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

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Concert and Group Singing

In Harlem

The Educational Department of the Union has arranged a concert and group singing for Monday, February 27th in P. B. 171, 103rd St. between Madison and Fifth Avenues. In the concert will participate Miss Dora Hoeber, the soprano, and Mr. Al Halst whose name will be announced later.

Mr. N. L. Sastavsky will lead the singing in which the audience will join.

After the musical program, those who wish can assemble in the gymnasium where there will be social dancing under the direction of Missed Pat. No effort is being spared to make this evening a social and artistic success.

Admission free to our members and their families on presentation of a card issued by the Educational Department.

Boston I.L.G.W.U. Locals

Prepare For General Strike

Union Negotiates With New England Dress Manufacturers’ Association, Massachusetts Manufacturers’ Association and Boston Cloak Contractors’ Group—Letters Sent to Individual Jobbers and Manufacturers to Negotiate Agreement—Big Meeting of Workers This Thursday.

The organization drive, which has been in progress in Boston for the past several weeks under the direction of Vice-President Julius Hochman, is making excellent headway. A large number of volunteer organizers is daily circulating circulars, calling shop meetings and making various other efforts to reach the non-union workers in both the cloak and dress trades.

The immediate result of this intensive work has been the addition of a substantial number of members to the local organization.

During last week, Vice-President Hochman forwarded, in the name of the Boston Joint Board two letters—seen to each cloak jobber not in contractual relations with the Union and another to all non-union manufacturer calling on them to confer with the workers’ organization for the purpose of establishing a mutual agreement in the trade. These letters were Wednesday, February 17, and Thursday, Feb

Cloak and Dressmakers, Attention!

Next Monday, February 22nd, is Washington’s Birthday, a legal holiday in the cloak and dress industry of New York. No cloak or dress maker is to work on that day. Week workers are to receive full pay for Washington’s Birthday.

Committees of the locals affiliated with the Joint Board will patrol the cloak and dress district next Monday all day, and such workers as will be found at work on their way to work in the evening, will be brought before the Grievance Board of the Union and fined.

JOINT BOARD OF THE CLOAK AND DRESS MAKERS’ UNIONS OF NEW YORK
LOUIS HYMAN, General Manager
JOSEPH FISH, Secretary-Treasurer

Dress Association Abrogates Union Contract

Association’s Failure to Order Clerks to Resume Joint Work With Union’s Agents Results in Breaking Up of Collective Machinery for Dispute Adjustment—Union Will Sign Individual Contracts—Dress Association-Members-Contractors’ Refusal to Meet Union Officers in Conferences of Determination to Break Collective Pact—Dress Chairmen in Webster Hall Meeting This Thursday.

Contractors Obtain Temporary Injunction

The farry occasioned last week when the Association of Dress Manufacturers, the body of dress contractors of New York City, withdrew its staff of clerks from cooperating with the staff of business agents of the Dress Division of the Joint Board on visits to loom belonings, to the members of this association, has grown in the course of the present week into a real storm which promises some hectic developments, unless the association quickly recovers from its stand and resumes normal relations with the Union.

It will be recalled that this clash grew out from the present widespread drive undertaken by the New York Joint Board to organize the large number of unorganized shops in the dress industry and to restore union conditions in a number of so-called union shops where work standards have become deteriorated and which have gotten out from under the control of the organization. This campaign has gone on successfully for several weeks, when, without hardly a warning, the Association of Dress Manufacturers served notice on the Union that it would expect the former to modify it twenty-four hours in advance which jobber the Union intended to strike. The Union firmly refused to concede such an advancement and any move it might undertake against the jobbers. Thereupon the Association, ordered its clerks to quit accompanying the agents of the Union on their visits to association member shops. Union for a second time this week, ordered its clerks to quit accompanying the agents of the Union on their visits to association member shops.

