had been founded, through its affiliation, actually was the first to turn the European alliance of trade unions into a truly international, worldwide federation. In 1901, the American delegates put forth a demand that the secretariat change its title from "American, English, Dutch, and Cuban Federation", and this suggestion had been adopted. At that time, the Federation had only 19 nations affiliated to it with an aggregate membership of 7 million workers.

Effect of War World

The inner development of the trade union federation, however, failed to keep pace with its outward progress. The national centers had not shown the necessary will to achieve its goals, and the association continued to flourish only because of the shadow cast upon it by the dominating influence of the international federation. In 1919, this "federation" made its first important step by organizing an international conference, under the leadership of the late chief of the German trade union movement, Karl Liebknecht. In the following year, it had already managed for a long time only an international bureau of information, a clearing house for the exchanges of the affiliated countries. Its principal task still consisted of summarizing the statistical data collected annually, in the beginning, and biannually, later.

Thus, the external development of the federation had proceeded at a steady pace. In 1900, the American Federation of Labor joined its associates and became the first international trade union organization. In 1919, 26 years later it was joined by the trade union federation of South Africa. The federation of South Africa, which was organized through its affiliation, actually was the first to turn the European alliance of trade unions into a truly international, worldwide federation. In 1919, the American delegates put forth a demand that the secretariat change its title from "American, English, Dutch, and Cuban Federation", and this suggestion had been adopted. At that time, the Federation had only 19 nations affiliated to it with an aggregate membership of 7 million workers.

Labor Life Insurance Goes Over the Top

Plans to Begin Its Writings of Policies on Jan. 1

With almost $500,000 new definitely raised in sales of stock and surplus, the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. is so close to going over the top that it is only a question of the days before the convention is closed, according to announcement of President Matthew H. Reiner.

The Board of Directors has been called to meet and all of the members are in Detroit. At this meeting a final date for closing the books will be set. After that date no stock will be sold.

Delegates to the A. F. of L. convention are highly enthusiastic about the company and its prospects. More than ever before, this company represents an instrument of service to labor and they are eager to see it functioning.

It is President Wolf's estimate that the company will begin writing insurance about January 1.

In their meeting here the directors will have before them the report of the selection of a staff, including medical and actuarial men. They will be starting in the important work of organizing forms of policies and rates.

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Associated with the American Federation of Labor

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CHAS. L. COX, Pres.

WALTER G. BROWN, Gen. Secretary-Treasurer

A NEW ITEM Headed "Labor World"

A new item headed "Labor World" appeared in the New York Daily News, which appeared in the New York Times of last Sunday, the name of the paper is W. M. Cohn, educational secretary of the union, and it is popular among the members of the Wagenfeld candideacy for the Senate.

Mr. Cohn, who is present in Detroit attending the convention of the A. F. of L., has requested us by wire that she has never given her consent to any group or individual to use her name for any "Labor" candidates, and she has nothing whatever to do with it.
AMERICAN LABOR BEHIND THE STRIKING CLOAKMAKERS

The struggle of the New York cloakmakers against the efforts of the cloak manufacturers and jobbers to smash their organization and to reduce them to dependence on picket lines and breadlines, the cloak shop is fast becoming the fight of the whole American labor movement.

The call for assistance issued by the Cloakmakers' Union to the American Federation of Labor and to the New York City Federation of the American Labor Party was asked and answered in several quick and generous ways during the past fifteen weeks, and its answer was quick, definite and practical.

The first reply to the countrywide appeal of the cloak strikers came last Tuesday from Detroit, where the labor movement of America, represented by the convention of the American Federation of Labor, brainstormed at all its traditional, adopted unanimously a resolution favoring the labor movement and the strikers. President William Green and Vice-President Matthew Woll to the delegates before the resolution had been carried. It is highly encouraging, indeed, to hear the leaders of the American labor movement in this country are not in the least misjudging the vital importance of the issues at stake in the great controversy that has been put forth by the American Federation of Labor, and are quite willing to give a few pages of their remarks. Said President Green:

"I feel that the organized labor movement should respond with alacrity and in a most generous way to the appeal of the Ladies' Garment Workers for assistance. The situation of the cloak shop workers today is by no means a peculiar one. The same conditions that prevail in the New York garment district prevail in the other districts of the United States. The same standards of life and living commensurate with American citizenship and American requirements. Every morning these men and women go on the picket line, meeting opposition and brutality. And the same suffering for the cause. . . . When you go back home to report your constituency their urgent needs, and I assure you that the Executive Council will be ready to contribute the smallest bit of the assistance financially and morally, to the appeal of our fellow workers in New York.

