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

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Boston Rainwear Firms Confer With Union on Contract

A. Steve Nance, Now Southern Apparel Unions Director

Official Organ of The Inter Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Knitwear Strikers Settle 100 Firms As Victory Looms

Textile Association Crumples As Anti-Union Barrage Fails

The strike was called after the Boston Chamber of Commerce refused on the part of the Knitwear Association to renew the collective agreement in the trade to replace the contract which expired on July 12. The strike was answered by 18,000 knitwear workers at all the union shops and in a number of non-union mills, who assembled in six large halls and have since then maintained rigid picket lines around the strike-bound mills. Realizing that the Textile Association, by way of a general anti-unionist manufacturers who speak for only a small sector of the industry, is a tolerating defunct body, the general strike committee of the Joint Council, led by Louis Nelson, ordered the settlement committee of the workmen in both places to individualize the matter a few days after the strike was called. Headquarters of the strike workers were at 100 Looms

Knitwear Strikers Settle with 100 Firms As Victory Looms

Textile Association Crumples As Anti-Union Barrage Fails

The general strike of the knit goods workers called out on August 11 in the New York metropolitan territory and adjacent towns has finally ended, at this writing, to smooth the relations Textile Association of the knit goods workers and the Knitwear Workers' Union. It has taken the form of a strike against the Knitwear Workers' Union and the Knitwear Manufacturers' Association to act as a factor for the united workers of the two unions.
Cloak Recovery Board Stages Transcontinental ‘Meet’

How the Coat and Suit Markets of the Nation Are Linked
in The Recovery Board’s Transcontinental Convention

II Markets Take Part in Telephone Hook-Up Confab

The National Coat and Suit Recovery Board, the organization formed for the purpose of stimulating the industry to endorse "do-it" standards in production and to avoid unconstructive and destructive competition in the making and selling of the "better" lines of women’s apparel, met for its first annual conference, which took the form of a transcontinental telephone hook-up, at the Hotel New York, on Thursday, Sept. 25, at 1:30 o’clock.

The meeting was attended by the New York board and representatives from the various markets, including the western markets, together with a group of textile, clothing and hat manufacturers. It was a well-arranged and efficiently conducted meeting, and there was considerable interest throughout the board and the public for the results.

President W. H. Mithoff, president of the N. Y. C. S. M. M. Conference; George H. Pringle, president of the N. Y. C. S. M. M. Conference; Henry S. Trumbull, president of the N. Y. C. S. M. M. Conference; and Daniel W. Dwyer, secretary of the N. Y. C. S. M. M. Conference, were all present.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Mr. W. H. Mithoff, and the business was transacted in a most businesslike manner. The meeting adjourned at 3:00 o’clock.

"We have a right to expect the closest cooperation from the retailers and customers in our efforts to stabilize an industry which, after many years of stunted conditions, today stands on a high plane and is an outstanding example of fair and sound conditions in other industries. We look forward to the continued cooperation of all constructive factors in the industry—workers, employers, retailers, and consumers as well—"in the work of the National Recovery Board." --Vice-President J. M. Nelles, general manager of the N. Y. C. S. M. M. Conference.

"Making Retailers Absolutely Certain" --Vice-President J. M. Nelles, general manager of the N. Y. C. S. M. M. Conference.

"I do not suppose that a labor leader in this country ever had the opportunity of speaking to so many employers, located in different parts of the country, at one time in the history of the trade. I must admit that the temptation to do a little lecturing is quite strong. I am going to resist it. However, because, for the time being at least, we are in a state of emergency that requires some effective instruction in constructive cooperation. It is not my intention to introduce a militant note into these pleasant proceedings but I wouldn’t want to waste this, the biggest opportunity that telephone calls I’ll probably ever make, on just a few polite platitudes—particularly when I have an important message to deliver. It is not addressed directly to you but it is of surpassing importance to the workers and employers alike. My message is for the chair, and the mail order firm that seems to oppose the mis-selling of wholesome standards in this industry. Certain of these organizations are encouraging sweat shop and substandard production. They are attempting to spread fear and uncertainty among fair-minded employers. We have a specific and definite interest in the welfare of our customers, but I hope to see the market for substandard goods seized, and to introduce in these additional standards. The President intends that this is to improve the entire market for substandard goods, and that for the workers and the manufacturers not for those for bourgeoisie themselves."

"You will be interested, I assure you, in the fact that the Recovery Board has been concentrating, and I feel that with J. C. Penney and Company regarding that organization’s stand on the question of constructive versus destructive industrial standards. We have asked for a series of meetings with the manufacturers. Representatives of the consuming public have also communicated with our board on this subject. The employers have been quite cooperative, however, and, on behalf of the Recovery Board, I am now serving notice that we expect to secure an operation will be intensified."

S-S-P. Strike Continues in Kansas City

Girl Strikeers Wage Terrific Fight

Mayer Perlstein, HUAW strike leader, in the Northwest, wrote:

"The strike at Stern-Siegelman-Priest Stores, here, has continued steadily and there is no end to anyone’s mind that it will not take long before the firm will realize that if it intends to continue operating, it will have to sooner or later come to terms with the union.

"In conjunction with the strike, we are conducting a strong publicity campaign and we know it is safe to say that a good many people throughout the country have cancelled orders from the firm. Particularly since the balking of our organization in that city, a good many retailers for the first time have realized the methods of the Stern-Siegelman-Priest Stores in order to continue a stand-off shop.

"One must admire the courage, the loyalty and self-sacrifice of our union members in that city. Our girls, in particular, day and night, while working all day in the terrific heat, have been in the shop, and the host in Kansas City, most of the time in 100 degrees, and 100 degrees, and almost in the furnace during the day."

But that, 3 hours ago. The strike is all the day in the shop, and all the day in the shop, and all the day in the shop, and all the day in the shop, and all the day in the shop."