Pres. Sigman Leaves

For Philadelphia

Events in the campaign undertaken by the Philadelphia dress and wait organization of the I. L. G. W. U. to introduce standard union conditions all through this industry, are moving rapidly. The big organizing committee, headed by Vice-president Elia Reisberg, is on the job-day and night maintaining uninterrupted contact with all recently organized shops and reaching our for daily new groups of unorganized workers. The response of the

Pres. Sigman Congratulates Mine Workers

Shortly after the news of the settlement of the miners’ strike became known on Saturday last, February 13th, and the details of the strikers’ decisive victory in the compulsory arbitration issue were made public, President Sigman sent the following telegram to John L. Lewis, the president of the United Mine Workers of America:

John L. Lewis, President
United Mine Workers of America
1151 Merchants’ Building
Indianapolis, Ind.

The International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, members and officers, rejoice with you and your brave and loyal army of the anarcho-socialist strikers in this day of your splendid victory. From the first day to its last, this wonderful struggle was waged for the preservation of a great principle and for the vindication of a right which the miners of America held sacred and which the miners prove equal to the greatest test this colossal conflict had put them to and the organization and movement of America will forever cherish their valor, grit and undying courage.

H. H. SIGMAN

F. I. O. F.

Local 50 Forwards Letter to All Non-Union Dress Employers—Drive For Unionized Industry Reaching Climax—Big Meeting This Thursday in Labor Institute.

Events in the campaign undertaken by the Philadelphia dress and wait organization of the I. L. G. W. U. to introduce standard union conditions all through this industry, are moving rapidly. The big organizing committee, headed by Vice-president Elia Reisberg, is on the job-day and night, maintaining uninterrupted contact with all recently organized shops and reaching our for daily new groups of unorganized workers. The response of the

Union Five Cent Telegram to President Sigman:

THANK YOU FOR YOUR MESSAGE OFFERED US CONGRATULATIONS ON OUR VICTORY.

Mr. M. J. SIGMAN,
President, United Mine Workers of America, 1151 Merchants’ Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

We deeply appreciate your message expressing to us your hearty congratulations on our magnificent victory over the coal and coke miners.

But our work is not yet done. The coal and coke miners will soon be followed by the iron and steel workers. As the miners have learned, so we will prove, that coal mining is not the only work in which our people can find dignity and respect and a living. We, therefore, invite you to assist us in the movement to organize the iron and steel workers of Philadelphia and vicinity.

We believe, as you do, in the Brotherhood of Man. We believe, as you do, in the uplift of the toiling masses. We believe, as you do, in the uplift of the working people everywhere. We believe, as you do, in the victory of the working people over the employers.

We humbly ask you to join with us in the attempt to organize the iron and steel workers of Philadelphia and vicinity.

Respectfully,

M. J. SIGMAN
President, United Mine Workers of America.
Dress Contractors Obtain Temporary Injunction

(Continued from Page 1)

association became known to the Joint Board, the business agents were or-
dered to continue their work of con-
trolling the dress trade, with or without the cooperation of the em-
ployers' clerks. At the same time, Jul-
ius Portrait, chairman of the Joint
Dress Division, sent on February 5 a letter to the Association in which he
informed them in no uncertain terms that the Union regarded the
action of the contractors as a sus-
pension of the agreement, and that
among other things, stated the follow-
ing:

1. For months past we have per-
sistently called on your agents and accu-
sed a sufficient number of clerks to accompany our representa-
tives on their visits to shops. We
pointed out to you that, owing to the increased organizing activity of the
Union, this increase in the number of available clerks is es-
specially needed. You promised to sup-
ply no clerks, but your promise
was not kept.

2. You have in the last few months persistently ignored many of the provisions of the agreement, notably those con-
cerning the minimum scales and (the sugges-
tion was made) the opening of open shops. We regard this as a de-
liberate act of interrupting the legitimate and normal working of the
agreement between your Asso-
ciation and our Union.

3. We have suggested to you a new and unprecedented demand that we inform you in advance of
every jobber whom we intend to
strike. It is obvious that such ad-
vance notice forwarded to you would be useless without the essential pro-
tiveness of such a strike. Never-
theless, we are making our refusal to supply by this arbitrary demand one of the causes of your inability to
accompany your clerks from ac-
companying the
Union's orders in to the show.

4. Your refusal to accept us clerks at all, in effect, means the suspension of the agreement on the part of the Union. We leave us no alternative than to
send our own agents to attend to this work. The same
premises as are brought by our mem-
bers affecting their own interests and
the interests of the industry as a whole.

