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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.
A Labor Day Message from Sigman

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

Greeting:

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

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

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

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

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

Herbert Lehman Temporary Impartial Chairman In Cloak Industry

As reported several times in these pages, the appointment of an Impartial chairman for the cloak and suit industry of New York has been delayed for almost a month. Justice Steigleman, to whom the post was assigned, has announced that he will not accept the appointment. The Commission therefore summoned the Labor Day meeting as planned, in order to select a chairman for the industry.

The Commission then reconvened on Thursday, August 21, a plenary meeting of all interested parties and appointed Colonel Herbert Lehman, a member of the Commission, as temporary impartial chairman. Both sides appeared very pleased by this choice, though, of course, this selection does not solve the problem permanently. Colonel Lehman accepted the post for one month, until the Commission is enabled to pick a permanent person for the position.

A number of grievances and modest points have already accumulated in the industry and the employers belonging to the various associations and unions have been praying for a solution. It is expected that Colonel Lehman will complete his temporary incumbency, and will be in a position to recommend the appropriate course of action to the permanent committee.

Cutters Vote to Reject Resignation of Manager Dubinsky

Vote To Raise Weekly Dues To Fifty Cents

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

The unprecedented scene from the management side was set when the local, Vice-president David Dubinsky, to the Executive Board of the cutters' organization following the defeat at the member meeting on Monday night, the covered button workers held a union meeting and decided to leave the shop.

The strike resulted in a forty-four-hour work and a minimum scale of forty dollars a week. Until now these workers were employed on a piece work basis and their earnings never averaged more than thirty-five dollars a week. They also gained time and half for overtime, and above all a Union shop and regulations. As a result of this strike Local 115 gained several hundred new members.

The temper of our Chicago cloak makers with respect to the callouts and skirmishes which have been directed against their organization for several years past has been revealed in a series of vicious scuffles in the local and New York Communist weekly, has been evidenced by the resolution adopted by the Chicago Joint Board at its last meeting, on August 22, calling upon the members of the Chicago locals to abstain from these publications as a pest and their publishers as agents and spokesmen of the bosses.

The Chicago cloak makers are at present planning to begin negotiations with their employers about a new agreement in the local industry. They threaten to call out the spirit of the employees and to strike a blow at the Union, came out recently with statements that the Chicago Cloak Makers' Union has declared by treasury during the dress strike and consequently cannot offer the cloak employers any serious re

Labor Day Is Legal Holiday For Cloak and Dress Makers

Next Monday, September 1, is Labor Day, a legal holiday for the workers in the cloak and dress trades throughout New York City. All week workers are to receive pay in full for this day.

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

Cloak makers are also reminded to strictly observe the rule against overtime as there are still a number of men in the trade without jobs.
Ladies' Tailors to Discuss New Agreement

Secretary Boris Drigin of the Ladies' Tailors and Alteration Workers' Union, Local 38, of the International, has issued a call for a general member meeting to take place on the evening of September 2, at eight o'clock, at the Harlem Educational Center, 62 West 116 street, Harlem. The meeting of the ladies' tailor branches is called for the following important purpose of considering the terms of the new agreement which the local will propose to the employers. The ladies' tailoring trade after the current agreement expires on September 16.

A committee of the ladies' tailors' local appeared a few days ago before a committee of the members of the General Executive Board and reported to it the terms of the new agreement. The General Executive Board sanctioned the agreement and authorized the local to go ahead with it and enforce it in the trade.

After the members of the local will have accepted the new agreement of Local 38 will forward the new agreement to the employers in the trade, and shall also take negotiations concerning it with thematter Division of the National Garment Workers organization which represents the group of organized employers in the industry.

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

Chicago Children's Dressmakers Seek to Form Union

If any further proof was needed to show that the result of the dress makers' strike has left the local organization undamaged and ready to continue its efforts, history has furnished a striking instance. This year the dress makers who have not been out on strike have begun last year, the drive started among the children's dress makers of that branch, and today it offers sufficient esotericization for it.

That the children's dress makers of Chicago have not been unmindful of the vital interests at stake is shown not only by the fact that they have been active during the past year and a half, but also by the fact that they are now beginning to cooperate with the adult dress makers with the proposal of forming a local Union in this trade. In the leaflet which has been distributed in the children's wear shops, for the dress makers for the call for organization is put in the following simple yet convincing terms:

'The manufacturers are in business to make money; and they are paying their workmen wages that are too low. When the workers are not organized in a Union they are helpless because they cannot act together. Last year a boss to tell them that his wages are too low, and when he is told in no way if he doesn't like the job he can look for another.

'The Western Office of the International Ladies Garment Workers, 235 W. Van Buren street, will give you all the information you may be seeking to obtain.'

The Western Office informs us that the response among the children's dress makers have been quite gratifying and that a good many workers in this trade have already signified their intention of organizing a local.

Baltimore Strike Still on in A Few Stubborn Shops

As reported last week, the clock ticks in Baltimore with the number of shops the Baltimore Union has not been as successful as it had hoped in enforcing the strike. There are now a few in a few shops the owners of which are holding out stubbornly against the Union. The strikers have had to wage against these die-hards an energetic fight until they realize the unfairness of the strike.

In a message received from Brother Sol Polkoff, the manager of the Baltimore organization, he states as follows:

'The Baltimore cloaker makers have won all their demand, except the Family shop. This shop still continues in nine shops and will remain until Union conditions are conceded. In these shops there are a number of "green" cloak makers who, of course, cannot deliver the product.'

