Justice (Vol. 6, Iss. 43)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)
Justice (Vol. 6, Iss. 43)

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

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

Calls Special Member Meetings of Locals 1, 11 and 17 to Announce Decision of G. E. B. Operators of New York to Meet Next Saturday in Cooper Union—G. E. B. Widely Congratulated Upon Its Decision

As reported in Justice last week, the General Executive Board at its last meeting decided to amalgamate the three cloak operators' locals of New York—namely, Locals 1, 11 and 17, into one local to embrace all workers engaged in this class of work in New York State. A committee of five members of the Board was appointed to carry out the plan and a meeting of active members was called.

Secretary Baroff at once forwarded an official communication to these locals calling for their active co-operation in the absorption and assimilation of the General Executive Board. Last Friday evening, this decision was presented to the meeting of the Joint Board of Cloak and Dress Makers' Unions of New York, where it aroused a long debate. Speeches expressing satisfaction and dissatisfaction with this decision were freely aired on the part of all members of the Joint Board, resulting in a resolution in which the Joint Board have co-opted the International or International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 3 West 14th Street, New York, as the one and only cloak local. As a result of these deliberations several measures of importance to the New York operators have been carried out.

First, the amalgamation of Local 24, skirt makers, with Local 49, waist and skirt makers, is brought into effect in accordance with the decision of the General Executive Board. Secondly, the Joint Board has been reorganized upon its own request. All the officers of the Joint Board with the exception of the secretary-treasurer placed under the control of Vice-president Siedman, International representative in the Boston district. Later, new officers will be elected. An organizing campaign in the streets will soon be launched in Boston and vicinity, in fulfillment of the pledge given by the General Executive Board. This campaign will be carried on under the supervision of Vice-presidents Selden and Monson.

President Siedman also brought good news of the closing of the Bolton railroad makers' local. The last few winters have been rather poor in the street work, and, although the credit is due in no small measure to the management, there is a very clear indication that the credit is due in no small measure to the management, there is a very clear indication that the credit is due in no small measure to the management, there is a very clear indication that the credit is due in no small measure to the management.

President Sigman Appals to Harlem Voters To Elect Mollie Friedman

Feinberg Mass Meeting Last Sunday Morning at National Theatre a Rousing Affair—Speeches By Abraham Cahan and Israel Feinberg Enthusiastically Received

As the campaign draws to a close, there is much interest in the election of Israel Feinberg to the state legislature. Wick, Thirteenth Congressmen in New York and of Miss Mollie Friedman, candidate for Assembly in the Seventeenth Harlem District, become increasingsbrighter. There is no mistake about the future of these two candidates; they have made up their minds to win, and, as a rule, they fight winning battles.

President Morris Sigman and Secretary Baroff are taking a keen interest in the campaign of these two candidates, both of them leading members of our Union. President Sigman forwarded the other day, at the request of the garment workers' committee, a special letter to the workers of Harlem, asking them to vote for Mollie Friedman in the Seventeenth district. This letter has been widely distributed in the district, and we reprint it here in full:

"For Citizenship and Progressivity—

Your communication of the 18th inst., pertaining to the decision of the General Executive Board to make the matter concerning Locals 1, 11 and 17 was received.

In reply, permit me to advise you that the Joint Board has considered this decision in the best fraternal spirit. The Joint Board, after carefully deliberating on the question at hand, decided to request the General Executive Board to give the committee that once appeared before your body on this subject. This committee, composed of the Joint Board Board will be ready to appear as soon as the

President Sigman and Mollie Friedman were elected to their respective positions.

Cleveland Joint Board Plans To Open Cloak Shop

Our Cleveland correspondent writes from that city as follows:

While the Joint Board is making preparations to open a cloak and dress makers' shop under the name of Cleveland Joint Board Cloak Shop, the members of the Board are busy planning a new enterprise for the benefit of the members. The joint board is considering the advisability of opening a new shop, and the members are doing all in their power to make the enterprise a success. The members are also making plans to hold a meeting to discuss the matter further.

Members of Local 22, Attention!

Important branch meetings will be held at the same time and place. All members are reminded to attend.

Big La Follette Labor Rally In Brooklyn Next Tuesday

The Clermont Avenue Club, Brooklyn, has been invited to the meeting of the Joint Board of Cloak and Dress Makers' Unions of New York, where it aroused a long debate. Speeches expressing satisfaction and dissatisfaction with this decision were freely aired on the part of all members of the Joint Board, resulting in a resolution in which the Joint Board have co-opted the International or International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 3 West 14th Street, New York, as the one and only cloak local. As a result of these deliberations several measures of importance to the New York operators have been carried out.

First, the amalgamation of Local 24, skirt makers, with Local 49, waist and skirt makers, is brought into effect in accordance with the decision of the General Executive Board. Secondly, the Joint Board has been reorganized upon its own request. All the officers of the Joint Board with the exception of the secretary-treasurer placed under the control of Vice-president Siedman, International representative in the Boston district. Later, new officers will be elected. An organizing campaign in the streets will soon be launched in Boston and vicinity, in fulfillment of the pledge given by the General Executive Board. This campaign will be carried on under the supervision of Vice-presidents Selden and Monson.

President Siedman also brought good news of the closing of the Bolton railroad makers' local. The last few winters have been rather poor in the street work, and, although the credit is due in no small measure to the management, there is a very clear indication that the credit is due in no small measure to the management.

President Sigman and Mollie Friedman were elected to their respective positions.

Cleveland Joint Board Plans To Open Cloak Shop

Our Cleveland correspondent writes from that city as follows:

While the Joint Board is making preparations to open a cloak and dress makers' shop under the name of Cleveland Joint Board Cloak Shop, the members of the Board are busy planning a new enterprise for the benefit of the members. The joint board is considering the advisability of opening a new shop, and the members are doing all in their power to make the enterprise a success. The members are also making plans to hold a meeting to discuss the matter further.

Members of Local 22, Attention!

Important branch meetings will be held at the same time and place. All members are reminded to attend.

Big La Follette Labor Rally In Brooklyn Next Tuesday

The Clermont Avenue Club, Brooklyn, has been invited to the meeting of the Joint Board of Cloak and Dress Makers' Unions of New York, where it aroused a long debate. Speeches expressing satisfaction and dissatisfaction with this decision were freely aired on the part of all members of the Joint Board, resulting in a resolution in which the Joint Board have co-opted the International or International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 3 West 14th Street, New York, as the one and only cloak local. As a result of these deliberations several measures of importance to the New York operators have been carried out.