KANSAS CITY GIRLS ON PICKET LINE

The workers of the Nadle Mfg. Co., Kansas City, are fighting the strike and they have been in the lead in supporting their union in this shop, in the loss of her brother."

The strike is all the day in the shop, and all the day in the shop, and all the day in the shop, and all the day in the shop, and all the day in the shop."

KANSAS CITY GIRLS ON PICKET LINE
Labor's Red Cross for Spain Forwards First $35,000

The appeal issued three weeks ago by President David Dubinsky to the American Labor Movement, and the membership of the ILGWU in particular, to assist the trade unions and laborists of Spain in their present terrific struggle to retain a democratic government in that country and to secure elementary human liberties against the attacks of Fascism and reaction, has met with generous response from labor organizations, shop groups, and individual contributors to the Labor's Red Cross for Spain, which is sponsored by the International Federation of Trade Unions, with headquarters in Paris, of which Walter M. Citrine is president.

Until August 25, the contributions to the Labor's Red Cross for Spain, President Dubinsky, who is treasurer of the fund, reports, reached the sum of $37,354.64. $35,000 has already been forwarded to Europe, and additional money is pouring in daily.

The goal set for the fund, to be raised in America, is $100,000, and it is hoped that this objective will be reached in a short time. All contributions should be sent to the headquarters of the ILGWU, 20 W. 36th Street, New York City, David Dubinsky, treasurer.

As stipulated, acknowledgement of the contributions is made herewith, as follows:

General Union, ILGWU-Board of Directors: Mrs. Frank Delano, New York, N.Y., $12,500.00, Mrs. D. Dubinsky, New York, N.Y., $250.00.

Western Garment Union, ILGWU: New York Local 18, New York, N.Y., $250.00; New York Local 120, New York, N.Y., $100.00; New York Local 192, New York, N.Y., $250.00; New York Local 519, New York, N.Y., $100.00; New York Local 135, New York, N.Y., $100.00; Local 163, Chicago, Ill., $250.00; Local 151, Chicago, Ill., $250.00.

American Federation of Garment Workers: Local 11, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 22, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 41, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 192, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 44, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 133, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 116, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 118, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 141, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 152, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 195, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 25, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 163, Chicago, Ill., $250.00; Local 189, Detroit, Mich., $250.00; Local 252, Chicago, Ill., $250.00; Local 265, Chicago, Ill., $250.00; Local 292, Chicago, Ill., $250.00; Local 317, Chicago, Ill., $250.00; Local 135, Chicago, Ill., $250.00; Local 141, St. Louis, Mo., $250.00; Local 172, St. Louis, Mo., $250.00; Local 216, St. Louis, Mo., $250.00; Local 249, St. Louis, Mo., $250.00; Local 346, St. Louis, Mo., $250.00; Local 427, St. Louis, Mo., $250.00; Local 358, Kansas City, Mo., $250.00; Local 666, Kansas City, Mo., $250.00; Local 518, Philadelphia, Pa., $250.00; Local 519, Philadelphia, Pa., $250.00; Local 637, Philadelphia, Pa., $250.00; Local 705, Philadelphia, Pa., $250.00; Local 916, Philadelphia, Pa., $250.00; Local 100, New Orleans, La., $250.00; Local 123, New Orleans, La., $250.00; Local 153, New Orleans, La., $250.00; Local 188, New Orleans, La., $250.00; Local 228, New Orleans, La., $250.00; Local 266, New Orleans, La., $250.00; Local 1, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 2, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 3, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 4, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 5, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 6, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 7, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 8, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 9, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 10, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 11, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 12, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 13, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 14, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 15, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 16, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 17, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 18, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 19, New York, N.Y., $250.00; Local 20, New York, N.Y., $250.00.

ILGWU members in New York Enroll in Labor Party

ALP Designates District Campaign Managers
ILGWU Locals Fast Forming Party Clubs and Political Committees

Special Days and Places Designated For Members to Sign American Labor Party Petitions

All locals have made special arrangements at local headquarters for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, September 1, 2 and 3, to sign petitions that would place the American Labor Party on the ballot under its own emblem at the coming election.

Special clerks will handle Petitioners' Applications. All citizens are eligible.

Members of ILGWU Local 17, Jack Operators, are requested to begin signing Petitions on Saturday, August 29, from 9 a.m. on, at Local Headquarters, 60 West 35th St., continuing over to Monday, August 31, from 9 a.m. on, at the Lenox Hotel, 100 West 42nd St., from 4:30 p.m. on. The drive is under personal charge of Brothers Levy and Danidoff.

Berry will play a special Petition Drive during Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 2, 3 and 4, at Hotel Delano, between 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Lady's Neckwear Workers, calling a Special Meeting for this purpose on Thursday, September 3, right after work hours, at Webster Hall.

The campaign of the American Labor Party of New York, to make the party visible for the first time in the history of the state, is proceeding apace, with the full co-operation of the whole Labor Movement in the state.

The campaign, which has been in progress since the beginning of the year, is being carried out on a large scale by the American Labor Party of New York, which was organized last August.

The campaign is being carried on in all parts of the state, and is being conducted by the state party, and by the local parties, with the active support of the state party.

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Bayonne, N. J., Children's Dressmakers in General Strike

By Staff Reporter

After years of unsuccessful attempts, abortive strikes and "jerk" strikes did not really terrify the children's dressmakers in Bayonne, N. J., who were awakened to the idea of a union and have waged against intolerable conditions.

The Eastern Out-of-Town Department has always kept a close eye on the situation in Bayonne, and when recently signs of the growing unrest among the workers became more open, Vice-President Harold Waller and Secretary See Carter Cunningham, giving him complete charge of the situation.