Association Withdraws From Attend-
ing Conference With Union

In reply to this letter, the manager of the Dress Manufacturers' Associa-
tion proposed that the controversy be
settled at a conference to be held in theOffice of the Union, without our
Union consented. But the representa-
tives of the Association failed to ap-
sent at the conference claiming that
they would not confer with the Union until the workers' organization would
send back to work the employees of the members of their association who,
as they alleged, were called out on
strike. The Union denied this allega-
tion, stating that all bona fide union shops had been called out by the holding of con-
ference at which the long standing grievances between the Union and the contractors' association might be
considered in depth and settled.

Union Forwards Ultimatum to Contractors

As the contractors' association did per-
sist in its obdurate stand, the Joint
Board, on February 6, forwarded another letter to the con-
tractors' organization stating that it "was wholly unjustified in imposing any conditions before meeting the Union in conference." The letter further stated that the contractors' association "not only repeatedly violated the terms of the agreement between it and the Union, but has actually suspended the administration of the agreement for the
justment of disputes contained in the agreement." It warned the association to demand any conditions unless the
Union would hear from them on or before the following day, Tuesday, February 14th, this re-
quest to confer with the contractors' association by it as an abrogation of the agreement and that the Union would then "take the course which would best protect the interests of its members in the circumstances."

Union Notifies Jobbers and Contractors
That Agreement with Dress Aso-
ciation is Abrogated

The next development following the continued refusal of the contract-
ors' association to confer with the Union may be summed up as follows:
The Joint Board, immediately after the expiration of the time-limit given
by the contractors' association, took steps to notify all the job-
ers and contractors in the industry that the contractors' association had
broken its relations with it, and that they would therefore be expected to
comply with Joint Board orders. A letter was sent to the Wholesale
Dress Manufacturers' Association, Inc., from the joint board, asking its
members to arrange to finish up the
work in shops of the contractors'
association by February 14th. The
members of the Union would not
continue working in these shops after
that date. Another letter was sent to
the individual contractors who are
members of the contractors' associa-
tion, declaring that this board was
forced to meet the Union to discuss the
grievances which have arisen en-
vironmentally and threatening to
cause which led up to the abrogation
of the agreement by the association.
The Union further informed the con-
tractors that it would be ready to meet
with such contractors or sub-manu-
facturers as would be ready to enter
into individual agreements with it, up-
on giving moderate security, on Thurs-
iday, January 14, 18 and 20, and stating that after these
days, the Union would take such ac-
ceptable measures as might be necessary to enforce union standards and conditions in
unsettled shops.

Union Expects to Sign Up With All Contractors Individually

In the office of the Joint Board it is con-
fidently expected that the Union would have no difficulty in signing up
the bulk of jobbers in a few days and put into operation individual agreements
with nearly all the con-
tractors. It is believed that the high-handed attitude of the officers of the contractors' association
against the law in the past has caused on several occasions in the past few months instead of following out the prescribed course of action in the
interests of the contractors with the
Union has antagonized against them a great many of the
sub-manufacturers. It is expected to enable nearly all of the job-
ers who are in contractual rela-
tions with the Union would cease to work on the members of the contractors' association and would make the request of the Union as past
agreement with the contractors.

Big Dress Shop Chairman's Meeting
This Thursday

A meeting of all shop chairman in
the dress trade has been ordered by the
Joint Board for this Thursday, after
work hours, at Webster Hall, 15th street and 2nd Avenue. The meet-
ing is being held for the purpose of
forming the shop representatives of the recent developments in the con-
trollers' association, and in order to enlist the full cooperation of the chairmen in
getting out the Union's moves in this

Contractors' Association Obtains
Temporary Injunction Against Union

That the Association of Dress Man-
facturers and its leaders were thrown
into a panic by the decision of the
Union to work with them no longer,
now that they had abrogated the agree-
ment with it, is evidenced by the
next day afternoon, February 15th, when
they applied for and obtained from Su-
prem Court an order in order to show cause why the Joint
Board should not be enjoined from
working with the Dress Association of
Dress Manufacturers, the contractors.