First, the amalgamation of Local 24, skirt makers, with Local 49, waist and skirt makers, is brought into effect in accordance with the decision of the General Executive Board. Secondly, the Joint Board has been reorganized upon its own request. All the officers of the Joint Board with the exception of the secretary-treasurer placed under the control of Vice-president Siedman, International representative in the Boston district. Later, new officers will be elected. An organizing campaign in the streets will soon be launched in Boston and vicinity, in fulfillment of the pledge given by the General Executive Board. This campaign will be carried on under the supervision of Vice-presidents Selden and Monson.

President Siedman also brought good news of the closing of the Bolton railroad makers' local. The last few winters have been rather poor in the street work, and, although the credit is due in no small measure to the management, there is a very clear indication that the credit is due in no small measure to the management.
President Sigman Signs Appeal for Election of Mollie Friedman

(Continued from page 1) the real prospects of a smashing vic-
tory at the polls, give hope that, at least, the American employer-
dustry and agriculture alike — are well on their way to achieving inde-
pendedence. It may result in perform-
ing a great Labor-Farmer Party.

In New York State, in New York,
this movement this year is also as-
suming highly promising aspects. La-
bor and progressive and radical forces are lined up to make decisive
pains in New York to win a num-
ber of seats in the New York State legislature and national Con-
gress. It will surprise no one if, at least in New York City, the Senate
of the State of New York will be cap-
tured on November 2nd by the com-
scribed Progressive-Socialist voters.
In no other assembly district, how-
ever, have the workers nominated a
more truly representative candidate, more
deserving of support and of election to the Assembly, than in the
64th district, the heart of the working-class Harlem, teeming with
tens of thousands of wage-earners’
family homes. In that district, the call for
the interests of the workers
Albany, was answered by Miss
Mollie Friedman, a worker herself and
a sterling fighter for Labor and
human welfare, sacrificing, intelligen-
t and unsullied.

I have known Mollie Friedman for
several years and her participation in
the great family of our workers’
Igarment trade, the Interna-
tional Ladies’ Garment Work-
er’s Union. She became a member of our
Union practically from the first day
she began to work. She broke her bread,
finishing in a waist factory working
sixty-four hours for three or four
dollars a week. She launched right
into union activity, and in 1921, good
and love of her fellow-workers, was
elected an unpaid board member and
has served in the capacity gen-
terally and continuously to this day. Her
hard and her determination were
mothers of greater duties and responsibilities.
She served her Union as organizer
and business agent with great effec-
tiveness.

Her activity in the International Ladies’ Gar-
ment Workers’ Union was
for her general respect and admira-
tion. She was delegate to all con-
censions of the American Federation
and was chosen to represent that great
body of organized workers as their
delegate to the International Ladies’
union of Labor from 1917 to 1924. This
is a mark of trust and distinc-
tion.

Mollie Friedman is one of the many
working-class children, has been
ded an education in her early youth,
but she learned for knowledge with
a hungry heart and a sager mind.
She paid the price of self-education
by working all day and studying at
night. This opened her eyes
to the need of workers’ education, and,
with unusual desire, she and a group of
young idealists introduced courses for workers’ education in Labor
25, the big dreamers and work-
er’s union at that time. This movement
was the fruit and labor of Miss Friedman
by the I. L. G. W. U. and later by the American Federation of La-
guage. The close attention and help
made by Mollie Friedman on the
A. P. L. F. conventions, when this new organization was
created by her delegation, went far towards
acceptance of the system.

Big Mollie Friedman has not con-
vened her efforts to the economic
struggle of the workers only. She
has gone to Albany on more than
one occasion on behalf of our Un-
ion and our women workers to plead
and argue before legislative commit-
tees for labor laws and welfare meas-
tures, with all the knowledge she
learned in the school of hard expeti-
cence. She worked for the passage
of the minimum wage law for
women and the child labor amendment,
and for every measure that tended to

Sick Benefit Rules
Announced by Local 22

On October 1, 1924, the Sick and
Tuberculosis Benefits established by
Local 22 went into effect.

From that date on members of the
Local, at the discretion of the bene-
fit committee, in case they are found to be suf-
foming from active, Pulmonary Tuberculosis,

2. Cash Benefits amounting to Seven
Dollars ($7.00) per week for a period of
six weeks during any one year, in
case they become incapacitated

3. Medical examination and treat-
ment according to the rules of the
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, for
those entitled to Sick Benefits, as
soon as possible after a member
be medically examined to find out
what may be the trouble with him.

All the benefits given by the Local
will be subject to rules and regulations es-
ablished and adopted by the Local.

The following rules should be
carefully observed:

1. Upon reporting sick, must give his name, address
and ledger number, and also state when he is at home or in a hospital.
2. Any member who takes sick, and does not notify the
benefit committee, whether in person or in writing, will receive no sick
benefit.
3. Benefits will be paid to members only from the date re-
ported sick.
4. No benefits will be paid to mem-
bers upon certificates of doctors not connected with the
Union.
5. All the medical examinations, treatment, certification and super-
vision, through the Union Health Center, the clinic of which the
Union has established and supports for the benefit of its members.
The Union Health Center is lo-
cated at 121 East 17th street, and
all information about it may be ob-
tained from the booklet herewith en-
closed.

President Sigman Signs Appeal for Election of Mollie Friedman

The question of merging the Wast Makers’ Local of New York
with the Dress Makers’ Organization,
Local 22, is discussed in this weekly.
ily. It was discussed at the last
weekly of the General Executive
Board, which appointed a sub-com-
mittee to look into this matter and to
reach a decision. The question is
expected to be brought up at the next
meeting of the General Executive
Board, which will be held on
October 25th.

The question of merging the Wast Makers’ Local of New York
with the Dress Makers’ Organization,
Local 22, is discussed in this weekly.

The question of merging the Wast Makers’ Local of New York
with the Dress Makers’ Organization,
Local 22, is discussed in this weekly.

The question of merging the Wast Makers’ Local of New York
with the Dress Makers’ Organization,
Local 22, is discussed in this weekly.
We had a debate last week with a Republican at a woman's club. When we got up to plead the cause of La Follette and Thomas we looked down and found a newspaper row of eight-lipped bespectacled darner with Coolidge buttons on his flat bosom as you could find the city over.

Our opponent was a purple-reined old gent with a wazzy mustache who had been busting the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution all over his city. He arrived.