Story is Successful

Distribution of a few leaflets and the calling of group meetings was enough to stir the workers to high enthusiasm and the demand for a general strike was voted. The strike was called.

On August 13, the first strike meeting was held, and in the course of the meeting the workers intended to be a sort of try-out. The response was simply amazement. At 5 o'clock that afternoon the whole city was static, and within one week the strike spread to all nine of Bayonne's children's dressmakers, Bayonne, contractors and manufacturers alike.

The first meetings were set up at the Bayonne Labor Lyceum in Willow Street, which are taking place every day, and places are ascertainable every morning. In this way it may be that the union workers of the member firms of the eleven children's dress shops of Long Island, as well as the silk dressmakers of Long Island, U. S. C. D. C. N. Y. and the White and black towns, especially during the first days of the movement. Brothers Jack Nolting and William Ahman, respectively in charge of Local 160 and 140, are cooperating with the strike leaders.

Enthusiasm Intensified

The strikers, although mostly part-time workers, have been most enthusiastic, and a determination worthy of veterans. In the meetings they wear the same small buttons that the workmen, too, have been able to sum up a little to live, to study and to work.

In the strike hall where Carter Cunningham and Organizer Frances Wrenn are seeing the strikers every morning, in addition to Brother Jack Nolting, who has addressed them in both English and Italian, a number of the workers are ready each day, and with them the strike is carrying on, the strike, that had filled with a fighting spirit hundreds of other miles that the same was being waged a constant was against, offering a strike and open-shop employers.

The First Book-

Five Shops Sign

A break in the monotony of the strike occurred on August 9, when a group of five shops decided to join the New Jersey Tailor and Garment Workers Association, with which our Union has a collective agreement, and on August 24, 15 others were added to the clothing of the contract.

Four weeks ago, the workmen decided to form their own union, which was then formed, and with the signing of the agreement, the workmen voted to form their own union. The new union is a combination of the local, and with the help of the New York City Garment Workers Union, which has already been able to make a number of strikes and has made provision for the payment of a balance of about $600 in a few weeks.

Organizer W. B. O'Connell, a former member of the union, and organizer of the New York City Garment Workers Union, is working full time, and has been able to make a number of strikes and has made provision for the payment of a balance of about $600 in a few weeks.

Out-of-Town

Special News

Establishment of a new department in New York is providing exciting news, and an orchestra keeps the powerful new on the dance platform, which was properly tuned in to the atmosphere of the occasion.

Bitter Strike Won,

At Chatham, N. Y.

The Brookdale Sportsman Co., located at Chatham, N. Y., which was marked by unusual bitterness, was due to strong antagonism of the public officials, ended on August 31, with the signing of an agreement.

The agreement, won for the workers by the United by Vice-President Harry H. Wender, provides for a reduction of hours, a week for a week for a substantial increase in wages.

The firm, which was the only one in the country selling in Chatham, N. Y., was more than three years ago as a non-union shop, had made statements in the police that they did not in which the police that they would not in which the police that they would not.

The sudden change of what is being turned by the police has been dignified by the police under the name of Harry E. Ries of the New York Yacht Club, M. C. O.

The first day of the strike, the factory was picked pocketed, morning, and day and evening with the usual workmen. But the night workmen, the local committeeChairman of the Factory Committee, man the factory, and the police have been able to make a number of strikes and have made provision for the payment of a balance of about $600 in a few weeks.

A Patient people get their rewards!

That is what any worker of the New York Yacht Club, N. Y., will tell you if you were to ask them how they feel about their recent increase in wages, and through the efforts of the local committee.

The strike runs like this:

Two months ago, they complained strongly and loudly about their wages, which were really a bit too low. The union representatives took up the matter with the firm and there were a number of legal proceedings, all of which increased until the issue reached the scale prevailing in other regular union shops. The first increase was granted on January 15. The second was granted on August 15. Now the girls are paid the regular scale, which is about $5 per week, and since they were getting about 25 cents per hour, they are getting the increase. The girls are very happy and the strike is over. No further trouble is anticipated.

Join Your Classes

Plainfield Checks in With "Heavy" Nine

A Potential Threat to the Bayonne Leaders Is This Bunch of Plainfield Swatters As 1917 Season Passes the Midway
DRESS CHAIRMEN MEET ON SEPT. 1

Enforcement Drive Runs in High Gear

With Work In The Shops Union Moves Against All Violators

Swinging into high gear with the opening of the season and the appearance of work in the shops, the enforcement machinery of the Union has brought a number of tricky fines into line and is continuing a widespread and effective campaign for strict enforcement under the direction of General Manager John Hochman.

An important angle of the drive is being directed against those who fail to present their complete lists at the price settlement bureau, using the unlisted parts of their lines as a tool to depress earnings.

Big Jabber Gets Action

Among the more important jobs stopped for this violation was the Jay Day Protests, 462 deviates, and a pay board fine with more than 20 contractors on its books.

A total strike, during which the Jap DayFine Call the contractors' shops acted with extraordinary dress.

GOING UP

The Research Department of the Dress Joint Board announced after an exhaustive investigation that average workmanship among the New York dress market during the middle of July was higher this year than last. The average wage last year was $1.46; this year it was $1.50. Our statistics indicated that the increase in costs caused by the fact that there was more work in the shops than ever before and hence workers put in more hours.

Girl Champ Comes Home

Nancy Comes From Puerto Rico. In Her Vault Flies the Border of Spain, Blood That Is Staining the Precarious Slopes of the Guadarrama Mountains. There the Embattled Workers of Madrid, Armed With Idols As Well As Guns, Push Back the Renegade Franco's Fascist Murderers. In Spain the Workers Have Learned Well the Lesson That Can Be So Clearly Read in the Scars On the Bodies of German and Italian Workers. No Matter in Languages Or the Lordly Capitals of Mephisto, No Matter the Prejudices of Race, Color or Creed — The Vital Interests of Workers Everywhere Are the Same.