The order is returnable before Su-
pire Judge A. M. Pro-
Kramer on Friday morning, February 17th. The old Board feels con-
siderable difficulty to the Court that they were not
instrumental in abrogating the agreement, as the contractors' association had already
abrogated the agreement and in disregard of every provision of the
agreement, suspended it and later abrogated it. This leaves only one course open to the Union, and that is, to be-

Boston Locals Prepare for Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

February 18th, as final days for a reply.

"We believe that the best inter-
est of the workers, employers and public would be served by the es-
tablishment of a collective agree-
ment providing for uniform stan-
dards of wages, hours, sanitation, and the establishment of machinery for the
adjustment of disputes that may arise from time to time between the employers and em-
ployees, thus giving guarantees for con-
tinuous peace in the industry.

"At present our Union is actively engaged in scientific studies and
suggestions which we intend to sub-
mit to you for your kind attention and consideration.

"Our sincere desire is to avoid any disruption or cessation of work,
as we feel that a round-table con-
fere..."
New Hearings Early in March
Pres. Sigman In Philadelphia

(Continued from Page 1)

subjects that they might desire to have incorporated in the new con-
tracts. The letter is in full follows:

"Dear Mr. Hilfig:

"As you know, there are a number of im-
portant and difficult problems in the cloak and suit industry are still
pending before the Governor's Com-
mission.

"While rather extensive hearings on
these problems have been held, the Com-
mission wishes to have further advice and enlight-
ment from the parties in inter-
est.

"For this purpose it is planned to hold hearings on Saturday, Sunday, and
Monday, March 7, 8 and 9.

"It is intended to give the full

afternoon of Saturday to matters
relating to effective management
and especially to the question of
shop reorganization. All day Sun-
day will be set aside for considera-
tion of the feasibility of establish-
ing a guaranteed period of employ-
ment and of the proposed special registration of sub-manufacturers.

On Monday the remaining subjects,
such as wage scales, liberalization of examiners, and minimum produc-
tion costs for these sub-manufac-
turers will be taken up.

"In case any of the parties wishes
to bring up any new subject, the
mission should be informed as far
in advance of the hearings as pos-
ible.

"Faithfully yours,

"GEO. GORDON BATTLE."
JUSTICE

Friday, February 19, 1926

A Labor Week

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office: 3 West 36th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President.
A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer.
MAX D. DANISH, Acting Editor.

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EDITORIALS

NEW SUBJECTS BEFORE THE COMMISSION

Elsewhere in this issue, the reader will find a letter addressed by the chairman of Governor Smith's Special Mediation Commission, to the editors of newspapers in the state, in which he lists the names of the commissioners, and the intention of the Commission to hold several hearings early in March on the subjects pending before it, for final adjudication. Among the subjects, the Commission's chairman, Mr. George Gordon Battle, lists the question of limitation of operators, the guaranteed period of employment, and the upward revision of wage scales, as proposed by the Union, and several demands put forth by the employers' associations, respectively.

The letter, besides this, contains a very significant paragraph concerning the right of either of the parties to bring up before the Commission any new matter which will be given by it as much attention as to any of the group of demands presented in the early stages of the proceedings. This, beyond doubt, is an important announcement, and will, in all likelihood, be seized upon by the concerns of this section as a new instrument of negotiation, and a source of whatever supplementary requests they might be inclined to advance.

At its meeting, early in January, the General Executive Board of the International Union, our readers will recall, suggested to the New York Joint Board that it forward to the Commission a presentation of its demands for the purpose of making clear whatever of these may have remained ambiguous either to the mediators or to the principal factors in the cloak and suit industry that are chiefly controlled by employers. This recommendation was referred to the Joint Board that it make an effort to open the way for the presentation of such new demands as might be considered advisable. At the first point of the old program that has been pending before the Commission for the past twenty months.

The last suggestion by the General Executive Board has a sound logical background. During the lucrative days of the Philadelphia convention, it is quite pertinent to bring back to mind, the freedom of the program of demands now before the Commission had been achieved as a result of this demand.

The program in general, has not gone far enough with their demands and with displaying a too conciliatory attitude towards the employers by accepting arbitration and mediation as a trade union tactic.