Dr. Price Tendered Luncheon Upon Return from Europe

Dr. George M. Price, the director of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the women's garment industries of New York, who has been abroad for the last three months, has returned and will take up his work next week. While he was abroad, Dr. Price collaborated with Dr. Henry Moskowitz, the newly appointed secretary of the Joint Board, which is to supervise the distribution of the sanitary label in the cloak and suit industry of New York.

Dr. Price will be a part of the distribution agency of the label by all parties in the cloak and suit industry on the strength of the excellent reputation that had been acquired for itself during the forty-four years of its existence and its splendid record of endeavor to keep up health and sanitation standards in the industry. Dr. Price has been much pleased to learn upon his return that the important work of publicity and management of the distribution of the label has been entrusted to Dr. Moskowitz, who for fourteen years has been the secretary of the Sanitary Joint Board and for many years an advocate of such a sanitary label as has now been finally adopted in this industry.

Dr. Price intends now, in view of the importance of the label as a means of securing public cooperation in maintaining and encouraging better sanitary standards in the industry, to arrange for more stringent though better methods of cleanliness and sanitation in the cloak and suit industry.

A luncheon in honor of Dr. Price's return has been arranged by Vice-president Harry Wunder, chairman of the Union Health Center, for Thursday of this week, at 12 o'clock, on 14th street. Among the officers of the I. L. G. W. U. invited to attend were General Secretary Baroff and Vice-president Israel Fischberg. Owing to his absence in the West, President Sigman will not be able to be present.

Last Call for Tickets for Students’ Council Boat Ride Up The Hudson

A week from Sunday will see the Hudson Yacht Club's "Eagle’s Nest" returning to New York from Europe, marching gaily to the foot of 165th street and Hudson River to board the "Eagle’s Nest" for its annual boat ride.

The boat sails at 9:30 a.m., on Sunday, September 7, for an all-day trip up the Hudson. There will be a stop-over at some pleasant placings the shore for bathing, hiking and lunching. On the boat there will be a band, a bowling alley, story telling recitations, etc., as well as "refreshments."

If you have not yet bought your ticket, get it at once at the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th street, for the capacity of the boat is limited and you don't want to miss this day of good fun.

Are you receiving the Justice each week?
Do you know any member who does not get Justice regularly?
Take the matter up with your secretary, or write to

PUBLICATION DEPT., I. L. G. W. U.,
3 W. 16th St.
New York.
A Five-Cents Problem in Chicago

In my former letters I touched upon some of the main problems of the management of the International locals, in Chicago.

But I failed to mention one, which is a new and growing problem, both in the young and old in this city, namely, the discussion whether the weekly dues of the members be raised or cut to five cents per week. The Local 10, the Dress and Waist Makers, has been quite for a while agitating for raising the dues out of the five cents per week, but now that things are livening up, the local had decided to begin activities. We believe that this organisation is always ready for work.

Our local will soon have to renew the agreements with the employers. We hope that most of them will offer no trouble and will agree to the agreement which we receive. They have learned from past experience that it does not pay to harry the union and that the agreements those among them who might display a wish to fight it out with the organisation, will be paid by our workers in a manner that will make them regret their aggressiveness.

The local has passed through hard times in the past several months. They, however, have their faith in the union and our employers know this pretty well if they know anything at all. They refer to us as our union's ways of peace rather than of fighting.

In the case of strikes Local 100 has always been quite strong, and it is not an organisation that should be counted out. In the course of the strikes it has always been a great deal, and it is a strong and constructive element from the outside are again beginning to send in their support and assistance to the local.

Our members know that the best agreement will remain only a scrap of paper if the workers in the shops are unorganized or are not good union workers. And the only people in the industry who can make sure that 90 percent of the workers are belonging to a union. They can point out to them the inferior, humiliating conditions under which they are compelled to work in the non-union shops and they can bring home to them the real meaning of our union's work.

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

The national Labor Day celebrated by the American workers was granted to them and made legal by their economic masters, who join largely in the celebration of the day. The international Labor Day, celebrated by all the workers of the world, was appropriated by the workers themselves, a fact of revolutionary significance which accounts for the universal rolling class dread of international Labor day.

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

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

The capitalism, it will be observed, have no capital day, national or international, to celebrate, and it would be in vain to ask why, for them they had they not wisely provided that all the days of the round year are days to celebrate and enjoy.

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

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

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

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

In our celebration of Labor Day we do not forget our comrades who are still held captive in capitalist dungeons for their unflinching courage in serving the Labor movement. Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, Barce and Vanetta and more than a hundred other Labor heroes still lie buried in feudal prison cells for having stood up for the American workers against their capitalist exploiters, and every day they spend there in the name of the working class and to the disgrace of our vaunted free institutions.

It matters not what organizations these class war prisoners belong to, are our comrades, they fought for our class, for you and for me, and they are in prison today to keep us from going there tomorrow, and it is our duty to demand their liberation in a united and commanding way to persevere in the demand and make it more and more effective until it is

The appeal for aid extended by the “Ort” institutions in Europe to the last Boston Convention of our International has already found its first response. The L. I. O. W. U. forwarded International Forwarders first: $1,000 to “Ort”

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Labor and Secret Diplomacy

An article by Professor G. E. Webber in the London Nation called upon the Labor Government of Great Britain to make a beginning of the ending of secret diplomacy. The writer points out that the date of access to diplomatic records has not been made public since the war; that a number may be under supervision inspect documents as recently as 1864, and, with the war, have never been inspected.