He got more and more excited as he went on and finally, after telling about what a great guy Alexander Hamilton was, he turned on to us and threw out the window.

"This young man," said he to the appealing ladies, "stands for anarchy and Bolsheviki." (We hope some of our Communist friends get that.) "He would overthrow the great institutions of this country built by Washington and Hamilton. Why he is appealing to all the foreigners with long black beards, all Jews and Republicans are pulling all over the State.

The two things that Thomas and the Progressives have to fight in New York State are not the two old parties. They are the twin bogeions of Inertia and Fear. Whistlers Hughes struck the Republican key-note when he asked his Carnegie Hall audience, "Why change now?" Voting the Republican ticket year in and year out is like taking hops. Once it gets you, it's hard to snap out of it and the voters stick with the usual boôlers."

When you come to the Fear motif you find that in all the little factory towns up-state it is as much as your job is worth to be seen wearing a La Follette or Thomas button on the streets. Strict watch is being taken of all workers who attend progressive meetings and only courage would enter a business owner, most of them Republican campaign contributors, are telling their employees that unless they vote for Coolidge and Roosevelt there will be unemployment and hard times. They even drug in religion and use Sunday, that churchy wash-dow, to throw the fear of God into his congregations by telling them that it is all right to vote for Woodrow Davis but to have nothing to do with "third party anarchists."

"There is one thing about the Republican party—the names of their leaders are most appropriate. Davis sounds very much like a sort of bird that feeds on garbage. Stoop beauti-
ficially characterized as one of the President's secretary who stumped around the South selling postmaster-
ships. There are two Bullies, Wil-
den, the Fat, and Nicholas the Ri-
ductions, and both act their part. And now comes Grundy, the boy with the money-bags, who is spending his time choosing a drunken sailor to frighten the Mrs. Grundy of the country with his yawn about revolution.

However it might be worse. Folks all across the State are slowly waking up and some day we'll have a party of hand and brain workers here that will bring to politics the new Iowa edges that is now used for private profit so that we all may have life more abundant.

This is a B.S. signing off. We have a tradition in our trade—to conduct an organizing drive every season. This time we went into the campaign well prepared and made some excellent results. We notified our new firms, among the shoe companies, which opposed the Union for many years and which managed with the aid of court injunctions to maintain scal factories.

This excellent harvest became possible because our members worked in this drive before they went before the court inspired by the idea that we are well on the way to the victory promised by a per cent union in the trade.

The union label in the accessory trades introduced by the Interna-
tional, is no doubt a remarkable achievement. Its success, however, depends, first, upon our members watching out diligently that these labels are sewed on the garments, and, secondly, on the cloak makers demanding embroidery with the union label.

Our executive board has adopted stringent rules with regard to members failing to observe label regula-
tions in the shops. A first offense will be punished by a money fine, while a second violation will mean loss of the job to the worker. The members are warned to live up stritly to label regulations and help thereby in driving out the imitator shop which menaces union standards in the better shops. The money the cloak shops go, the better for the workers and for the trade.

The label will aver many strikes in shops as employers, threatened with the withdrawal of the label, will think twice before provok-
ing a strike.

But our local requires the help of the dress and cloakmakers, if the la-
bel on embroideries is to become a thorou- ghgoing success. We have no doubt that the Joint Board in the Cloak and Dress Industry, with its great influence in the trade and the workers, can accomplish very much for us in this respect— if only the order went forth that no embroi-
dery be used in any union shop ex-
cept such as bears the union label.

The season which just passed out was moderately good in our trade. The sales work was good enough in all the shops and in some there was even a shortage of goods. The only reasonable only is that our seasons are not long enough and the few weeks of the season have to be made to pay for the whole year's work for all that "traffic could bear."

We want to remind our members that their business is to afford to main-
In order to keep on footing the union duties. One of these duties is to send in a card order. See if your book is in good shape without waiting for special invitations from the office.

We have told our members more than once that migrations from one shop to another towards the end of the season is a bad practice and that, in the end, they gain nothing by it. We quite understand that these members are afraid that the other members are aimed at securing some sort of a bargain in the December period. But these men seem to forget that when work slows down in their shops, they slacken down in other avail- able. In the long run, they only take a poor chance at striking something—while in the same time they lose their old place and with it whatever little privileges they have acquired there.

Our local therefore will not recognize a shop where you are; at any rate don't act sociably to the office and talk matters over before you decide to make a change.

The local decided at its last meet-
ing to affiliate with the campaign to elect the Poultney-Labor ticket. We elected a committee, consisting of Brothers Nathan Iselin, Morris Greenstein, Jacob Sternstein, Samuel Anshue, Z. L. Friedman, and J. Cohen. Our list was signed by the general committee of the Socialist and Progres-
""""sive parties. Our committee will distribute the campaign literature in our shops and the chairmen are asked to report with these collections to the office without delay.
Why Public Ownership of Railways Must Come

Public ownership of the railroads is declared to be an urgent necessity by an appropriately formed and widely-admired committee of experts. This committee, consisting of leading economists, industrialists, and railroaders, has conducted an exhaustive study of the railroading industry and has concluded that public ownership is necessary to ensure the efficient and equitable operation of the nation's transportation system.

Because monopoly control of railroads undermines free enterprise and consumer welfare, public ownership of the railroads is essential to maintain a healthy economic system. Without public ownership, the railroads will continue to operate as monopolies, exploiting consumers and stifling innovation.

In addition, the railroads have consistently resisted efforts to improve safety and reduce accidents. Public ownership would ensure that safety is the top priority, protecting workers and the public alike.

The railroaders argue that public ownership would lead to decreased efficiency and innovation, but the committee's research shows that this is not the case. Publicly owned railroads have excelled in managing internal affairs and providing customer service.

The committee concludes that public ownership of the railroads is necessary to ensure a strong, competitive economy, and to protect the rights and well-being of all Americans.
In Italy—Florence

By PAULINE M. NEWMAN

III.

Florence is fascinating. It is full of charm and loveliness. Picture through the center of the city; the Boboli gardens rising just a little above the street level of Ponte Vecchio—one of the oldest bridges in Florence—dividing the city; the Palazzo Vecchio, a massive, majestic, ancient building on a hill above the river; the Boboli gardens, the Galleria degli Uffizi, the cathedral, the Accademia, the Campanile and other towers mounting to the peaceful, unclouded blue and capped with the green hills of the countryside that stretches darkly below—Florence is like a beautiful painting framed in the sky.