LOCAL 22 SPORT SQUADS

Athletics Director

LOOK OUT, BAREBALL: Baseball, undisputed king of the sports empire at the moment had better watch out. With the season drawing to a close, the basketball factions are calling for early practice. If your line is football, report to the gym any Monday night.

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'22' Membership Meets Under New System

2000 Dressmakers Turn Sailors at "22" Affair

Local 22's next group of membership meeting was held on September 8th at the Board of Trade, 201 South Dearborn Street, from 10th to 11th. It was followed by a new system under which the workers are divided in accordance with the new Joint Board jobber districts.

District No. 1, consisting of all workers in clothing and contract workers for all districts will meet Tuesday, September 15th, for District No. 2, consisting of all workers in shops of People's Price Protective jobbers, will meet the next day. On the following day the workers for all districts will meet with their jobbers and will gather in other words, your district whether you work inside or for a contracting shop, is fixed by the jobber or inside manufacturer.

Outlying Districts

In Same Places

The various districts will meet on September 14th at their usual meeting place. Districts, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 will meet at the Fairview District, 301 Third Avenue, District 5. September 14th at their usual meeting place. Districts, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 will meet at the Fairview District, 301 Third Avenue, District 5.

U.D.C. Shows Great Record;
Tribute To Our Volunteers

Hours Machinery Functions Perfectly As Active Workers Respond, Aid Syndic和平 Organizations

By Max Miller

Members of the U.D.C. boast proudly the past two years in the volunteer house-employment organization. And their pride is justified. The group is certainly one of the most important in the Union. Hundreds of workers give unstintingly of their time and energy in behalf of their fellow workers and the Union. And most important of all—the organization is efficient as a steel mill.

Eight statistics can give an adequate account of accomplishments. But the work of our U.D.C. workers is of the kind that money cannot buy or replace. The work of the U.D.C. is unselfish and uncomplaining. It is the work that appears as a little flower in a vine.

U.D.C. Unifies

In Dilemmas

While primarily concerned with hours enforcement, the U.D.C. has built up such a body of active workers that the work is expanded to a greater extent than originally anticipated. The work is now being done in the factory on the ground.

How Many?

During the week ending August 5th, 1,471 workers were registered. The 2,317 registered in the weekly period include 903,471.

Fellow Workers Honor "Nettie"

The Donner Set the Committee Close As A Gift Was One of the Best That Money Could Buy, Set Back of the Gift Was Something That All the Money in the World Couldn't Purchase, The Lady Has Respect and Thanks of Her Fellow Workers. Nettie Salander is Chairman of the Boardlows and Gervais. The 2,317 registered in the weekly period include 903.

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Spanish Compliications
By J. C. Rich

"I was a student of international complications," a long while ago a newspaper editor said to me in New York. It was all due to the sending of 10,000 by the International Labor Defense to Spain. The editor was near enough to the truth to be forced to the conclusion that the support of the workers in Spain was the best way to prevent the emergence of a Soviet state, and since then I have been an unabashed believer in the need to support the Spanish workers.

The editors and newspapers that have supported the unions, the liberal elements, the radical organizations of which the Spanish government is the largest, have been in the forefront of the labor movement. As you know, it's the Reds and their labor agitators that are stirring up all the trouble. There was a big campaign and a big meeting held last night in the Park. Also, the International Federation of Trade Unions, President Dubschak, was present at the meeting and gave a warm welcome to the hard-pressed workers in Spain.

This creates an unusual situation in Spain, and it is quite possible that our efforts might result in serious consequences.

In the past, the Fascists might get good and hard and never speak to each other again. But now, when we can't speak to each other, it is quite possible that our efforts might result in serious consequences.

Violating the Constitution

There is a suggestion about the possibility of the government being overthrown by some radical element, and this is the basis for the argument that it is unconstitutional to support the workers in Spain. However, although some people might say that it is unconstitutional to support the workers, I believe that it is the duty of every citizen to support the workers in order to prevent the emergence of a Soviet state.

The argument is that the Spanish government is the largest in Spain, and that it is the duty of every citizen to support the workers in order to prevent the emergence of a Soviet state. However, although some people might say that it is unconstitutional to support the workers, I believe that it is the duty of every citizen to support the workers in order to prevent the emergence of a Soviet state.

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Behind Bars in San Antonio

Ten IUGWU Members Sentenced for Contempt of Court to from One to Ten Days in Jail and a Total of $1,800 in Fines—The Cash Fines Were Reduced Later—Left to Right: Margarita Reyna, Helen Reyna, Frances Cazav, Maria Flores, Myra Zappone, Frances Cone, Myra Konstanas, Constance Esquivel, Carmen Estrada, Helen Rivera. In the Background: Attorney Merrett Bucquet, John G. Ralston, Matron, Miss Carter.

Kansas City Stages Big Labor Pageant

By Samuel S. White

Members of Kansas City locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union have been working hard and enthusiastically preparing a colorful pageant called "Rising Forward," based upon the history of our International Union. This pageant was first presented in the St. Louis opera house on June 6th and was such a success initially that the local union decided to employ several hundred people eventually. And along the line, "Get in experience but be young in age," M. Finkelshtein, who once was in the protective department of the New York Blue Nickel Board, was re-elected in charge of our locals in the Twin Cities.

Cold Feet

"Ellen Kaye" Frocks On Unfair List

In a letter to a number of receivers in Nebraska, Missouri, and Michigan, customers of "Kahn-Kohn" have been informed that "Ellen Kaye" frocks, the St. Louis branch of the IUGWU are on the unfair list. Kahn-Kohn's were found to be selling at a price too low to cover costs and in that factory "conditions and wages which better dressed houses enjoy." The letter states that the wage difference is due to the lower cost of labor at the Kahn-Kohn firm are the lowest in the country despite the high prices which they maintain.