Yet Professor Webber points out that during the war “elaborate organizations were set up in all countries to read the cipher dispatches of enemies—and on occasion of allies.” Furthermore “these organizations still exist today. Each country knows that the other possesses them, and that its most secret cipher dispatches to and from its representative abroad may well be read. The result is to place a new barrier in the way of international intercourse. The representatives of every Power are limited in confidential intercourse with their governments.”

Your Parents and Your Kin On the Other Side

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

See that this aid comes to them through a reliable agency, through your own bank—and gets there on time.
One of the best Robert M. La Follette arguments we have is written in the Journal of Women's History. Zona Gale, an outstanding American writer, speaks a high note in the essay. She has a wonderful style, and she makes her arguments clear and concise.

The charge about everything, she writes, is that there is a lack of women workers in every quarter of our society. The women workers of the beginning, she says, really did not appreciate La Follette until she had journeyed from Wisconsin to New York City and lived for several years among the social workers and women leaders who had a vision of a better day. As, as a contact with the forces and ideas then existing in the United States. She knew the Wisconsin Senator for his work. Miss Gale says she did not understand that the idea of seeing him appear in newspapers whose owners also owned industries affected badly by La Follette's long fight for lower rates, higher wages, and just taxation.

So with a new appreciation of the woman now seeming so big in the hopes of the common people, she went to work at her first career, and found the fighting Senator hanging out a picket sign in the window of her office. And that is the beginning. But this improvement of gallantry enabled herself only until he began to blaze too much the wrong ideas of the manufacturers, wage workers and small shopkeepers, warnings issued by the monopolies. And the first opportunity came to of women to join hands in the present state for the future.

The Champion of Women's Ideals.

Miss Gale is a champion of women's political ideas. But he is first of all a great humanitarian, a believer in the worth of the human being and in the 'infinitely improbability of the human race.' That the greatest progress of the century has been made for the material, economic condition of the race of men, all other life, is a fact which has been hidden from the masses by the narrow-mindedness of La Follette. On this subject, all the women of the world, and not only one of the women in the world, whom the economic conditions of life is keen. Also, a woman of the Wisconsin bar and a brilliant orator.

Women are natural progressives. Even when men were themselves in theory conservative, if you face them with an immediate issue in which you are fighting for progressive ideas, they will instinctively try to shoulder the progressive point of view. Try them on child labor laws, general labor conditions, agricultural issues, but neither is the basic reason. Even these evil can be successfully attacked and permanently vanquished while the women are conscious of the importance of the control over industry and government.

The Struggle Against Monopoly.

Now the question is what the women of our time are to do. Not chiefly because he was one of the first great women to appoint women to the state boards. Not because he has so consistently fought the cause of the women in industry. But because he is a man who can understand the value of human life, who understands the pathos of the heroic climb. It is war, the struggle against the great issue of the day, the most important issue of the day.

The late Robert M. La Follette, as she says, has always been right. He has always been right in the past. He has always been right in the future. He has always been right in the present. He has always been right in the world. He has always been right in the universe. He has always been right in the infinite.

The Promise of International Peace.

If all men and women who care would clarify these issues to themselves, then and there, they would be able to stop the war. It is a world war, and they are all affected. In this situation, there has been a remarkable change in the world. For there is nothing today which could so send courage to the soldiers millions in Europe as the knowledge that the United States has in case of actual invasion. Can anybody imagine either of these men failing to use their brains to quiet the profiteers who are back of a war?

In the lives of this generation there has never been such a chance to serve democracy by living for it for these three months.

BOOST FOR "BOB" by CHARLES M. WEAVER

If you want to be a Booster—
Let me tell you how to be a Booster—
Make this Wall Street monster go down, down, down. Why not?—
On the Independent-rout.

Back to the people and the power and the leader.

You meet a Wall Street-bug.

"Well, Mr. Strong.""This is a shaver.""And they'll answer,—""not a word."

Do not let yourself get where your feet's a little cold.

Back for Bob, and take it easy—

Build the Wall Street-masters world-wide.

When they refuse to obey you, and show signs of making fight.

Train your spurs, and give 'em battle for your government, for Bob.

Boo a Booster late and early.

Make it snappy—make it strong—

As you smile with the Throgs.

"Good morning, Mr. Strong."

For your Babies and for Bob! Or, "Wall Street's faithful. Flockers."

Boost for Bob—The friend of Labor.

And the fearness for of great. Thank you for your neighbor.

And, no doubt, will concede the Wall Street mystic act for nation, and the Workers must unite and the Workers must vote. Vote. Let the Workers have a battle for the Right.

The excruciation of the Students' Council at the L. C. W. G. in 1945, in private jails with a capacity of 100 will be held on Sunday, September 15, 5:30. Signatures must be made at once at the office of the Educational Department, 2 West 54th Street.

Zona Gale Tells Why Women Believe In La Follette

The PEOPLE KNOW THEIR FRIENDS

IN NORTH DAKOTA—

THE VOTERS WRITE IN LA FOLLETTE

40,000 TIMES

IN GEORGIA

THE VOTERS WRITE IN LA FOLLETTE

40,000 TIMES
That was the reason why in Boston the Union had to modify its demand. It was not only that the Providence and New York strikers had to have their own machine shops, but for every city and town where cloak manufacturers are.

The International will aid the Boston strikers in more than one way. The company's sales representative when purchasing cloth will be able to buy or make up his goods in New York or in any other place where Union members are employed. And, like in other cases, it will be able to use the personal testimony of the customers of the industry the petty exploiters and swindlers who are ruining it; to place upon the jobbers, contractors, and cutters the responsibility of local conditions in the industry. It is a big goal, great enough to inspire every cloak worker in Boston to fight to the very last to achieve it. We know that the Boston cloak makers will not have to fight alone, and especially as their brothers in New York have acted and we feel safe in congratulating them in advance upon their victory coming moved by the General Executive Board from office a few months ago for malfeasance, its own members apparently ignored.