Once crossed the sky of Florence to a kindly spirit that overcomes one. It is under such a sky, with the sun pouring down over everything that one starts out to see the superb magnificence of the city.

The chief industries being straw plaiting, wool, silk, and leather, the display of these wares in the stores—especially leather and embroidered ones, are devoured by the traveler. For, no other group of people have thus far learned to transform raw materials into articles of art and little beauty. The time and patience put into these articles could only be given by people with a great deal of time and a love for the beautiful. The work seems to be done with extreme care and regard to detail. The same patience and disregard for speed was applied to the medieval cathedrals and public parks. The Boboli Gardens, even now, when Italy, the rest of Europe, and the rest of the world, lack of funds to care for such places as it did in the days of old, is still a refuge of inviolate charm... where the birds play on law of such tall and erect trees! Such exquisite stage of landscape gardening in a designed manner is most beautiful by the passage of time. What beauty and loveliness is to be found! The Grand Canal, so tranquil, so lovely, so full of life, so full of activity, so full of color, so full of health, so full of beauty! The people in the streets and on the sidewalks are busily engaged in their daily round. The whole scene is one of peace and beauty. The grandeur of the old city is truly magnificent. The old city is truly magnificent. The old city is truly magnificent. The old city is truly magnificent. This city is a retreat of a medieval Florence, a retreat of the cradle of the city's most popular recreation spots.

But we cannot remain here long. There is much to see and learn in Florence. For this is the city which produced much of the art of the Renaissance, Galileo and della Robbia. It was in this city, too, that the renowned Michaelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci and Raphael received their training. And if one is interested in the development of modern art, Florence has a predilection for that type of art. The art that is so full of life, so full of action, so full of color, so full of beauty! The people in the streets and on the sidewalks are busily engaged in their daily round. The whole scene is one of peace and beauty. The grandeur of the old city is truly magnificent. The old city is truly magnificent. The old city is truly magnificent. The old city is truly magnificent. This city is a retreat of a medieval Florence, a retreat of the cradle of the city's most popular recreation spots.

But we cannot remain here long. There is much to see and learn in Florence. For this is the city which produced much of the art of the Renaissance, Galileo and della Robbia. It was in this city, too, that the renowned Michaelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci and Raphael received their training. And if one is interested in the development of modern art, Florence has a predilection for that type of art. The art that is so full of life, so full of action, so full of color, so full of beauty! The people in the streets and on the sidewalks are busily engaged in their daily round. The whole scene is one of peace and beauty. The grandeur of the old city is truly magnificent. The old city is truly magnificent. The old city is truly magnificent. The old city is truly magnificent. This city is a retreat of a medieval Florence, a retreat of the cradle of the city's most popular recreation spots.

But we cannot remain here long. There is much to see and learn in Florence. For this is the city which produced much of the art of the Renaissance, Galileo and della Robbia. It was in this city, too, that the renowned Michaelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci and Raphael received their training. And if one is interested in the development of modern art, Florence has a predilection for that type of art. The art that is so full of life, so full of action, so full of color, so full of beauty! The people in the streets and on the sidewalks are busily engaged in their daily round. The whole scene is one of peace and beauty. The grandeur of the old city is truly magnificent. The old city is truly magnificent. The old city is truly magnificent. The old city is truly magnificent. This city is a retreat of a medieval Florence, a retreat of the cradle of the city's most popular recreation spots.

But we cannot remain here long. There is much to see and learn in Florence. For this is the city which produced much of the art of the Renaissance, Galileo and della Robbia. It was in this city, too, that the renowned Michaelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci and Raphael received their training. And if one is interested in the development of modern art, Florence has a predilection for that type of art. The art that is so full of life, so full of action, so full of color, so full of beauty! The people in the streets and on the sidewalks are busily engaged in their daily round. The whole scene is one of peace and beauty. The grandeur of the old city is truly magnificent. The old city is truly magnificent. The old city is truly magnificent. The old city is truly magnificent. This city is a retreat of a medieval Florence, a retreat of the cradle of the city's most popular recreation spots.
Editorials

Why La Follette?

We have received a number of inquiries from readers asking us to explain why we are for La Follette in this Presidential contest.

Before answering this question, we desire to state that we do not pretend to represent either the majority opinion or even a part of the great group in this matter. Our organization, officially has nothing to do with politics. Each member has a right to act politically as he deems right and no one has assailed any member because he did not act otherwise, or to reprove him for having acted as he did. Our organization probably is socialistically inclined, but its attitude in politics is positive. It stands for measures among which are: the merger of active and sincere Socialists, but it also has among its better members a number of intelligent men who refuse to have anything to do with politics. There is, in addition, among our members a sprinkling of so-called Communists, Democrats and Republicans.

It stands, therefore, to reason, that in our attitude towards the La Follette campaign, we do not represent our organization and that the shabby shelling up of this contest that we have received more than once, was built and it exists principally for the defense of the economic interests of our members in the work shop. The economic race is in our chief battle line, while we leave to our members full freedom of action with regard to political opinion.

And now to the query.

We hold it to be the duty of every honest and progressive person of good will, to fight for the man who has stood for and worked for the political progress which we have achieved—no matter what his political party. A man with high ideals, with regard to political activity may have been, to vote and to work in this campaign to achieve the greatest measure of social justice for the individual man.

Not only because we regard La Follette and Wheeler as honest men fully deserving our confidence and their opponents as dishonest, but because the principles which La Follette can be elected—we frankly confess we share not in this optimistic view, though it is entertained by some very level-headed thinkers in this country, but we are of the opinion that if La Follette can be elected—we frankly confess we share not in this optimistic view, though it is entertained by some very level-headed thinkers in this country, but we are of the opinion that if La Follette should be elected, these United States will probably bounce over night into a republic of capitalism with all its iniquities will not be forthwith abolished.

The truth is that La Follette does not expect nor promise to change our political system, for La Follette is frankly not in favor of a new social system. He is of the opinion that this system, as it exists, can be renovated and improved—something which it is hoped, will be brought about if Harding-Coolidge are an adherent of a new order, we doubt, if he could accomplish much under present circumstances. We even doubt that the relatively large number of the American people who are honestly for La Follette, for a number of years past are as easy of realization as some people believe.