The action of the Commission in opening the door wide for the presentation of such demands should, therefore, be greeted with genuine satisfaction. This attitude, whether influenced by the suggestion of our General Executive Board or not, will, we hope, give this Joint Board the opportunity to so amplify and enlarge our program of leaves the settlement of disputes which will meet fully and constructively every expectation and hope of the tens of thousands of workers in the cloak and suit industry of New York whose fate and welfare are entirely dependent upon the successful achievement of this program.

THE MINE STRIKE ENDS

The longest and most stubbornly contested mine strike on record in the United States, which has now been brought to an end, may well be considered as the victory of the strikers. For the first time in years, the anthracite miners will return to the pits and the production and supply of hard coal will soon again become normal.

The fundamental issue which precipitated the strike was not, as some of the capitalist newspapers have had it, a demand for the raising of wages, but the form and manner in which all disputes arising between the organized miners and mine owners should be adjusted, and the loss of the miners or any grievance advanced by them be adjusted through a process of compulsory arbitration. And the miners, having tested only recently the right of compulsory arbitration by "impartial" outsiders, determined that they would have no more of it. It was on this crucial issue that the long historic strike has been fought for nearly six months.

The settlement reached between the operators and the United Mine Workers on this subject is unequivocally a victory for the miners. It discards entirely the principle of compulsory arbitration by "impartial" persons, and leaves the settlement of disputes by a committee of "all issues in controversy", in the event direct negotiations between the parties fail to produce an "undstanding", to a board of conciliation consisting of two persons, one selected by the miners from a list of three submitted by the operators and the other picked by the operators from a similar list proposed by the miners. This board is to arrive at its decision within ninety days after the matter had been placed in their hands, and in the event of failure to reach an agreement they may, by mutual consent, name another board of an odd number and reach a decision through a majority vote.

If the miners, however, choose not to resort to the enlargeinent of the board of two conciliators and withdraw the controversy from their hands, they are at liberty to carry on their strike or reverts back to the form of direct negotiations with the operators and seek redress for their grievances or a solution of the controversy in any manner they desire, be that for their benefit an element of compulsion, of obligatory arbitration, is therefore clearly and definitely removed from this settlement, and is substituted by voluntary conciliation which is left to the discretion of each party in each controversy or dispute that may arise between them.

The second point at issue, the "check-off" system, was just as stubbornly contested by the operators. It involved a payment to the union of tens of thousands of dollars annually that would be spent in sending around collectors to the far-flung and widely scattered mines, big and small, throughout the anthracite region. The "check-off" system has been in vogue in the anthracite mines for several years past, and now the operators, in order to cause embarrassment to the union, insisted on the elimination of the element of compulsion, of obligatory arbitration, is therefore clearly and definitely removed from this settlement, and is substituted by voluntary conciliation which is left to the discretion of each party in each controversy or dispute that may arise between them.

On the subject of wages, the agreement instructs the board of conciliation to proceed at once to equalize wages in accordance with the agreement of 1923, and opens the way for the union to demand an upward modification of wages annually, beginning with January 1st, 1927.

Thus while in spots the final settlement between the miners and the operators may appear to some as the result of a compromise, the primary issue of the present strike, compulsory arbitration as against voluntary conciliation, has been won decisively by the strikers. The desperate effort of the mine owners to destroy the 1894-1897 Miners' Union, to make the Joint Board a meaningless body, has so broken down its control has failed dismally. The 183,000 miners and their families have suffered want, cold and privation during the entire six months of the strike, and yet by the time they are ready to give up their organization. Throughout this protracted struggle there never was a day, indeed, when the unity and the loyalty of the miners were in doubt or open to question.

THE FUR STRIKE BEGINS

The general strike of the fur workers in New York City, anticipated for some time past, has begun. Ten thousand workers in the important fur industry have walked off the job, leaving the work in the hands of their fellow workers to manage as best they may.

The three main demands of the fur workers are equal distribution of work and no discharge of workers, the forty-hour week, and a better contract for the men who are controlled by a group of unorganized employers and administered by the union. After weeks of negotiations, the employers' organization, the Associated Fur Manufacturers, has reached an agreement which is to take effect next Saturday and which is to include the men out of the 400 shops controlled by them. The Union replied two days later with a general walkout including the entire trade.