The raincoat makers deserve to be congratulated.

RAINCOAT MAKERS DESERVE TO BE CONGRATULATED

The introduction of the Union label in the accessory trades, which manufacture embroideries, trimmings, hemstitching, pleatings and buttons, the International has made a big step toward the establishment of the principle. But its importance reaches far beyond that. The introduction of the label will not only benefit directly the workers in the miscellaneous trades who have already organized sufficiently to establish their trade unions. It is of vital importance for the establishment of the soundest local bodies. The extension of the label to the manufacture of raincoats to the strike at the machine shop in Providence, the same as in the other cases, has been the result of the action of the small Raincoat Local 20, which has been a compact Labor union, and has effectively maintained without frill and fad, in a substantial, business-like manner.

We mention this now because we well remember the storm which took place in this local when its former manager had to fall short of the quorum of union members back to the former time, and the International regards the Boston strike, as we stated already, a part of its general campaign which began when the new cloak program was inaugurated last winter and which was not only in New York but for every city and town where cloak manufacturers are.

The International will aid the Boston strikers in more than one way. The company's sales representative when purchasing cloth will be able to buy or make up his goods in New York or in any other place where Union members are employed. And, like in other cases, it will be able to use the personal testimony of the customers of the industry the petty exploiters and swindlers who are ruining it; to place upon the jobbers, contractors, and cutters the responsibility of local conditions in the industry. It is a big goal, great enough to inspire every cloak worker in Boston to fight to the very last to achieve it. We know that the Boston cloak makers will not have to fight alone, and especially as their brothers in New York have acted and we feel safe in congratulating them in advance upon their victory coming moved by the General Executive Board from office a few months ago for malfeasance, its own members apparently ignored.

The fact is that only not so long ago these locals in the miscellaneous trades have been far apart and isolated not only from the cloak and dress locals but even from each other. All that is now said to be said of the National Union of Raincoat and Art Goods Makers International, and some of them, the smaller ones, have not been self-sustaining either. The District Council launched by the General Executive Board has had to rely for the time being on the local bodies, the new convention had to rely for the time being on the local bodies. But its importance reaches far beyond that. The introduction of the label will not only benefit directly the workers in the miscellaneous trades, but it will also serve as a stimulus to the establishment of the soundest local bodies. The extension of the label to the manufacture of raincoats to the strike at the machine shop in Providence, the same as in the other cases, has been the result of the action of the small Raincoat Local 20, which has been a compact Labor union, and has effectively maintained without frill and fad, in a substantial, business-like manner.

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Imperialism At Home In America

BY JOHN CROCK

Coincident with America's mastery over European nations as the result of her contributions in money, munitions, and men, it is the most unfortunate that her Imperialism is spreading to South America in an extent that is astounding.

While restoration of Europe is important to preserve the world's trade and the financial status in that act, a big one, the consequences of United States leadership over small republics of the south are equally important. For while our attention is riveted on Europe and the power of organized Labor is potent enough to ward off a financial dictatorship over Germany that would break down Labor standards in Europe, no such powerful public opinion protects our American neighbors.

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

Cuba, liberated from Spain by the blood of its patriots and the intervention of the United States in the Spanish-American War over twenty years ago is still a virtual American bank. Their views determine the political and financial policy of the fertile island which we "liberated." Cuba can make no love notes to any territory without us. The marines swarm-battle in the interior and the United States Navy makes the island its naval base. Absentee landlords determine the present and the future for the Cubans. They have exchanged Madrid for New York and Spanish Admirals for American naval and army officers.

Porto Rico, the Rich Fort discovered by the conquistadors of Spain, whose peace loving Indians were wiped out and replaced by a mixed race, is wholly a part of the Panama and Sugar Trust. The native trek from plain to mountain and mountain to plain are forced to harvest, exporting the coffee, sugar, fruit, tobacco to the mainland and getting in return canned goods. They virtually are housed by the Standard Oil for the homes of the 2,000,000, or peons made of the gasoline "emotions," straightened out and sucked together.

Here, once the Black Republican is "protector," the 2,000 devil's of the United States Marine Corps. Its harbor is a military and naval base. The United States military supervision. An American collects customs.

Another country, whose nation's Constitution was rewritten to permit the acquisition of land by corporations of the United States. Control over lands makes certain the continued occupancy of the island, to make good (or less lose to the bankers.)

What a playground for the exploiter Haiti has become! Its verdant tropical plantations will become gardens of soil, its forest will yield hard woods, its mineral wealth is considerable and above all there is plenty of labor, and labor is the work, either on roads under the guns of the marines or under the compulsion of necessity on plantations. It is but a matter of a short while when that labor will be owned outright by American trust.

Santa Domingo was ruled similarly for seven years by a group enforcing its military decrees with the guns of 2,000 men, dismissing the President and imposing a dictatorship on the republic for a dictatorship of the bayonets. These armed forces will rest only on promises of the Dominicans to let the United States collect the customs, administer the finances and to have their Government ratified all decrees enforced by the foreign military government.