Nevertheless—and all this notwithstanding—we are heart and soul for this La Follette campaign. And for the following reason. We have here in America two big political parties which have served the American people quadruply as well as the political devil. We have the Democratic devil, Harding-Coolidge, who would get tired of the "devil" it would run for imaginary relief to the "deep sea"; and after having tasted a does of little excitement, it would rush back to the political party that made it. This game of running back and forth between the two major parties the American people has kept up for generations, always disappointed yet always something expectant.

This situation appeared to many dispassionate observers to be well worth hopeful. The great American people, with political traditions and outworn prejudices saddled upon their backs, seemed helpless against the deadweight of the old political outfit. They were compelled to choose between the devil of the Democratic cabinet were exposed as grafters, pure and simple, and though this fact did not shock greatly those in the knowing, such as support every Government to be more or less corrupt by its very nature, this naked and brutal debauchery did cause a tremen- Jourse. However, we believe that the present Republican admin- We know that the doubting Thomases will charge us with being too optimistic; they will remind us that we have had already in this country a progressive movement led by the older people, which proved a disappointment in the end. It brought little or no improvement in the political life of America. We shall try to touch upon this phase of recent political history in the next column, but just now we wish to stand accused of being an optimist. To be sure, that's exactly what we are. We believe in the old line, that the contrary notwithstanding. We are of the opinion that every progressive wave, even if unsuccessful through the treachery of its leadership, or for other causes, accomplishes some good. The present progressive movement can achieve for us in a substantial step forward. But we have no fear in saying that we expect the people for the new day, are not so much more from it and we have good material reasons for it.
In addition to communications from individual members and from local committees, the following organizations have sent reports to the General Executive Board:

- (Local 30) Grade A
- (The Clock and Toolmakers of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania)
- (New York)
- (The Baltimore Cigar Makers’ Union)
- (The Chicago Cigar Makers’ Union)
- (The Brooklyn Wood Labor College)
- (The New York Railway Molders, Local 20)
- (Mrs. Kate Richards O’Hare

The bridge committee, after presenting a report on local conditions, declared its determination to continue the fight against those employers who strike against the union. The General Executive Board has been asked the General Executive Board to grant them several more meetings with representatives of the firms in these shops until these non-union manufacturers are brought to reason.

The committee from Brookwood Labor College has been in touch with the General Executive Board en

For a few free scholarships for students to take part in the work of Brookwood Labor College, the General Executive Board has been asked to make a public appeal for such funds. The General Executive Board has been asked to make a public appeal for such funds.

(Continued on next page.)
As one who has suffered from the old-fashioned teaching of literature in both school and university, perhaps I can speak with some authority about the value of literature teaching should be by describing what it has been in the past, and what it is today. On the two years I spent working for a university degree in English, I cannot at all say that I have been most wholly wasted. We were expected to read through in historical order the whole of our English literature, from Beowulf to Tennyson, we went to numberless lectures at which we were expected to know the notes of other people's opinions of the writings we supposed to be studying. There was hardly any room for individual taste or discrimination, minor poets and prose writers had to be learned about (one could hardly call it "studied"), and if a writer bored one to extinction, one still had to acquire a sufficient acquaintance with his works and reputation for window-dressing. A teacher who had no time to obtain a really first-hand knowledge of any one author was as bad as the denunciation of the writings "dealt with" could possibly be read by the students: we were not encouraged to think for ourselves, but it was our business to reproduce the opinions of the critics of the past.

This is the kind of teaching which I wish emphatically to protest against. The first of all the facts of the matter is that the student is confronted with a large number of facts and a certain smattering of second-hand judgments, but by the end of the course he is supposed to have knowledge and love of literature than if he had spent his time browsing mannerly, and leaves the average student with store of the two and no equipment for further study.

Well, now, if this is the wrong way, what is the right? The way is wider than any other subject; it covers the whole field of life, and it is possible to learn, or lay down one method of approach or make any hard and fast rules to bind every teacher. Nevertheless, there are certain principles which seem to me important, though other teachers may differ from me. The first of these is that literature cannot be discussed in class, should, first of all, be read by the students. It seems to me that there is no apology for the tutor or class leader to give a lecture on, for instance, Meredith's characters, whether his students are familiar or not with the books of which he is speaking. If the students get the books they will get most of their impression of Meredith's characters not direct but from the tutor, the discussion will be chauvinistic, as one student will be argumentative, even passionate, and will get to know the others, and no one will be able to form a considered and unbiased judgment based directly on material common to all. It is far better to take one book by a given author and discuss it with the class as a whole, than by discussion gradually to build up standards of judgment. It is important that the student and only a very small number of the students get the impression of the writings "dealt with" could possibly be read by the students: we were not encouraged to think for ourselves, but it was our business to reproduce the opinions of the critics of the past.

La Follote and the Cooperatives

Senator Robert M. La Follette, in reply to the report of The Cooperative League sent to candidates for President to state their position on Consumers' Cooperation and to pledge themselves to sponsor legislation favoring consumers' cooperation, replied the following statement:

The Progressive movement, and I personally, have always stood for the principle and the development of cooperation. It is a principle inseparable from democracy. A progressive platform in this campaign is pledged to secure such legislation as may be needed to protect the interests of cooperative enterprises.

Every Progressive is enthusiastic about the extension of the cooperative movement—cooperation in production, in distribution, in credit, and marketing, cooperation among consumers. It is a demand for the suppression of all that is ruinous to the people, the existent direction of the cooperative movement—cooperation in production, in distribution, credit, and marketing, cooperation among consumers.

In the Wisconsin Progressive Platform of 1910 we pledged ourselves to "oppose cooperative selling, buying, storage and warehousing on the cooperative credit. To the extent in which the Wisconsin Progressive Platform has been adhered to, the power that pledge has been fulfilled.

The Progressive platform which we offered to the Republican National Convention in 1920 declared: We favor such legislation as may be needed and helpful in promoting direct cooperation and eliminating waste, speculation and excessive profits between producer and consumer, as offering some measure of relief from the oppressive and intolerable economic conditions imposed upon the farmer, the wage-earner, and the people generally suffer at this time. The proposal for eliminating waste which was a part was rejected by the Republican Convention. The committee was handicapped by the special interests through their creatures such as Harry M. Daugherty, Secretary of Treasury.

I have been told the opinion that in the cooperative principle as applied in the extension of the credit and marketing, does not lie the hope held for dealing effectively with monopoly. But unless the extension of the credit marketed through which to control the economic life of this nation are reduced, the Nation are reduced, the Nation is. the attempt of the people to free themselves from a monopoly of wealth is. In their unceasing struggle against monopoly, the people must insist that the government be the alliance rather than, as at present, the active agent of the enemy.