If ever a general strike in the needle trades was directly provoked and caused by the fact that the fur industry is organized, this strike of the furriers is surely the immediate result of such a unifying and die-hard stand. It is quite generally known that in the fur industry in which the general that the leaders of the Purriers' Joint Board have, in the interest of peace and in order to avoid a strike in the industry, offered the four-man manufacturing group a meeting with the view of renewing the collective agreement with them. They were willing to forego the demand for equal distribution of work, which involves also the question of one of the other demands, and were ready to effect a compromise on many of their other demands. The uncompromising stand of the fur employers, however, in the matter of a lockout, and, subsequently, in the present general strike.

It is hard to foretell how long this paralysis of the fur industry brought on by the stubborn fur employers will last. Fur strikes in the past few years have been eagerly and protracted battles. But the fur workers are ready for the conflict. They are not the strike, and they know how to fight for every inch of their ground and how to defend their positions. The ladies' garment workers wish them qualified and speedy success in this struggle. Certainly, if in the course of this fight, the fur strikers should need the help of the fellow workers in the needle industry, the cloakmakers and the dressmakers will enthusiastically and willingly assist them in comradely fashion.
Basic Industries in America

The greatest crime that prison labor for private profit commits against the citizens of this country is that it closes the doors of the prisons to a great many of the achievements of modern science, and retains the conditions of the Dark Ages. The most generally accepted standards of common decency, physical and mental hygiene, psychiatric and medical treatment are lacking in practically every prison in the country where prison labor contractors rule. They simply will not permit scientifically trained men to enter the prisons to make necessary surveys and do important research work, nor will they permit same and rational treatment of physically and mentally diseased convicts. They know that only in secrecy and darkness can they exist, for their methods will not stand intelligent study, so they see to it that all intelligence is shut outside the prison walls.

There is nothing in my prison life that I remember with so muchloath as the inceaseable methods of handling communicable diseases. The bathing facilities gave me my first introduction to prison horrors. At the time I entered the Missouri State Penitentiary there were but two old, cracked, rusty bath tubs in the wash department, which we were all forced to use. Naturally among women so largely recruited from the underprivileged class, the most prevalent diseases were common. There was no effort to segregate the clean women from the infected, and treatment was given, I found that we were all expected to use the same tub, and I was ordered to use one just vaccinated by a woman who died shortly after with syphilis. When I protested that it was a social crime to expect me to use the tub without first substituting sterilization for the matter shrilling and burning told me I would use what was provided, or she would "break me in the hole." I knew she had the power and the temperament to do it—she had "broken" Minnie Edy a few days before—and Minnie had been carried out in a pine box. I stepped into the bathroom and turned on the tap, but I did not use it. I rinsed my hands and underground telling my husband of these conditions. He reproduced it and sent it to a thousand influential people. It was published in newspapers all over the land, and the agitation of the public opinion in a serious test was raised all over the country.

In less than two weeks we had shown:

I was able to rent the common bath tub, but I was never able to prevent any woman from using it after we had taken it off our food. Everyday in the dining-room was tubercular or syphilitic, and were used in the dining-room because they had failed in the bath-room. I have seen the food the women were forced to eat handled by women with tuberculosis, and that was a common thing to have our food sprayed with tubercular germs by coughing convicts. The great majority of the women needed hospital care, but absolutely none was provided. There was an emergency hospital room, but neither furniture nor equipment.

Five hundred dollars intelligently expended would have equipped the hospital with beds, and furnished the necessary comfort to be demanded by common decency. The women convicts had served hundreds of years in the common work shop, but not a penny of it had ever been spent to make them physically capable of meeting the demands of the world when they were released.

But we have nothing to do with these degraded creatures, they are too low to rise above themselves and cannot escape responsibility so easily. They are human beings and no one can stand up against the law and say high enough, or made bars strong enough to break the ties that bind us. It is our duty to see that their lives are what we call ignorance and indifference permit, and they are generous, the convicts. They will return to us what we have given them.

It is scientifically true, as well as ethically true, that we are our brother's keepers. It is our duty to be important to us—be ours, and surely as night follows day, whatever we do to others will come back to home's own.