Panama which President Roosevelt "took" is dominated entirely in its military, political, and commercial affairs by North Americans. Nica-

THE MAGIC HAND OF LABOR

by unions of the American Federation

Labor Day—1924

Senator Wheeler Speaks In New York on Sept. 7th

The first big gun in the La Follette-Wheeler campaign in the East will be fired toward the end of next week. When Senator Burton K. Wheeler, the candidate of the Independent Progressive and Labor forces of the country, will deliver his initial address in New York City, at a picnic at Dickey's Grove, Eldridge street and Boston Road, the Bronx, on Sunday, September 7. The picnic will be under the auspices of the American Labor and Socialist parties of New York. Other speakers will be Norman Thomas, candidate for Governor of New York on the United Labor and Progressive ticket; Jasper McLeary, Labor candidate for Governor in Connecticut, and George L. Record, Progressive and Labor candidate for United States Senator in New York.

On Saturday, September 6, Senator Wheeler will speak at an Inter-State Get-Together of a number of men from Wisconsin and other progressive and Progressive Political movement at Lake Tassimian, near Brookville. This meeting will last from Friday, September 5th to Sunday, September 7th, and has been called for the purpose of discussing the various phases of the present campaign and the possibilities of the immediate future by the ablest representatives of practically every group which is supporting the La Follette-Wheeler ticket. Among the speakers will be Harris Stanton Blish, Morris Hillquit, William H. Johnson, John H. Maurer, Norman Thomas, B. Chauncey Videock, John Brophy, T. C. Cashen and several others.

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

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

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

INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By M. SCHOLMAN

This Week Twenty Years Ago

P. Kettler, secretary of Local 1 of the International, beloved by all of the shoe workers for his obliging and agreeable ways, will celebrate his twentieth year of membership with a large dinner, which promises to be quite a social function.

The "New Trade" estimates that a score of Idaho Democrats, a member of the Union who brought his employer to the office to sign an agreement prior to the expiration of his term, has become a member of the union, and the employer has been operating a non-union shop.

Local 3, Philadelphia, recently introduced death benefits along the lines of the Union's 1909 plan. The average age of the men is 25 to 40 years to be insured for $200; between the ages of 45 to 55 the men will receive $150, and above 50 years of age to be insured for $100. Insurance.

H. Schwartz, member of Local 1, St. Louis, recently died. He leaves a widow and nine children, of whom stamps not belonging to him on his hat, shot a lively Jew and forever to escape from the Union, having saved their books for fifteen dollars each.

Vagnas, has a government that eighty per cent of the natives detest but which is favorable to the great agencies which control the customs, own the national bank, and the railroad system.

Fighting has broken out in Honduras, where the American minister has been withdrawn and where the troops are the controlling powers and where American landings, recently occurred where the isthmus is surrounded by the formula under which all the weak, struggling countries have been invaded and upon which the government was continued.

Battle cruisers continue patrol on the Caribbean Sea ready to plant the Stars and Stripes over more South American territories should the occasion warrant it. The sway of America in a more subtle form but equally menacing is exerted over other sister republics to the South.
IN THE REALM

OFS

Eating for Health

Diet and Health. With Key to the Calories. By Lula Hunt Peters, A. B., M. D.
With Twenty-one Suggestive Menus. Twentieth Printing. The
Reedy & Lee Co., 1924.

By SYLVIA KOPFAL

Watch Your Weight! Your reviewer, being a woman and a Jew, knows that no one can be called fat unless our sisters one with such a heading.
"You're getting fatiner?" Which would indicate that they discuss an athlete's manners and disappearine, has not astonished at this greeting. Every
woman has two big appetites (and between us we may as well add
it). If her hair is still lustrous, she wishes with a great longing to die
how she would look with it bobbed. But if her form is as loose as those
longs for the secret of winning slim"-

ness.

Your reviewer, therefore, comes to
our sisters this week (and to those of our brothers also who long for
greater slendine in their souls). She has at length discovered the pro-
cessa by which (at least to be made in the future) and has some
helpful hints for the too thin, but its concern with them is sec-
ondary.

Now, doctors agree tire warning us of the dangers of easterly weight
thrust upon not only beauty, but health. Besides very few of us know how
feet, few foods contribute to it, and as gets too much starch or too
much protein, or at least. And clothing
and carrying the crowed city or worrying about how
to get a job when they have none can-
not afford to tamper with their dia-
"Our record at the Health Center
and the sailor faces of so many of
their members contain the proofs of
this truth.

All in all, therefore, Lula Hunt
Peters's little book is one which every-
one of our members should own. It
is written both for the fat and the
slender, and greater health. And then, as if that were not enough, it also presenea
throughout the entire book, is the
amusing manner. It would have been
so easy to write impropine (and un-
readable) chapters on this meaning of
calories and proteins and metabolizm.
But Lula Hunt Peters. That she left
the doctors to write—and other doc-
tors to read. For us she put it all
down in a manner that, or rather was,
an everyday vaccination. She had her
young nephew draw typical child pic-
tures of the food that people eat. And
the book has just appeared in its twenty-
seventh printing. No wonder.

Note: If you want to know by whom you must
go to Mrs. Peters. For she tells it in all
those 193 most enjoyable pages. But
her book is written to appeal to mem-
bers here, just to show you how she
wants you to eat. In fact, you are going
to eat, what you like and grow thin! No diets. Even choco-
lates are permissible. It sounds im-
possible. But in this book it is turned out to be the, amounts you eat. We all tend to
et, too much energy value. So the
health, the spirit, the joy of eating. Yea.
Shrink your stomach! If your heart is strong and you silt
far to get rid of the excess, you need
for a day. You will find that
the stomach which is a pouch, whose fall
noting together is an empty bag when
there is no food in it comes broader,
with less in it.

Following this read Mrs. Peters' conclusions. For you need for your age, sex, type of
work, etc., together with the meaning of the book. Here it is, proving
useful. With this you can calculate from the calorie values in the book
just how much you can eat of the average food that you will be thinner. Guaranteed!