Revolutionizing the Drama

By ERNST TOLLER

Our dream is that there should be a great community between stage and public; that there should be a common interest towards life and the world, a community of ideas, a fertile inter-relationship between audience and players, an atmosphere in which all who participate in the work of presenting the drama. Let us then forget for the moment that the players are collaborators in this work of art, but that we work together, interdependent, with the work of their words, their gestures, and their bodies? Yes; but the players are building it as well, as they are building it with the force of their ensemble; with the fighting will of a spirit that defies fate; with the beauty of the dreams that inspire them. No one can say that the work has been created on one side of the footlights or the other, for it has grown out of the community. And the community, inasmuch as it breathes the breath of life into the work, twice back the representation of the world. Now and deep and wondrous creative forces—its own, quintessential forces perhaps—step by step create the poetry of a world.

Because I see, with all other Progressives, in the cooperative movement an opportunity for great good and a means of escape from the oppression of the monopolies and combinations, which are slowly but securely throttling the economic life of America, I am unequally in favor of all measures calculated to encourage and extend the movement.

SIN DISEASES

THE UNION HEALTH CENTER

121 East 17th Street

has arranged, beginning October 1st, for Clinics by competent physicians, daily, except Fridays and Sundays, from 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5 to 6:30 p.m.

Get Card from your Local or Pay One Dollar at the Clinic.
**DOMESTIC ITEMS**

**Investment Doubled**

In urging greater consideration of the nation's waterways, the United States Senate Smith of South Carolina calls attention to the "dismal fact that within the past 20 years the government, with a few exceptions, has added a bridge and have doubled the investment in the railroads we already have."

Senator Smith is chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. He said it is his belief to pass Senate bill 742 which will forbid railroads from making unprofitable long haul rates in order to destroy water competition. The people must pay for this uneconomic practice of the railroads.

**Product Five-Day Hour**

A five-hour day in the Legislature is rejected by Jargo Hartness, former Governor of Vermont, now president of the American Engineering Council. He also predicted an era in which employers and unemployed will no longer dispute over a division of the fruits of industry.

**Textile Prices Up; Wages Forced Down**

The American Wool Company has raised prices of worsted cloth for men's wear seven to twenty-seven and one-half cents a yard. One of its largest and modern mills has sold its entire product and declines to take additional orders. Grocers, of course, must be also advanced and further orders are declined. The woolen trust recently passed its quarterly dividend and announced that wages would have to be reduced. When this announcement passed out of the public mind, the trust began raising prices.

**Tote Made Homosexuals By Injunction Writ**

While workers in this State are asked to vote for a continuance of injunctions and gusenim rules by the pleaders for Coolidge and Davis, the following situation has arisen in Bloomington, Illinois, while homeless little children are hungry, shoeless and clothed in rags. Many of destitute families are living in tents because union miners refuse to accept "yellow dog" contracts.

Many of these families are within a few miles of the capital of the State, says the West Virginia Federationist. This Labor publication calls on those who doubt this statement to visit Cinco, Ferryville and other points on Campbell's Creek, just above this city; Shrewsbury, Whilaker, Kokadie, or any mining town in the Kanawha field. Little children are denied the privilege of attending school for the lack of clothing, shoes and books. This condition also prevails in many other sections of the State.

Both old parties are equally guilty of maintaining the system through the use of public officials and injunction judges they elect and appoint for that purpose. The same rotatation that exists in Democratic Logan County maintains the Republican party. In Logan County, West Virginia, Braxton, Putnam, Boone, Lincoln, Ming, Wyoming and other counties.

**Georgia Illiteracy Reaches High Figure**

The Georgia Illiteracy Commission has started a widespread campaign against illiteracy in this State. The number of women and women who can not read. While fire houses generally say 10 per cent to be the percentage, it is known that 70,000 whites and 200,000 negroes, or a total of 270,000 Georgia citizens who can neither read nor write, added to this condition are hundreds of thousands themselves have not received a grammar education, and hundreds of school rooms in which the light of day can scarcely enter, while the textile mills destroy the lives of other children.

**Recall of Governor Grews the Federal Child Labor amendment by a practically unanimous vote. These representatives of a State where illiteracy is rampant demand that the amendment would "destroy the parental control of the child."

**Undermined Mines Cause Explosions**

If operators would employ more men to inspect gases in mines, there would be fewer explosions in the intimation contained in a study of 256 coal mine explosions by the United States Bureau of Mines. The explosions occurred in a period of fifteen years. They killed 4,413 men and injured 579 others.

Here is the bureau's diplomatic charge that mines are undermined:

"As the results of these studies indicate that the area of the mine and the depth before the mine is entered in the morning, sometimes, owing to being too many working-places to inspect, or to lacking a chance, some place is neglected, with the result that mine accidents, the workmen with open lights ignite an accumulation of gas. The period lapsing between the time of inspection and men entering workings is often too long, and although a working-place may be cleared when examined, it is possible that the other cause may result in an accumulation of gas which is accidentally ignited."

The area assigned to each fire boss should not be too extensive. In some mines as much as one mile in one and one-half hours before it is entered by the oncoming shift. To do this within the area assigned, but a perfunctory examination can be made in some cases, before the fire boss is ready to proceed further down the ground in the time required.

The explosion, costing nearly 160 lives, without doubt was indirectly caused by the evident inactivity of the fire boss to inspect his section. In fact, it was stated at the time of the explosion that two fire bosses had formerly been employed for the same section."

**FOREIGN ITEMS**

**CANADA**

**Canadian Trade Union Congress**

The Canadian Trade and Labor Congress, which met on September 18 and 19, denounced both the proposals for a new one-day strike throughout the Dominion to demonstrate the power of Labor, by the advice of Tom Moore, the secretary. Mr. Tom Moore has been replaced by J. W. Watson of the United Steelworkers of America.

A Canadian Federation of Women's Labor Leagues has been organized its chief aims being an eight-hour day and a forty-four-hour week, equal work with equal for work and compensation in case of injury. The new association will give particular attention to improving the condition of domestic workers and nurses. It desires to prevent the employment of women in harmful occupations.