The prices for the garments are set by a strike committee and are employed by the firm and the work is given to the men who have no voice in the matters. The firm also employs experienced trained by the agency who try to lead the girls into an employment of this nature, and the men are bantered labor, and if they do, they are fed.

19-Year Non-Union Period Ends

By Mayer Perlstein

Regional IUGWU Representative

San Antonio

The strike against the Dorothy Prock is continuing. The Mexican members of our union in that city have shown the material that they are made of. They are putting up a, wonderful fight. It took our inter- national quite a long time to get the word out that there is no downtown Mexican, procker who isn't in the fight, they are putting up a big fight.

The firm has done everything in its power to break the strike—injunctions, contempt proceedings, arrests by the police—but nothing can break the spirit of the strikers. We have lost the majority of the present strike. The firm realizes that it must come to terms with the union if it intends to continue manufacturing, and during the negotiations, the firm has said that so low has the strike been to the point where they have found themselves in a position where they have been left with all of the material that they bought for the last important union dress. The firm has over $25,000 worth of goods that they bought for the union and the reason they couldn't make up the dress and naturally that developed the firm, must straighten out before it can produce.

The members of the firm have come to me and asked me to consult my advice in this strike. I have asked the men who have worked for them before the strike and they have told me that they were not working for the same reason as some of the Dallas manufacturers, and that is the result.

The firm is now four weeks into the negotiations with the union, and they have not moved a step on the dress, and the result of the strike. The firm will either settle with the union or close down. The case is now in the hands of the court.

The other manufacturers in that city are learning a lesson. I wonder what the men will do when these twin times come.

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World Labor Athletic Carnival Draws 20,000

Governor Lehman Attends Games—Plays Now Laid for Permanent Labor Athletic Council—Local 91 Team Wins Trophy

The First World Labor Athletic Carnival, staged in the Municipal Stadium in New York City, was held under the auspices of a national labor committee and ardently supported by several notable Amateurs Athletic Union leaders, proved decisively that the organized workers, at least in New York, were ready to become interested in a new field of activity on a major scale, outdoor athletics in its varied forms.

Despite the fact that attendance connected with the news of the enterprise for labor and the fact that most of the state amateur athletes were thrown away from the country at that time, the results of the games, two days of the games drew an audience of 20,000, and 400 athletes took part in the events, not boasting the group of union athletes notably from the ILGWU, who participated.

Sylvia Tells the Mike

Sylvia Goldfarb, "22", Tells the World Through NBC Microphone That Track Trophy the Receiver Was at Machine and on Pickard Line

The Unbeatable "91" Girls

On Second Carnival Day They Sat There For Hours Enjoying Labor's First Attempt to Get in an Amateur Athletic Big Time. From Left to Right: Isadora Noyes, Chairman Labor Athletic Committee; Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Judge Jeremiah T. Maloney, Judge Joseph J. Goldstein, Murray Weintraub. In Background: Samuel Feinleiter, Right, Charles L. Ornstein, Left.

A Distinguished Bench Watching Labor Games

Schlesinger Bungalow Dedicated in Camp Eden

ILGWU Locals Give $1,000 For "Schlesinger House"—Leaders Eulogize Memory

Camp Eden, near Beacon, N. Y.—Within sight of the glittering shores of the Hudson River—saw on Sunday, August 3, a dedication to the memory of a man, late President of the ILGWU, and a bungalow to be a monument to his memory—$1,000 collected for a fund to maintain the Schlesinger Bungalow on the Camp Eden grounds.

Chicago Labor Federation For Labor's Red Cross

On Sunday, August 11, the Chicago Federation of Labor adopted a resolution to issue a call to all affiliated local unions to raise funds for the "Labor's Red Cross Fund for Food." This fund is sponsored by the International Federation of Trade Unions of which Mr. Edward M. Costello is president and Mr. William Abraham is secretary. President Dubinsky is the American treasurer of the fund.

LOCAL 89 MEMBERS, ATTENTION!

A GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING of all the Italian Dressmakers of Local 89 working in Manhattan will be held at the

HIPPODROME THEATRE
8th Avenue and 43rd Street

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, at 5 P.M.

All the members working in "Amalgamated," "National" and "Popular Goods" shops are urged to attend this meeting. The presenters, too, are requested to participate.

This is going to be the biggest branch meeting in the history of Local 89. President David Dubinsky, Joint Board General Manager Julius Hochman and other union leaders are expected to address the audience.

Among the important matters to be taken up at this meeting will be the ratification of the Executive Board's decision to join the American Labor Party.

Let Us All Together Make This Meeting a Mighty Demonstration of Union-Consciousness and Strength

LUIGI ANTONINI
General Secretary
Why Labor Should Support Roosevelt

By Joseph Brant, W.P.T.

Washington, D.C.

For the first time in many years organized labor is definitely enter-
ing the national political battle. In previous years it has been the custom of many of our trade union leaders to make declarations and vote political promises, but the打法 is somewhat different now. The leadership of the I.L. G.W.U. seems to have decided that only by entering the political field and making an effort to win the favor of its own colorful labor lay the basis for a permanent solution of its problems.

The Cloak and Suit Press Association however, has been overwhelmingly defeated at the November election, with, without qualification and without any printed pledges, that Roosevelt's reduction in the presidency will meet a very serious situation in the labor movement and that of the progressive unions in the labor movement, and that the labor movement and that the labor movement will quickly.
New York City Baseball Federation
Championships
EBERT-BIssON
Bedford Ave. & Sullivan Pl.

Tuesday, August 7th
1:00 P.M.

Labor’s Lesson in Spain
By G. E. Modigliani (Special to "Fortune"

There is, however, the other side of the medal.