We dare not forget that the convict is the real beneficiary, in the sense that we are to our brothers. He is the real beneficiary, in the sense that we are to our brothers. He is the real beneficiary, in the sense that we are to our brothers. He is the real beneficiary, in the sense that we are to our brothers. He is the real beneficiary, in the sense that we are to our brothers.
Women and the Labor Movement

By FANNIA M. GOHN

Many of the developments in organized labor in the last twenty years have been the result of the application of basic principles of organization and the growth of labor's leadership. The present period, in which the workers are fighting for the right to organize, has been described as the "era of the labor movement." The purpose of this article is to examine some of the major issues in the labor movement today.

The labor movement is an attempt to organize the working class into a political force. It seeks to achieve social and economic changes through collective action. The movement has been characterized by its struggle for better wages and working conditions, the right to organize, and the recognition of workers' rights.

The labor movement has had a significant impact on society. It has helped to create a more equitable distribution of wealth and power, and it has contributed to the advancement of social justice.

The labor movement is not a monolithic organization. It consists of a variety of groups with different interests and goals. These groups include unions, workers, and their supporters. The labor movement is a dynamic and evolving force, constantly adapting to changing circumstances.

The labor movement is a vital component of the democratic process. It provides a forum for workers to express their views and to participate in the decision-making process. The labor movement is a powerful force for social change.

In conclusion, the labor movement is a critical component of our society. It is essential for the progress and development of our country. We must continue to support the labor movement in its ongoing fight for social justice and economic equality.
The Outbreak of the Cold Strike

The Cold Strike Still Remains

In the last issue of the Weekly Bulletin, the problem of the strike is discussed. The strike of the group of workers is in its second week. The situation is further complicated by the outbreak of the Cold Strike in the country. The strike is expected to continue for a few more days.

The Strike Remains in the Bethlehem Field

The strike in the Bethlehem field is still continuing. The situation is reported to be tense, with the workers demanding higher wages and better working conditions. The management has so far not made any significant concessions.

Packing the League Council

Captain Franco, the Spanish aviator, has been appointed to the League Council. This move is expected to strengthen the council's position in advocating international peace and progress. Captain Franco is a respected figure in the aviation world and is known for his humanitarian efforts.

The British Abroad

The British government has decided to send a delegation to the League Council. The delegation will consist of high-ranking officials and is expected to represent the interests of Great Britain at the council.

The Cold Strike

The Cold Strike is still continuing, with the workers demanding higher wages and better working conditions. The management has so far not made any significant concessions.

RUSSO-POLISH PEACE

The Russo-Polish Peace Treaty

On the 25th of March, the Russo-Polish Peace Treaty was signed. The treaty was signed in the presence of the foreign ministers of both countries. The treaty is expected to bring peace and stability to the region.

Harlem Bank of Commerce

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New York

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The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND NOTICE

Registration of the unemployed workers for payment of insurance for the spring season of 1926 started February 1st and will continue during the season.

Every cutter who is unemployed, unattached to any shop, is to register.

The registration of unemployed cutters takes place every Wednesday morning at the Unemployment Insurance Office at 122 West 18th Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Since these union jobbers, by giving work to non-union shops, were violat- ing the agreement entered into last Monday, the union proceeded last Tuesday to settle independently with the firms who were doing this work.

The Association Refused to Proceed with Conference

A conference for the purpose of adjusting the differences was agreed to take place last Monday, February 11th. However, the union received a communication from the dress contractors' associations, in which they stated that they will not begin conference until the shops which have been stopped off by the union would be returned to work first. This, in spite of the fact that it had been previously arranged by both parties that a conference be held Monday.

The union, after receiving this communication, held a conference and decided to send to the dress contractors' associations a letter declaring that it within twenty-four hours, that is, by Tuesday afternoon, the dress contractors' associations have to agree to make a convention with the union in order to adjust matters in dispute, the union would immediatly give up the efforts of the agreement and the jobbers would be notified that all the members of the union would be stopped off individually with the union are open shops and that three days' notice would be given to them in order to withdraw their work.