Surely it should prove difficult for
any true woman or man to resist such

Chicago Workers Condemn Union Slanders

(Continued from page 1)
now seen, by fees and modestues is the
direct result of the successful fight by
and especially the cloak manufactur-
iers with whom we are soon to begin
for agreement. The Salaried Workers
the Cloak Makers' Union of Chicago
hasn't a cost in its trinity, and in
and helplessness, January, was
in the clothing and grain

Collective Bargaining

The joint view concerning col-
lective bargaining that was presented
in the report of the Committee on
Forces in Advancing Stand-
ards in Industry, of the National
Con-

light is strikingly supported in the opening para-
graph of Robert Branner's article "Coal
Roads, Power, the Law," in the Survey, for July 1

"Organized Labor is gradually and
necessarily assuming the form of the
formulaa of pure and simple collective
bargaining is an over-simplified for-

"Well, Edna," I begin, "how's everything?
"Oh, fine, just fine," she says.

"Oatmeal, right?"

"Good enough," she says. "It's not too bad."

"Give me an address and I'll send you some for all three of us.

"Thank you for the tie, you're a jolly nice fellow.

"A little short, isn't it?"

"I don't know."

"Well, I'm listening.""No, no, no; I'm sure it isn't.

"It's too long."

"No, it isn't."

"It's not bad, though."

"It's too long."

"No, it isn't."

The boy took a pull at the beer
in one of the pictures.

"I'm broke", she says, "that.

"There's nobody I can get a dime from.

"Then what will you do?"

"I don't know."

"Well, you've got to find something to do.

"I've got a horse."

"Don't you have a job?"

"I don't know.".."

"I've been out of work for a

"I've been out of work since

"That's what I was going to say.

After living in this Aladdin's palace for a couple of years, she goes
to a little room where she used to raise the hundred or more and split with her,
un ...(Continued from next)

"Poor Edna", she wasn't real. Since
the editor turned the story into
a dime.

And the editor sends in with
the personal letter saying, "Your
story shows a great deal of promise,
and I would advise you to write about
something you know instead of bor-
rowipg your plots from the cheaper
type of motion pictures."

"Poor Edna", wasn't real. Since
the editor turned the story into
a dime.
FRANCE

French Factory Workers Triumph

In ten years' time while American consumers have been slipping steadily into the grip of powerful private trading interests, French consumers have been building up a powerful movement to nationalize the country's huge numbers more than 5,445,000 of families, and which carried on a business last year of close to $1,200,000,000. This movement grew. Behind it stands a great cooperative wholesale society and a cooperative bank. The whole cooperative last year had a net revenue of nearly $12,500,000, its factories paid out $1,200,000 worth of products. The French cooperative bank has also grown remarkably in its two years' existence, having deposits of $5,000,000, and a turnover of $107,500,000 last year.

DENMARK

Cooperative Bank Head Chosen Danish Premier

Great Britain's economic crisis has drawn honors now with little Denmark, for the purpose of moderating European economic issues, has been chosen by Premier Ramsay MacDonald. Denmark has no similar problem to solve, but the cooperation movement of modern times has received official recognition and positions of responsibility in the governments of two nations. Premier MacDonald is the head of the new Danish government.

CHINA

Chinese Workers Show Power

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

RUSSIA

Cooperative Stoves On Wheels

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

ARMENIA

Armenia Cooperative Prosper

Missionaries and bitter poverty are the two sides of the average American who travels to Armenia. This little Balkan country, torn between the opposing armies of Western and Eastern Empires for scores of years, has at last discovered the key to economic salvation. The peace insured for Armenia by the Russo-Turkish agreement has given the Armenian people an opportunity to develop their natural trading instincts. The new Armenian Central Cooperative Commission, requested to develop the rapid growth of fifty cooperative societies with a combined membership of 16,000. These cooperative exist in twenty towns encompassing as well as throughout the country district.

HONDURAS

Sixteen-Hour Day Remains "Quiet in Honduras"

The United States Navy Department announces the warship Galveston reports from Cebal, Honduras, that Labor troubles there have subsided and quiet prevailed.

Behind this simple statement is the tragic story of Honduran workers striking against a wage that ranged from fifteen to twenty cents a day with an unlimited use of the factory and no vacation. The strike began by several hundred strikers from the West Indies who are being paid ten cents a day.

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

"As a result of propaganda by the Central American Federation of Labor, these workers organized. They were immediately locked out and strikers broken up by the West Indies importers and paid ten cents an hour. To guard against any interference with the strikers, the American Coast at Cebal was interested. He sent a call to the Navy Department at Washington and the Galveston was ordered to the aid of the strikers."

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

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

International Congress of Hair-Dressers' Assistants

From July 21 to 23 the Union of the Associated Organizations of Workers in the Hair-Dressing Industry held its Fourth Congress at Vienna. Both the report and the decisions in numbers of delegates showed that during the period under review there had been considerable decline in the organization of hair-dressers. Most of the unions, including those of France, Sweden and Hungary, have not the form necessary to send delegates to the Congress. Notwithstanding this, however, even the reports of the unrepresented unions bore witness to the fact that the vote was over, and matters are beginning to mend.

Only in Norway and France has Communist propaganda worked any serious damage. The expulsion of the Communist unions in France was very necessary, especially as in that country much money has been lost, which adopts the platform of Amsterdam, and has joined the International Union.