And Matthew Woll added:

"The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is condemning a situation which means either that those workers are going to maintain their stand and work or else they are going to go down toward the tragic conditions of the sweat shop. Your committee feels that because of the great principles involved, because of the future welfare of the cloakmakers, the cloakmakers here in New York, the trade will never give up the full support to the strikers. The Committee of Fifty of the Federation and of its constituent unions to its appeal for help at a time when help was needed most.

The second appeal to the appeal of the cloak strikers, following immediately upon the action of the Detroit convention, was given by the organized workers of New York City at the memorable conference of trade unions and other labor organizations last Friday evening.

Practically without preparation, summoned on three days' notice, the conference representing 60,000 organized men and women in the Greater City, spoke the voice of the New York trade union movement when it threw its whole weight of moral and financial support on the side of the cloak strikers. This conference, at which representatives of the Central Trades Council, the Amalgamated Clothing Workmen, and printing pressmen delegates mingled with street carmen, railway and steamship clerks, school teachers, bakers, jewelry work-
The London Cloakmakers and Their Union

London, England, is the cradle of the Jewish labor and socialist movement in the United Kingdom, which is celebrated this year. It fell to the lot of the Jewish workers in London to be the first to demand that movement shoulder among them. Before they later migrated to the United States and other countries, they formed the world's first Jewish labor union, Stempel and Kropotkin, and later also to Lenine and Trotsky, though these Socialists (and later a direct part in the Jewish labor movement. But there were other non-Jewish residents of London, revolutionaries emigrating from other countries, such as V. Chakhovskiy, the grandfather of the Russian Revolution — Louise Michel, the French revolutionary, and Carlo Malatesta, the famous Italian revolutionist, now a prisoner in a Mussolini concentration camp. The socialist and anarchist movement worked directly in the Jewish labor movement, speaking to and lecturing in various Jewish communities in French, Italian or Russian, being interpreted to their Jewish audience into their own language.

It is also in place to mention here the important part played in the London labor movement by the Gentle (teachers and organizers, among whom the most prominent are Nathan Adler, the first, a German, an outstanding orator and for many years the editor of the Jewish Daily News, and the second, a Russian, editor of "Niece Zeit", a Socialist-Bundist weekly.

I am inclined to believe that "Justice" readers might be interested to learn that London is a most active labor and socialist movement of London. We shall first touch on the condition of the London cloakmakers and of the Jewish workers in that city.

The Cloak Trade

There are in London about 3,200 cloak shops employing nearly 8,000 cloak workers, averaging seven persons to a shop to make up the same number of makers about 6,000 — are native English women. The majority of the shops belong to an ownership with his own called here "masters" who get their orders from manufacturers to be made up. There are samples furnished by the contractors.