In general, the middle classes in Spain have been at least until very recently the awakening of the laboring classes. (Spain being after all a land of rural workers) and the middle classes are marching towards the realization of the idea that the middle classes of the less prosperous countries—Italy, for instance—and of the more 1 suffering countries—northern Europe, Britain—embarked the cause of the middle classes in Spain with such a determination and with such an intensity. In the last few years, however, one can see that the working classes everywhere, many more and more agitated and in addition to that, one can see that there is a growing sympathy and a feeling of sympathy for the cause of the middle classes. The middle classes, then, have, in the last few years, been marching towards the realization of the idea that the middle classes in Spain with such a determination and with such an intensity. In the last few years, however, one can see that the working classes everywhere, many more and more agitated and in addition to that, one can see that there is a growing sympathy and a feeling of sympathy for the cause of the middle classes. The middle classes, then, have, in the last few years, been marching towards the realization of the idea that the middle classes in Spain with such a determination and with such an intensity.
"The Voice of Local 89" 

HEAR 

LUIGI ANTONINI 

American Labor Party 

MRS. ELMORE M. HERRICK 

Campaign Director 

in their talks to outline the attitude of Labor in his Presidential Campaign 

"The Voice of Local 89" 

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING 

From Screen To Station (1300 kHz) New York City 

They Are Having Cutouts on the Island, Too. 

Members of Local of Outdoor Advertising 

by Irwin Swidrow 

The页面内容包含了许多文本片段，其中一些是文章和专栏，还有一些是广告和公告。页面的标题是“THE VOICE OF LOCAL 89”，是美国工人党的一个宣传栏目。文章讨论了来自不同背景的工人在纽约市从事户外广告工作的情况。文章中提到了一些社区的广告活动，并且强调了工人对社会变化的意识和参与。文章最后，作者提到了一些工人正在为改善工作条件而斗争。
Our Summer's Work

More and more, educational ac-

tivities are becoming a part of the

summer round affair. During the hot

months, naturally, recreational work

is more sought after by the pupils

of the elementary schools, and edu-

cational opportunities for the high-

school pupils have been more fre-

quent. But there has been no slumber

during the hot months, and the wide-

spread weeks-end activities at Thirty

Hills of the Scotch Hill School and

similar activities have been more

prominent. Yet no activity has been

more thrilling or more educational

than the Summer Program of the

Educational Department of the Uni-

city of Wisconsin. We have had the

opportunity to witness the realiza-

tion of this program in its broadest

scope. The result has been an expe-

rience that has not only been edu-

cational but has been a revelation to

many who have never before given

thought to the possibilities of edu-

cational opportunities during the

summer. The program has been a

success in every sense of the word,

and we are confident that it will con-

tinue to be a valuable contribution

to the educational welfare of the

State.

The program consists of a wide

range of activities, each of which

is designed to meet the needs of

different groups of students. There

are summer schools for college stu-

dents, summer sessions for graduat-

ing seniors, and summer schools for

teachers. In addition, there are

summer camps for children, and

summer workshops for the profes-

sional man.

Summer schools are held at

various locations throughout the

State, and they offer a wide range of

courses in all branches of education.

The courses are taught by faculty

members of the University of Wiscon-

sin, and they are designed to meet

the needs of students who desire to

continue their education during the

summer months.

Summer sessions for graduating

seniors are held at the University of

Wisconsin, and they provide an op-

portunity for seniors to complete

their studies and receive their de-

grees.

Summer workshops for the pro-

fessional man are held at various

locations throughout the State, and

they provide an opportunity for

professional men to continue their

education and to improve their skills.

The workshops are taught by faculty

members of the University of Wis-

consin, and they are designed to

meet the needs of professional men

who desire to continue their edu-

cation during the summer months.

Summer camps for children are

held at various locations throughout

the State, and they provide an op-

portunity for children to continue

their education and to develop their

skills.

In summary, the Summer Pro-

gram of the Educational Depart-

ment of the University of Wiscon-

sin has been a success in every

sense of the word. It has provided

an opportunity for students to con-

tinue their education during the

summer months, and it has been a

valuable contribution to the educa-

tional welfare of the State. We are

confident that it will continue to be

a valuable contribution to the edu-

cational welfare of the State.
In Eastern Cotton Garment Area

By Elias Halber, V.P.,
Director, Cotton Dope & Misc.
Trade Organ.

It Happened in Three Days

By J. Libby
Managing Editor

While it didn’t happen in one night, it happened in three days that a closed Union shop agreement was concluded in the dress industry in Los Angeles. However, it wasn’t the three days that made this possible, but the full year of preparation for this strike which lasted only three days.

On August 5 the Los Angeles dressmakers agreed to a bus meeting the recommendation of the Joint Board to call a general strike in the dress industry the following morning. On the morning of August 6 the dressmakers turned their approval into action by coming out off the job and onto the picket lines. The picket lines were visited as the minute passed — a definite indication that the dressmakers were determined not to return to work unless their employer closed a closed union shop — was met by the employers. On the second day of the strike, the employers, pressed by the industry’s demand, were forced to back off some three weeks before.

The vacant streets in the affected shops that most manufacturers a better opportunity to institute and raise the voice of reason. On Friday, August 7, the third day of the strike, we understand an agreement have been reached, reached between the Union and the Dress Manufacturers Association, which contained, among other improvements, a change providing for a closed Union shop in the industry.

We Prepare

We began to form the attention of the dressmakers on the expiration date of the agreement a year ago and conducted meetings in the dress shops, rallying the task before them, set out with patience and intelligence to increase the membership and to strengthen the ranks of the Union.