On Tuesday, at the time of writing, according to the report of the Joint Board, the union was informed that the attitude of the association remained unaltered and the situation appeared to be serious warning. The Joint Board thereupon began perfecting its machinery for the purpose of maintaining union conditions.

The jobbers were notified of the situation, and the union stated that it would not be addressed if it would be compelled to stop some of the shops. The jobbers were given notice to have to notify their contractors of the union's intention to withdraw the work, after which they would sign up independently.

The chairmen of the dress were stopped off by the union, and on the notification attended a shop chairman meeting last Thursday. Due to the strike in the union Dress Co. and the Jumeaux were in the press at the time of the meeting its details cannot be given here.

This was the situation at the time of writing. Unless between them and the jobbers a union is formed the interests of the members of the union there is a change in the situation, it means, as matters stand now, that so far as the Association of Dress Manufacturers is concerned, there are no relations between it and the Local.

Clerks Ordered Not to Accompany Business Agents

Following the refusal by the association to attend conference, the union took action to the advantage of the members of the association. The union proceeded to take action opened its doors and to go out with the business agents on cases.

In line with the purpose of the dress contractors' associations opened its doors of three large jobbing houses, namely, the International Dress Co., the Jumeaux and the Dubinsky Co. were working with a number of open contracting shops.

The article states that this meeting was called "for the purpose of a preliminary discussion of labor matters." That the employers have not in order to consider this question was at the last meeting of the Joint Dubinsky had pointed out that there was a necessity to have a meeting that preparations would be undertaken. What form the suggestions would be in a matter for further discussion and will be reported to the members of the meeting as well as in these columns.

Members Endorse Aid to Philadelphia Cutters

The members, who will doubt register an article like this, in the language in which it was contained a report of the visit by Jacob Fleischer to Philadelphia in the interest of the Philadelphia dress cutters, who sought the aid of Local 10 for the purpose of unemployed cutters and patternmakers in that city.

This visit was the result of the appeal of Samuel K. Faust, who represents the cutters' division of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local 10, before the Executive Board, where the question of such reparation was mentioned in the last meeting of the Executive Board, the union extended a loan of five hundred dollars, which they extended a loan of five hundred dollars, and that they be granted a contribution of two hundred fifty. This recommendation was presented to the members at the last membership meeting and was unanimously adopted.

The campaign for the promotion of the non-union shops is being planned now in Philadelphia and among the members present in the employers in a letter addressed to them the union is seeking to secure ten per cent in wage in wages by the assurance of a purity of labor, what this would be and the others entered into the union's representatives for the purpose of renewing the agreement.

Ratify the Appointment of Business Agents

At the last membership meeting, among the various recommendations presented to the Executive Board, there was one to the appointment of Business Agent Jacob Fleischer to the staff of the Dress Contractors' Local 10, the joint union and Fleischer's appointment is in conference with representatives of the union recently and worked out a plan. In the letter which the union sent out the employers are informed of the impending drive against the open shop and the intention to meet with the union's representatives for the purpose of renewing the agreement.

The Week In Local 10

CUTTERS, SPECIAL ATTENTION

All members of the Cloak and Dress Divisions are instructed to either renew their old working cards or obtain new ones for the coming season, beginning January 1, 1926.

All members found violating this provision of the constitution will render themselves subject to punishment by the Executive Board.

Executive Board, Local 10.

[Signature]

The full quota of the staff of business agents for Local 10 as previously set down is now completed.

This appointment was the result of a request by Julius Fortey, acting manager of the Johnsof's department store. As the trade became busy and the drive against the open shops was undertaken, the filling of Local 10's quota of business agents in the joint board was found to be necessary.

At the present time the two business agents serving the Johnsof's department store, are Fleischer and Stein. Having been assigned to aid in the conduct of the strike against the firm of Maurice Breslin, in which Fleischer has been taken up with this work.

Report of Dress Complaints and Adjustments

As was reported in these columns in the past, Manager Dubinsky had tendered the members at their last meeting a report on the complaints and adjustments for the dress complaints for dress complaints for the past month. Due to lack of space only the cloosh report was printed.

Below is given the dress report. It is reported in the complaints and adjustments for the cloosh complaints for the past month. Due to lack of space only the cloosh report was printed.