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

The I. F. T. U. Summer Schools

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

About forty students are expected to attend the Summer School at Rostock, Oxford, where lectures will also be translated into French. Miss Smith will again be Director of Studies, and lectures will be given by Spencer Miller of the Workers' Educational Union of the United States, and by Kargelof-Grant, the educational expert of the German metal-workers' union. Many of the students of this school will be acting as delegates to the International Conference on Workers' Education.

Pan-American Labor Make Meet in Mexico

The Executive Committee of the Pan-American Federation of Labor has issued a call for the next convention, to be held in Mexico City, December 3 to 5.

The last convention voted to meet in Guatemala, but the call states that "conditions in Guatemala make it impossible for our next convention to be held in that country."

The call cites the election of General Calles, Labor candidate for the Mexican Presidency, and the December 1 inauguration of General Calles, thus making it appropriate for the convention to be held at that time, that representatives of all Latin-American Labor may rejoice with the workers of Mexico.

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TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL

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TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL

Enrollment Open at Our School in St. Louis, Missouri
What Can Workers' Education Do for Working Women?

By FANNIA M. COHN

What can workers' education do for working women? To many this will seem a queer question. To come out of the workforce? Is not the Labor movement composed of both men and women for the purpose of collective activity—workers' education—to be concerned with the problems and welfare of working women? Yet it will seem that this question is very well founded. Nothing but truth is necessary concerning the problem.

The problem of the women employed in our industries, one of the most perplexing problems before us, must be met squarely and with sound-mindedness. By dodging it we will never solve it. It must be faced with a frankness that will open the way for an easy-going answer. The first step and most necessary step, in solving a complicated problem is to admit that it exists. Workers' education can help to solve this problem of women in industry is to find its solution.

The immensity of the whole problem is expressed in the following extract from the plan formulated by the committee on working women of the International Women's Union, of the international unions called by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to consider organization among working women: "The figures of the 1923 census show that women were approximately 4,000,000 women in gainful pursuits engaged in industry, while the number of men engaged in the trade unions was about 2,000,000." The Industrial Revolution which from its beginning has discriminated against the women, has taken from her home duties and widened her scope of activities was the source of this problem. This discrimination exists in every industry, but only in a few industries did she come in as a craftman. She came there as a worker, subordinate to the men. The working women feel themselves socially isolated by the invasion of the army of working women into industries upon which they depended for their livelihood and by the ill-feared women's competition. Their defense against the new invader was either to hold her off in industries to which she was not admitted or to give her a subordinate position and allow the men to employ her. In this respect, women were not far-sighted enough to realize that the problem of the working women is their own problem; that by keeping her out of their unions they did not keep her out of the industry; that this exclusion would never solve the problem. If they had realized these things, they would have shared rather than fought against, would have encouraged her to organize and to be active in the unions.

Instead, men declared comically that women are not organized, because their position in industry is temporary.

The aim of workers' education is to interest the workers to study their problems. Until recently, our union leaders and groups outside of the Labor movement have passed over the study of the trade union movement, its policies and problems, than was the trade union movement itself. "The working woman begins to study woman's place in the Labor movement and in industry, because of her character and psychology of which he will have to admit he did not know. She is a new human being, though women is temporarily in industry, women as a sex is a new being. He will have to admit that it has become an established fact that each time a woman leaves industry three come to take her place. Then he will realize that the whole world of experience as participator in the life of social institutions, that if women workers are organized they are to be encouraged to accumulate, experience they will transmit it to the women of the next generation. We must learn that recognition of the achievement of one woman encourages many women. We must not suffer too much from lack of ability or from lack of confidence in their abilities.

The organization of the working woman must be approached psychosocially. The accumulation of women in the trade union will be of advantage to both men and women. For the women it means that they bring to the trade union their human touch and feminine endurance. Women now, too, must be as strong and as adventurous as the men who have come into the trade union to make them of more importance. They have the opinion that it is not possible to provide the mass of people with the security and the dignity of humanism for themselves and for their children.

The women want not simply more education but education and educators of a very different sort. It is a new spirit that the Workers' Education movement is aiming at. It is education that shall stimulate the interest of the workers in their collective good, the labor movement in particular and society in general, and not education to make the worker a leader for selfish personal advancement. Our present educational system tends to adjust the individual to his surroundings, justifying the evils that have accumulated in our present industrial and social system, but workers' education under trade union auspices tends to adjust the surroundings to the needs of the individual.

It behoves us on Labor Day, when the workers of the United States are more demonstrating their solidarity as an organized body and strengthening their determination to use their collective strength to enrich their own lives and that of their families, to take individual Women in modern industrial movements which is steadily gaining strength in the United States. Labor Day is the moment to express our appreciation to the women who have contributed so much toward the forward progress of the Trade Union Movement. On this day, more than ever, we must take pride in the fact that the Workers' Education movement was initiated and is carried on in this country by the American Trade Union Congress. On Labor Day, how shall we observe Labor Day—should we pledge ourselves to make the Workers' Educational Movement which is steadily growing strength in the United States and which has brought us so much nearer to the moment of the Trade Union Movement. On this day, when we celebrate Labor Day, we will remember that the trade union movement has always sponsored mass education, that it has contributed largely in the establishment of free public schools in our cities and counties. Education is a practical necessity. The conditions under which the thought of education of the workers as a means to and not a means of an end. The conditions under which the thought of education of the workers as a means to and not a means of an end. The conditions under which the thought of education of the workers as a means to and not a means of an end. The conditions under which the thought of education of the workers as a means to and not a means of an end. The conditions under which the thought of education of the workers as a means to and not a means of an end.
The Glories of Switzerland

It is difficult to give even a faint idea of what we saw and bow we felt in the midst of that sea of flowers, when the gentle zephyrs brought the scents of the gifts of nature. "Turning to my note book," says Mr. Burke, "I was struck by the fact that the floriculture met us at every step on our journey, both in the north and south. The entire surface of the earth, to the south of the Alps, is becalmed in the most fragrant and beautiful flowers, which come in thousands of species, and offer innumerable opportunities for the enjoyment of the inhabitants of that country.