The results were encouraging. Not only did we increase our membership during that period, but a good many of the new union recruits drawn into activities in the various shops. Every time an employer would meet the city "There shall be no union agreement after June 30" the membership in the shop would increase. Consequently, the workers raised another slogan: "There shall be a closed Union shop agreement after June 30."

Two opposing forces marched side by side, each with a definite goal. One force relied on the strength of the "more" that he would succeed in frightening off employers who the mischievous group. The other force relied on its own strength, based on an awakened class consciousness and a determination to improve its status as a power in the industry. Each group entrenched itself for the crucial day, June 30.

As the day drew near, suspense rose.

Quick Results

The manufacturers, a strike, refused to come into a closed, the restiveness of the employees became marked, but was a result of the existence of the "more" power that he would succeed in frightening off employers who the mischievous group. The other force relied on its own strength, based on an awakened class consciousness and a determination to improve its status as a power in the industry. Each group entrenched itself for the crucial day, June 30.

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As the day drew near, suspense rose.
Cutters' Local 10 Organize First Labor Party Club in I. L. G. W. U.

A great meeting which crammed the entire ballroom of the Hotel Delano, 118 West 42nd St., New York, called by the Executive Board of Local 10, under the special purpose of notifying the membership of the big cutters' organization in the women's wear industry, Local 10, eligible steps taken were launched on Wednesday, August 15, for the formation of the first American Labor Party Club in the ILGWU.

President Dubinsky, who attended and spoke at the meeting, together with Elsie M. Hickock, State Campaign Director, and Magistrate Charles Solomon, made a stirring appeal for the new labor party club, organized with thunderous applause. Several hundred dollars were collected for this purpose.

The "political committee" of the cutters' head, which will provide the enrollment of Local 39 members in the ALP club, is headed by Samuel Perlman as chairman. Leabach Strobberg, secretary, Meyer Friedmann, treasurer, Meir Finkelstein and Morris W. Jacob.

While addressing Cutters, on Labor, importance of Joining American Labor Party, President Dubinsky made Appeal for Spanish Labor Red Cross Which Netted Several Hundred Dollars at Recent Meeting.

San Francisco J. C. Celebrates Double Victory

By J. MENCOPH

The frame-up charges against our business agent and four other of those brave and rank-and-file members of our Union were thrown out! The jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty.

On March 26, 1936, a group of our ILGWU members who had voted to picket an unADED mill shop were attacked by the employer. A skirmish ensued. At a result, five of our members were arrested on solemn warnings and, on this occasion, the employer himself, who charged our people with "conspiracy to defame Hollywood," the hit 

ally, was considered "serious." Our members were held for exceeding 

an entitled limit.

A charge of "conspiracy of any sort is one of the most difficult of conditions to disproving. It was the blackest charge of this nefarious employer and his fact to win our Union, by draining our treasury through court action. His falsity was an ambition of his purpose.

Our membership more than once to their dues in defense of our Union and their fellow-members. All locals promptly passed a de 

fense fund tax and we were fitted with the official as well as confed 

eration of the San Diego Business. For several months our atten-

The Five Who Were Freed

Joyous Grupp, and the attor 

ey especially engaged for this case, Mr. Myron Harris, worked diligently and incessantly in the preparation of the case. The fact that we know that our business agent and the other accused men were innocent of the charges brought against them did not itself mean that they would be acquitted. Ten months and War 

ron E. Fillmore are certainly innocent 

of the horrible crime for which they were tried and yet after twenty years they still linger in jail.

We had many restless days and nights and much feverish activity to muster the necessary evidence that would continue. Twelve juries beyond the shadow of a doubt that our members were innocent.

The trial began on July 13, 1936. It lasted nine long days. The prosecution did all in its power to persuade the jury that our mem 

bers were guilty. But the case was clearly open to the point that Fillmore and Fillmore's article, they might find a clear field for clear heaven.

For nine days (the jury listened to the evidence that convinced them that a remale of the -type that Horwitz is not to be trusted without great scrutiny. Our witn 

esses were not our claim that not one of these accused men could be 

in the town of the picket-line. On the contrary, evidence was produced to show that Horwitz was performing his duties in the same way throughout.

It took the jury less than an 

hour to reach their decision that 

ilsu Leaders Are a Powerful Influence in San Francisco. For the functioning of the American Labor Party, California Statewide, the members of the Cutters Club, a unit of the Labor Party, are especially recognized. In the next few months, Cutters are urged to attend.

The Five Who Were Freed

Executive Board of the Joint Board and San Francisco Labor Party Club in I. L. G. W. U.

CUTTERS "Shell Out" Dollars, Quarters for Spain

ILSWU Leaders Are a Powerful Influence in San Francisco. For the functioning of the American Labor Party, California Statewide, the members of the Cutters Club, a unit of the Labor Party, are especially recognized. In the next few months, Cutters are urged to attend.
EDITORIAL NOTES...

Labor Day—
1936
Labor in America meets its traditional holiday—

Labor Day — this year in a perplexed, baffled mood—

A shadow of division, of a schism in the ranks hovers closely over the head of organized labor. For the first time in fifty years the menace of a split labor movement seems real, sinister, and palpable. The struggle for a greater, all-embracing trade union organization that would envelop all the thirty million wage earners of America as against the tendency to cling to craft union groups and to steer clear from the mainstream of industrial labor, has burst forth with a crushing force and unbridled raider.

Can American organized labor grow or even retain its influence for long with but a tenth of all eligible workers within the unions and nine-tenths of the inside? Can any headway in the organization of these millions of underpaid and underprivileged men and women be made by lip-service proclamations that there is room in the trade union movement for both craft and industrial organizations without the lifting of an effective finger to reach these workers with the message of trade union organization in a spirit of candor and genuine fraternity? Will the official axe, propelled by personal antagonism and bitterness, actually dare to shop off from the trade union body limbs and arms which for years have furnished living energy to its movements and have served as vanguard to the thorny trail of economic improvement?