**ENGLAND**

**The New Chairman of the Trade Union Congress**

Mr. A. B. Swales of the Amalgamated Engineering Union has been elected Chairman of the Trade Union Congress in succession to Mr. A. A. Purcell. Mr. A. B. Swales has had an extensive experience in organizing, and is a keen advocate of unity and amalgamation. He joined his union thirty-four years ago, became an organizing district delegate in 1912, and in 1917 was elected to the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (then the A. S. E.). He will visit the United States in October as fraternal delegate to the Congress of the American Federation of Labor.

**A Commission to Investigate Russian**

The newly elected General Council of the Trade Union Congress has decided upon the desirability of investigating the new government in Russia, to make report to the industrial, social and political conditions now prevailing in that country. The delegation will consist of Mr. Herbert Smith, President of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, Mr. A. A. Purcell, of the Furnishing Traders; Mr. John Bromley, of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen; Mr. Ben Illilt, of the Transport Workers' Union; Mr. John Turner, of the Ship Ammunition Union, and Mr. A. Findlay, of the Tailor's Union, with Mr. F. Branley as secretary. The delegation, which will be accompanied by interpreters, will probably stay for about six weeks during whose visit will attend the annual congress of the Russian trade unions.

In this connection, Mr. Branley has also sent a letter to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, informing him that the Trade Union Congress General Council has passed the following resolution:

"That the General Council elected by the Trade Union Congress at Hull reaffirms its whole-hearted support of the Treaties and agreements discussed and accepted by the London Conference as representing the Russian and British Governments."

**Exclusion of Commissars from British Labor**

The Executive Committee of the Labor Party has recently issued a statement denouncing the partial exclusion of Commissars of the Communist party of Great Britain for affiliation. The executive will recommend to the congress, which meets on October 1, that the application be refused, and that no member of the Communist party be eligible as a member of either party or for any local body. The executive bases this decision on the following reasons:

"The Communist party believes that Parliament and other administrative authorities are simple machines that should only be exploited to their own destruction; that there is no hope of the masses of the people rising to the height of their political responsibilities; and that therefore. . . . they are justified in using power to achieve their purpose of revolutionizing the present political and industrial system. Pending the speedy conversion of the masses, should they disagree with this process of correct position is that they should be held down by force, deprived of liberty, speech and organization, and each expression in the direction of freedom of opinion will be dealt with the least possible leniency."

The Labor party holds a fundamental objection to tyranny quite apart from the social, political or industrial standing of the tyrant. In its opinion, political intelligence is an irrefutably direct and more enduring in its results than coercion, no matter how well-intentioned."

**AUSTRALIA**

**Industrial Grouping of Queensland Trade Unions**

The Brisbane Trades and Labor Council supporting a plan for the industrial grouping of all the unions in the State of Queensland, with the object of fostering, building, power and light, food-stuffs, public works, public servants, health, recreation, leather and allied trades, and the formation of a central union in conjunction with the above trades, primarily for the purpose of making the labor movement stronger and more efficient.

Each committee will consist of representatives from each union within the group, elected on a basis of one for every 100 members. Each group will deal with its own industry, except when disputes arise which threaten to stop work; these will be referred to a Supreme Industrial Council. This scheme will be started in Queensland, and, if successful, extended to the other States.
A Course in Economics and the Labor Movement

By SYLVIA KOPALD

(Continued from Last Week.)

(2) Unions might be held responsible for the unauthorised acts of individual members. The whole problem has been fought through in Great Britain in the Taft-Vale case. The agitation over this decision carried on by Labor ended in the Trade Union Act of 1906 by which unions were given the privileges and responsibilities of corporations with explicit freedom from the working of the two possibilities noted above. Labor began to pass through a similar development. The Coronado Case is an indication of such a trend.

11. In the beginning, the business at corporation operated under unrestricted competition. But as industry advanced, competition grew increasingly unprofitable. For the cost of production in any industry consists of two parts: fixed costs and proportional costs, which depend directly upon the amount of output. The chief items under the fixed costs are rent, maintenance and depreciation of equipment, interest on capital (equipment investment); the chief items under the proportional costs are cost of materials and the cost of labor, power, cost of power. As industry advanced and industry equipment grew larger and more expensive, the fixed charges increased so greatly that it frequently proved better to sell below the cost of production rather than shut down completely and allow the fixed cost to continue. But settling below cost competition with its forced price cutting leads to loss and financial ruin. Consequently, combination in every industry in which fixed costs were large, was the policy of Charles F. Steinmetz, "America and the New Epoch," Chap. 5.)

12. This led to the era of trusts. Trustification means basically one corporation, monopolies. A trust has been defined by Professor Henry Rogers Seager as "an industrial combination not a legal or natural monopoly."

Trustification has passed through the following stages in the United States:

1. The Gentleman’s Agreement
2. The Pool
3. The Tree Device
4. The True Combination
    (a) Merger
    (b) Amalgamation
5. The Cartelisation

(To be continued next week)

MATUSEWITCH CONCERT AT AL-OLIAN HALL, 34-43RD STREET

Gregory Matusewitch, the famous virtuoso of the English concertina, will give a concert on Saturday evening, November 15, at the Alolian Hall, 34-43rd street. He will be assisted by Miss Lilith German. Gregory Matusewitch is well known to our members. He has played for them frequently, and they always enjoy his music.

Tickets for this concert can be obtained at the Educational Department, 3 West 16th street.

NEW YORK CHAMBER SYM- PHONY CONCERTS

Tickets at reduced prices.

The New York Chamber Symphony, with Max Jacobson as director, has opened its second season with several events in this year’s concerts. These concerts will be given at the Earl Carroll Theatre, Seventeen Avenue at 63rd street. Arrangements have been made with the Educational Department so that J. L. G. W. members may secure tickets at half price. Tickets can be obtained at the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th street.

HORRABIN LECTURES ON ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

"Economic Geography and the Working Class" will be the subject of the Horrabin Lectures which will be given on Tuesday evening at 7:30, November 11, in the auditorium, at the College of the City of New York, W. U. Building, 3 West 16th street.

Comrade Horrabin is an authority on this subject. His "Outline on Economic Geography" is highly commendable. This will be his last lecture in this country. Comrade and Mrs. Horrabin are sailing for England the same week.

The tickets are free to members of the I. L. G. W. U. We are certain that those of our members who attended Comrade Horrabin’s first will not miss his lecture on "Ecoure on ‘Wells and World History’ - nomic Geography."

To the Union of Post Office Workers belongs the distinction of being the first organization to adapt the possibilities of the new enemy to the trade of the trade unions.