The method of giving out work to these women is this: On fixed wages, two score or more of these contractors appear in the street, often on a large sample work in line. The utilizing manufacturer, after a substantial wages, go to work, described a man in his office andsend them to inspect the work and the panels. If a sample is not correct, the man in the office is ready to talk but "business." With the order of the manufacturer, the man in the office is ready to talk but "business." With the order of the manufacturer, the man in the office is ready to talk but "business." With the order of the manufacturer, the man in the office is ready to talk but "business." With the order of the manufacturer, the man in the office is ready to talk but "business." With the order of the manufacturer, the man in the office is ready to talk but "business." With the order of the manufacturer, the man in the office is ready to talk but "business." With the order of the manufacturer, the man in the office is ready to talk but "business." With the order of the manufacturer, the man in the office is ready to talk but "business." With the order of the manufacturer, the man in the office is ready to talk but "business." With the order of the manufacturer, the man in the office is ready to talk but "business." With the order of the manufacturer, the man in the office is ready to talk but "business." With the order of the manufacturer, the man in the office is ready to talk but "business." With the order of the manufacturer, the man in the office is ready to talk but "business." With the order of the manufacturer, the man in the office is ready to talk but "business." With the order of the manufacturer, the man in the office is ready to talk but "business." With the order of the manufacturer, the man in the office is ready to talk but "business." With the order of the manufacturer, the man in the office is ready to talk but "business." With the order of the manufacturer, the man in the office is ready to talk but "business." With the order of the manufacturer, the man in the office is ready to talk but "business." With the order of the manufacturer, the man in the office is ready to talk but "business." With the order of the manufacturer, the man in the office is ready to talk but "business." With the order of the manufacturer, the man in the office is ready to talk but "business."
Announcement of Activities of Educational Department

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

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

(Continued)

Courses No. 10. The Making of Industrial America—Syvilia Kopald.

Sociological social forces which have moulded the civilisation we know as present day industrial America, may be traced in their workings through any of the great modern industries of the country. In this course an attempt will be made to trace them through the development of the Ladies' Garment Industry. Louis Levine's history of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, "The Woman's Garment Workers", will be used as the text. The following topics, among others, will be discussed: Making the men's garments in pioneer America. The appearance of the national market and the passing of the frenzies. The role of the machine in the women's garment industry. What's women's history means to industrial America. The problems of the garment worker—why there is a labor movement. What is a large scale industry, the immigrant worker in industrial America, the fight against sweat shop and the slum, the coming of the

Little Lessons in Economics

By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN
Instructor in Economics, Brookwood School.

XII. The Piece of Statistics.

Now if there were a responsible head to the economic system that things could be directed in an orderly fashion, and must be accepted as the truth toward an economical administration except as exact information on all important points could be made available. It would be necessary to know precisely what it costs to perform every single operation, as well as of all the information needed in the planning of investment and operation.

As it is now, a very small part of the business of statistics keeps accurate accounts. Most farmers and small business people blunder along even knowing how they really stand or whether they are operating at a profit or at a loss. They do not know the cost of each operation, and of course they can have no knowledge of what the demand for their products is going to be, simply because they can not tell how much of the market competitors will annex. Even the large concerns have defective systems of accounting and business statistics. It should be apparent, then, that one of the things on which the solution of our economic troubles depends is the collection and utilization, of the most exact information on every point that can be measured, so that everything can be done on the basis of certainty rather than on a basis of guess work such as prevails now. The government has recognized this need and is now taking a census of manufactures at short intervals instead of only once in 10 years. Besides this investigation, the Labor Department is continually making studies of wage-rates and unemployment pertaining to different industries and occupations. The business interests also have private sources of statistics of their own. Labor also is awakening to the need of exact information to use in labor controversies and is deriving such data from organizations such as the Labor Bureau Inc. It is becoming more and more evident every day that the most complete use of the most accurate possible information about all the details of production and distribution will be possible to overcome poverty and meet the world's material needs.

(To be continued)
In the Cooperative World

The Cooperative Health Clinic of Minneapolis

What is Cooperative Rent Insurance?

The Bedford-Barrow Cooperative Housing Association is one of the best cooperative housing associations. When the bylaws were originally drawn up, a provision was made that a small sum be put aside each year into a Rent Insurance Fund. The plan was that when a member of the group found himself unable to meet his monthly rental payments, because of unemployment or sickness, the group would be able to loan the member the necessary funds to meet the requirements of the month.

The Board of Directors have decided that out of the surplus of $1,135.80 which existed at the close of 1926, $290 should be put into this insurance fund.

The insurance fund now has 35 tenants. Their property value is $12,600, and the annual income from rents is $525. The Board of Directors, in addition to operating and the retiring of three mortgages, the members expect to be able to reduce their rental payments at the end of 1926.

DELEGATES to the Cooperative Congress at Minneapolis, November 4-6 will find America's most significant cooperative example in the way the tenants are putting to use the various resources between the organized labor movement, consumer, cooperative, and the organization.