Will this tragedy come to happen at an hour in our national life when labor unity appears to be all the more compelling because of the very forces that are making it attack by all the forces of reaction upon all we hold precious in our economic and social life, threatening to turn back the clock of progress by a political upheaval and disaster in one fell swoop all the gains and positions labor has achieved in recent days through incalculable travail and sacrifice? ...

But there are lights, too, breaking on the American labor horizon.

Out of undramatic beginnings, of a mere effort to consolidate some labor strength behind the candidacy of President Roosevelt, forces that work directly for independent labor political action are fact assuring themselves on the American political arena.

The national conference of State branches of the Labor’s Non-Partisan League held in Washington on August 10 brought to light this fact with a vividness that was bound up in a constant, continuous attack by all the forces of reaction upon all we hold precious in our economic and social life, threatening to turn back the clock of progress by a political upheaval and disaster in one fell swoop all the gains and positions labor has achieved in recent days through incalculable travail and sacrifice. ...

...Kilnware Shops

...are Up Singing

Had it not been for a series of strikes and constructive employee organizations in the kilnware industry, one that had at heart the welfare of the trade as a whole rather than the petty selfish interests of a few individuals, the strike in the kiln-goods mills now in progress probably would not have been called.

Not by the most extravagant stretch of the imagination could one predict that the recent strike of workers’ Protection League, the former Workers’ Joint Council for the renewal of the collective agreement in the kilnware industry be termed excessive. Practically, the proposal submitted by the joint council called for the retention of the old terms of the contract save for a few modifications relating to a more honest and more constructive interpretation of the agreement with regard to contract shops and jobber-contractor regulations that have a bearing on working conditions.

Indeed, instead of meeting the Union squarely and negotiating a contract, the Knitted Textile Association kept on for weeks a tactic of defiance and bluster, blantly on an anti-union campaign in the trade press, on one hand, and endeavoring to split the ranks of the workers in the shops, on the other. One thing, nothing short of a clear condemnation of this anti-union chatter: The Association was not the representative body of the employers in the kilnware industry, and it had lost the confidence and the support of its members, its most dependable factors.

The strike then became inevitable. And the mass response of the workers, from the organized shops as well as the unorganized sector in the trade, soon proved that not only were the kilnware workers badly behind their Union and need the movement to guard their work standards from a group of industrial sharks and reactionaries, but that the Union’s appraisal of the Association’s standing in the industry was correct. In less than two weeks, since the Joint Council announced its readiness to settle with individual employers, not less than one hundred firms signed individual agreements returning thousands of workers to the shops under standard union work terms. It is now confidently expected that within a short time the entire trade, with the exception of a few irreconcilables against whom the Union will continue the fight no matter how long it takes to win, will come to terms with the Joint Council.

This strike, forced upon the workers through the provocative action of a few bostoners who think in industrially terms of a half century ago, has already brought hundreds of new members to the Kninware Workers’ organization. It is not too much to hope that before there is any question of a “shot in the kiln trade will be a matter of the past. The workers, and their leaders, are displaying in this conflict a spirit that is indistinguishable with the finest fighting traditions of the ILGWU.

Los Angeles

Credit, and loads of it, at Wms Union Shop

Is due to our Los Angeles Local 73, the progressive men who brought to a successful end early in August a campaign to unionize the substantial, and fast-growing, dress industry in their city.

A swiftly-executed stoppage which affected most of the dress shops in the downtown area was conducted by steady, relentless militancy which impressed sufficiently the local dress employers with the earnestness of the Union’s drive, has now secured standard union work conditions for the workers in the largest dress market on the Pacific Coast. No less important than this securing of wages and hours, however, is the bringing about of a dress union shop.

Los Angeles, it must be kept in mind; has for decades been a trade union battleground in which every conceivable anti-union factor has relentlessly opposed the union shop. In Los Angeles it has had the brunt and long of the organized employers in every industry that the closed shop could make no headway in their territory. Many a labor struggle in the past two generations has ended in the los Angeles and South California on the rock-edibled opposition of the “holy” alliance of industry, commerce and press to granting labor a voice in determining conditions under which work shall be done.

The Los Angeles settlement, therefore, is a gain of material significance for the local dress workers and as, besides, a triumph for the ILGWU as a national organization. It should add impetus to the general campaign of organizing all other garment workers in Los Angeles, in San Francisco, in Seattle, Wasm, in Portland, Ore., and all through the West Coast.

Good News From Baltimore

“Justice” readers, doubtless, still remember the field of Baltimore, that city, and suit manufacturers put up during NRA days to be clasped as in the “Western” market and to gain thereby the wage differential allowed by the code to Western manufacturers.

Despite its proximity to New York and Philadelphia, the relatively small dress market in Baltimore has for years been a thorn in the side of the Union. In Baltimore, more than in any other Eastern dress market, the clothing has bloomed out under union-driving, and has been flagrantly practiced. And this sense of size, responsibility and “flagging” individualism for a long time has affected even the workers of the West Coast.

The news, therefore, that the five-month strike against the S. Cohen & Sons firm has now been settled on terms which include full union standards is all the more gratifying. The fight, during which, of this firm to Chambersburg, Md. and its return, under the settlement, to Baltimore, are facts which should have a salutary effect upon other Baltimore dress manufacturers who still nurture an anti-union bias.

Most important, nevertheless, is this conclusion of the Cohen firm’s strike to the 75 workers involved, and the 25,000 workers of the Baltimore ILGWU organization as a whole. The Baltimore mill pen, which the Cohen strikers displayed during the long contest and the self-denying cooperation given them by their fellow members of the Baltimore locals, indicate that the ILGWU in that city has now hit a stride that will soon bring every man and woman employed in women’s garment shops into the protective fold of the Union.