Right well have they succeeded in their object, too, for their fiery minute "U. P. W. Film" not only makes a forceful plea for industrial solidarity, but by the manner of its presentation holds the interest from beginning to end.

It begins on an historical note by demonstrating some of the difficulties that beset the workers of yesterday and of the past and then goes on to organize the postal workers over fifty years ago. Photographs are reproduced showing the official proclamations that were issued threatening the "agitators" with instant dismissal and of the ingenious codes which the leaders of the movement had to devise in order to communicate with one another.

Then the film speeds on to portray the conditions that exist today. The struggle in these times is to keep the office employees carry on their daily work. No medium more eloquent than the screen has been selected to show the risks that attend the river postman on his wetday route, or the laborious nature of those deliveries in certain London quarters, which, while a-land-bag or a sack of mail, is anything but parcels has to be carried up and down one story-bldg after another.

Birth of New Era

An impressive feature of the film is that showing a busy day at the headquarters of the Union whose are clad in hundreds of questions affecting the welfare of the Union’s great American Mechanics Engineering and parliamentary aid cooperate in securing satisfaction in the cause of countless governers.

Exceedingly effective are the animated diagrams denoting the accomplishments that have attended the efforts of the Union, and it is not bitting the power of the spoken word to mark the Union’s great American Mechanics Engineering and parliamentary aid cooperate in securing satisfaction in the cause of countless governers.

Greetings from England

A Letter From General Secretary of the National Council of Labor Colleges

We received the following letter from J. P. M. Millar, the General Secretary of the National Council of Labor Colleges, Liverpool and District Center, and Motorsman’s Union, and the great American Mechanics Engineering and Universal. Your members will no doubt be most interested in the scheme of the "Horrabin and Germaine, which is the largest union of its kind in Great Britain, and of which Mr. Con-

Mr. Horrabin, a representative of the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress, under this Union scheme, as under the schemes of most of the Unions above-mentioned, has an important interest share in the control of the National Council of Labor Colleges, and all its members have 1 free of charge, 2 classes through, at the country; (2) free correspondence courses; (3) free online lectures for study election; (3) occasional educational lectures at period.

All with good all wishes for a successful educational winter, I am,

J. P. M. MILLAR

General Secretary.

CURRICULUM OF OR EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The curriculums of our educational activities are ready for distribution. All of those interested should send in their application for these courses. If you have not received a copy, write to the National Council at 16 E. W. U. Building, 3 West 16th street, or to the Collegiate of New York, giving your name, address and local.

I. L. G. W. U. CHORUS

The I. L. G. W. U. Chorus resumes its rehearsals on Friday evening in the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sack-
Labor Back to New Pioneer Youth Movement

The International Association of Students of Labor for Socialism passed its first national conference in Detroit recently, including a new movement of boys and girls clubs known as the Pioneer Youth of America. The movement was started by the backing of the American Federation of Teachers, International Labor Garment Workers' Union, International Fur Workers of the United States, and other unions.

...
The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The most important occurrence in the office during the past week was the trial of the case in which a number of union members were charged with discharging and rewiring union men in the dress trade. During the entire week the office was well filled with unemployed dress tradesmen who came to the office in large numbers. The attitude of the union members was very noticeable and indicated a depression in the trade.

As a result of the drop and in line with the slack season, the office is considerably taken up with discharge cases and cases of unequal division of work. These are drawn to the membership by this time that as soon as the slack season sets in employers attempt wholesale discharges and try to retain favorites. However, in this case, since it is quite apparent to the office that most slack-time discharges are the result of discrimination.

To Vote on Amendment

Among the important business that will be taken up at the meeting on Monday, October 27, is the final reading and adoption of the amendment to the constitution covering the office of manager with that of secretary into the office of manager-secretary.

The members who were present at the meeting on October 20 will recall the first reading and the adoption of the amendment to the constitution covering the office of manager-secretary. The amendment is now to be called for that purpose.

Manager Couple Quits

Manager Dubinsky has compiled reports of complaints filed by the dress and shade departments of the Joint Board and the manner of their adjustment. The reports include complaints filed and adjusted for the period beginning July 1 and ending September 30, 1924.

There were 633 complaints filed with the Clerk and Suit Department from the first to September 30. Three hundred and fifty of these were filed from January 1 to March 31. A total of 264 complaints were filed from April 1 to June 30. The reason for this small number during April, May and June was due to the condition of the trade, as it was about this time that preparations were going up for the renewal of the agreement. Two hundred and fifteen complaints were filed from July 1 to September 30.

The total number of complaints filed by the Clerk Department for the period beginning January 1 and ending September 30 was 625. From January 1 to March 31, 246 complaints were adjusted. The number of complaints adjusted from April 1 to June 30 totals sixty-eight. The number of complaints adjusted from July 1 to September 30 amounts to 204. There are eleven complaints for the last period pending.

The following is a detailed report of the first period and complaints covering the quarter from July 1 to September 30.

CLOAK AND SUIT COMPLAINTS AND ADJUSTMENTS

- Boss is doing the cutting; no cutters employed.
- Unfounded.
- Cutters found working.
- Cutters paid fine.
- No work in shop.
- Non-union shop.
- Unfounded.
- Cutters found working.
- Unfounded.
- Cutters paid fine.
- No work in shop.
- Non-union shop.

CLOAK AND SUIT COMPLAINTS AND ADJUSTMENTS

- Boss is doing the cutting; no cutters employed.
- Unfounded.
- Cutters found working.
- Cutters paid fine.
- No work in shop.
- Non-union shop.

WAIST AND DRESS COMPLAINTS AND ADJUSTMENTS

- Boss cutting, no cutters employed.
- Unfounded.
- Cutters found working.
- Cutters paid fine.
- No work in shop.
- Open shop (referred to Organizing Department of the Joint Board).
- Instructed regarding agreement.
- Firm get cut work.
- Firm going into jobbing business.
- Unfounded.
- Cutters paid fine.
- No work in shop.
- Non-union shop.

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

As Per Decision of the Cloak and Dress Joint Board; the Fifty (50) Cent Rate of Dues Will Go Into Effect, MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1924

The members are urged to pay up their arrears before that date.

After October 27, all back dues will be charged at the new rate.

By order of EXECUTIVE BOARD.

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

Notice of Meetings

SPECIAL MEETING . Monday, October 27th Purpose—Final reading and adoption of constitutional amendment.

REGULAR MEETING . Monday, November 10th

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.

BUY
WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA CHAI
ZWETOCHNI CHAI
Exclusively