The only independent union, 100 per cent organized, in the dairy field—this is the board of the Franklin employees. Everyone from the president down to the last stenographer is directly affililiated with the milk-drivers' union. It is planned that this union and its persistence to its present strength and ability to organize solidly the private milk companies.

On the other hand, the Franklin Creamery uses milk and other dairy products that come exclusively from farmer's creameries. Jointly with the Twin City Milk Products Association, pays a top price for the creameries. The producers are more materially in their fight to keep cream milk off the market of the city.

Finally, the tens of thousands of consumers of Minneapolis get from the creameries a much better quality of dairy products at a price lower than the price prevailing in almost every large city in the country.

Unique Credit Union Work

The Headgear Workers' Credit Union of New York is doing some of the best cooperative work to be found anywhere in the country. Though they are not more than two years old, they now have 1,100 members and paid in share capital of almost $25,000.

At present they are taking out group life insurance for their members. Any member of the credit union who pays 50 cents a month, gets $1,000 protection under this group insurance.

Another new service being provided for the members is a checking service. Many of the headgear workers have no connection with any regular bank, and therefore have no means of proving checks for the easy mailing of their wages. The credit union has taken care of this difficulty for its members. The man or woman who wants to pay a bill may secure a draft, sign it, and send it to the credit union, and the man or woman of the check service pays the check and the cashier makes out a check to the order of that member.

The credit union is expanding its business in New York State growing so rapidly as that of the Headgear Workers, and none of the members are without the services of the other field.

Cooperators at Waukegan, Illinois

THERE are some fine cooperative societies in the country than the Cooperative Trading Company of Waukegan, Ill. They have just completed a 10-year lease by a few Penns for the cooperative purchase of groceries. Today there are 100 members, many of them American, Swedish, Germans, of other nationalities; and the concern is operating two grocery and meat stores and introducing plants. The members started the business with a capital of $60. Today they have lost their share capital and savings deposits. During the 1925 the sales of all kinds of about $300,000, amounting to almost half a million dollars, on which a price or surplus of $21,458 was retained the interest thereon. And the company pays 4 per cent paid back to him on his capital investment, and an additional 1 per cent of the amount spent with the cooperative.

The company has 35 employees and describes itself as one of the most successful for distinction in the beef, groceries, meat, milk, cream, butter and cheese. For the past three years the turnover to taxes has averaged $100,000 per year.

And the most interesting feature of the cooperative in this case is the attention it gives to educational and propaganda work. Courses of lectures for employees, evening classes, summer picnics for the members, propaganda parades through the city, mass visits to co-operatives in other cities: these are a few of the activities.

In the Cooperative World

The Union Health Center is rapidly extending its medical services in the Free Trade Unions. One hundred and twenty-five physical examinations and treatments were given to members of the United Textile Workers of America, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union since the beginning of the year. Three hundred and fifty members of the International Typographical Union, 260 members of the Firemen's Union, 87 members of the Teamsters' Union, 87 members of the Machinists Union, 53 members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, 53 members of the Plumbers' Union, 53 members of the Painters' Union, 53 members of the Electrical Workers, 53 members of the Tradesmen, 53 members of the Teamsters' Union. And as of this writing, a number of unions have shown great interest in the plan, and a large number of applications have been made for examinations.

In conclusion, the results of the examinations and the cooperation resolutions and regulations.

The Union Health Center is until recently a member of the American Medical Association. The Union Health Center is now a member of the American Medical Association.

The Union Health Center is a health care center for the working class. It is a part of the cooperative movement in the United States. The Union Health Center has been in existence for 30 years. It is a member of the American Medical Association. It is also a member of the American Medical Association.

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As to the jobbers' situation, no change
in it has taken place.

The union has appealed to the
American Federation of Labor
for assistance in the case, and
the latter body has promised to
examine the situation.

No plan for a settlement has been
reached, but the jobbers are
willing to discuss the matter with
the union.

The union has also appealed to
the Government for assistance in
the case.

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the Government for assistance in
the case.

In view of the fact that the union
is without funds, the Government
has promised to furnish assistance
in the case.

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