At the time we were in Switzerland, the trade was not as brisk as it might have been; but the people, although they had not suffered as much as the Swiss, were not allowed to live in comfort. In a country so rich in natural resources, there is no reason why they should suffer. On the contrary, they are prospering, and the future looks bright for them.

The day began by an unexpected drive to Interlaken. Through the valley, in which Berne lies and the valleys along the lakes, we saw mountains above and beyond. We reached the hotel, where we had reserved a small train that takes us to the top of the "Shining Plateau" more than 6,000 feet above the sea level. The air was cooler, and higher and giving one a feeling that soon we would reach the summit of the mountain. We sat quietly and enjoyed this quiet ascent held all our attention.

At an ever wider landscape and the mountains grew fainter, and the sun illuminated the magnificent plains and fires and an Alp flower as bright and fragrant as one could ever imagine. We entered the hotel and found the food to be delicious.

The next morning we started early, and the sky was bright and clear. We left the hotel, and after a short walk, we arrived at the station.

The weather was fine, and we proceeded to climb to the very top of the mountain. We were on the summit of the mountain, and we could see the village below. We were overjoyed, and we said to ourselves, "What a wonderful country this is!"

On our way back, we saw the village below, and we could see the village from the top of the mountain. We were in the midst of a beautiful valley, and we could see the village below. We were overjoyed, and we said to ourselves, "What a wonderful country this is!"

Upstairs, we found a lovely room, and we settled down for the night. We were in the midst of a beautiful village, and we could see the village from the top of the mountain. We were overjoyed, and we said to ourselves, "What a wonderful country this is!"

At dinner, we were served a delicious meal, and we enjoyed ourselves. We were in the midst of a beautiful village, and we could see the village from the top of the mountain. We were overjoyed, and we said to ourselves, "What a wonderful country this is!"

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NOTICE OF MEETINGS

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

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P.M. AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Mark’s Place

Beginning with the special meeting held on August 28, 1964, another special meeting was held on Monday, August 29, 1964, at which the cutters' organization of Local 10 met to discuss the question of increasing dues. The vote on August 18 not to increase the dues was taken by the administration of the cutters' organization and there was no lack of confidence, which caused Manager Dubinsky to go to the Executive Board to discuss the matter. The administration did not retake the action of the members of the special meeting, and as a matter of fact, there was a vote of confidence in the administration—the almost unanimous confidence of the Executive Board not to consider the managers resignation and the practically unanimous vote to increase the weekly dues from thirty-five to fifty cents.

The increase, by the way, as stated by the manager, will not go into effect until similar action has been taken by the rest of the Joint Board locals.

The number of members present at the meeting has probably set a new record for attendance. To say that this meeting would be a very interesting and an important meeting is an understatement.

The meeting will go down in the annals of labor history as one of the best. It was won by the fact that Local 10 was the first local union of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union to pass a motion for an increase of dues, following the increase of the per capita by the International at its Bonn meeting. It was the first time that the Executive Board members attended the meeting and the first time that the Strike Committee that the dues of the local unions be increased to fifty cents per week.

Failure to Meet Members Again

Some members who saw an opportunity to grind their axes urged that the strike against the managers resignation not be increased to the dues, on the ground that it would cause the local to go into financial difficulties. This was the beginning of the strike against the managers resignation.

The management's appeal was made to the members despite the fact that the reasons for the increase in dues were presented to the members. Several members of the Executive Board members were present which could refute the figures read and the reasons given by the management. The members who made the appeal at this and also at the last meeting showed very plainly that they were opposed to the strike on personal grounds. Several members of the Executive Board members, who were a few of the few members who were present at the strike on personal grounds. They urged that the management take the responsibility for the strike on personal grounds.

The session of the meeting was called to order by Brother Gordon, Shop Chairman of the Dartmouth Cutler Company. He spoke on the importance of the meeting and the Executive Board's recommendations that the strike be continued.

One of the questions that was asked by the President concerning the reason for the strike was, when he urged the members to vote for the increase in dues, on the question of the resignation of Manager Dubinsky.

The first point he made was what he was to do. He told the members that the strike is the basis of his fifteen years of membership in the union, and he never before had been to the strike in any other meeting. He said that he was killed in the strike with Manager Dubinsky. He said he was present at the strike on personal grounds and, as such, he, in being the case, he must not desert it at a time when he is most needed. President Sigmans will resign if he is asked to resign in his opinion of the ability of the management. Manager Dubinsky has carefully watched the activities of Local 10's managers and concluded that the resignation of such leaders, particularly in the situation with which the union is faced, would be in the best interest of the union.

The President said that the resignation of Manager Dubinsky would be a step towards a solution of the situation. The question of the resignation of Manager Dubinsky would be a step towards a solution of the situation. The President would be the best interest of the union. He would support the resignation of Manager Dubinsky if it is asked to resign in his opinion of the ability of the management. Manager Dubinsky has carefully watched the activities of Local 10's managers and concluded that the resignation of such leaders, particularly in the situation with which the union is faced, would be in the best interest of the union. The resignation of Manager Dubinsky would be a step towards a solution of the situation. The question of the resignation of Manager Dubinsky would be in the best interest of the union.