Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 42)

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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.
New York Labor Ready for City Hall Demonstration

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

The executive committee of the Emergency Labor Conference in the Cloak Strike, organized last Friday, October 3, is rushing preparations to make the labor demonstration in front of City Hall next Saturday, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, a great success. This will be the conference's last protest to Mayor Walker and to other city officials against the unwarranted persecution of the cloak strikers by the city police.

The demonstration will start at Union Square and will proceed to City Hall. A committee of representative labor men will head the demonstration, among them John L. Ogilvie, secretary of the New York CIO, and the Trades and Labor Council, president Morris Sigman of the I. L. G. W. U. Local 176. The committee of the cloak strike committee of the cloakmakers, and J. M. Buidolt, of the Capsmakers' Union, secretary of the conference. The executive committee of the conference sent out last Tuesday communications to all labor bodies in Greater City calling on them to take part in the march.

Police Milder This Week

Confirmed last week's record of arrests, the police appear to have slowed down to their practice of arresting strikers wholesale without reason or cause. On Tuesday only ten strikers were arrested and when brought before Magistrate Corrigan were all fined $1. In another case, an em- porer who was booted before this magis- trate for assaulting a striker, was fined $5. The name of the employer is Gillen, of the firm of Gillen, Nadow, and Wolf, Hastings, N. Y. Wednesday morning, October 15th, the police arrested about 160 strikers but these were mainly all released or given suspended sentences by Magis- trate Corrigan. A few were fined individually.

Ladies' Tailors Win Short Strike

The strike of the New York Ladies' tailors, members of Local 55, which began on Monday, October 10th, was settled after a week's duration, this Mon- day, October 11th, after conferences with the employers. The agreement reached between the local and the em- ployers was ratified by the strikers at a meeting held in the afternoon of this day at the Opera House, the strike headquarters.

The new agreement provides for a flat increase in the pay in the clothing for the minimum from $95 to $93 per week. The other items in the contract are for eight months in the year and 44 hours for the remain- ing four months—from October 15th to December 15th.

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Emergency Conference Active in Cloak Strike

Representatives of 800,000 Organized Workers Vote to Assess Each Member One Dollar a Week As Cloak Strike Lags—Members of Trade Unions Will Help Picket Cloak Shops—Communist Fight Against Injunction Stays the Day—Steady Flow of Contributions Swell Relief Funds—Conference Sends Message to A. F. of L. Convention in Detroit

The conference of labor unions, held last Friday evening in the auditorium of the New York Trades and Labor Council, president Morris Sigman of the I. L. G. W. U. Local 176, housed the conference on the picketing and strike committee of the cloakmakers, and J. M. Buidolt, of the Capsmakers' Union, secretary of the conference. The executive committee of the conference sent out last Tuesday communications to all labor bodies in Greater City calling on them to take part in the march.

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(Continued on Page 3)

I. L. G. W. U. and Capsmakers Delegates Plead for Milder Immigration Laws

Nagler, Pinkovsky, Oresty, Snyder and Zuckerman of Capsmakers' Union Make Strong Argument for Endorsement of Less Severe Admissions Laws to the United States—Resolution Voted Down

When the question of considering the proposal contained in the resolution introduced by the I. L. G. W. U., and the Capsmakers' Union at the A. F. of L. convention in Detroit, recommending that the Immigration laws be changed, was taken up this Thursday afternoon, Octo- ber 12th, it was voted down by an overwhelming majority. The resolutions committee of the convention by a large majority advised that these resolu- tions be defeated, and that the conven- tion be recorded in favor of the exist- ing restrictions on immigration.

The delegates of the I. L. G. W. U., Brothers Pinkovsky, Oresty, Snyder and Doell all spoke and voted against the recommendation of the Resolution Committee and in favor of the laws. Together with them voted the delegates of the Capsmakers' Interna- tional, Brothers Goldberg, Zuckerman, Greenberg and Zuckerman, and a few other delegates. The resolution of the capsmakers had been opened the doors of America to political and re- ligious refugees was also rejected. Mr. Doell, assistant secretary of the capsmakers' organization, delivered a forceful plea for freer im- migration. He argued that the scotch which is being raised among working people about horde of new immigrants from Europe breaking down the American labor standards is without founda- tion and pointed to the fact that, while criminal and parasitical elements may freely enter the country, it is closed to honest workers who are an asset to America. He dammed the measure and condemned the cruelty of the immi-

(Continued on Page 3)

Educational Season Opens Nov. 19th

Tickets Free to Students and Members

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

Admission will be by ticket only and tickets are to be distributed free among all local unions and students. Reserve this date and send in a soc- cial evening with your fellow workers and students.

Please take note that though before the celebration takes place on Friday, No- vember 15th, at 1:15 P. M., Room 330, Washington Irving High School. Detailed schedule of courses will be announced soon.

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

(Continued from Page 1) to strikers serving workhouse sentences. These are some of the "political" resolutions adopted by the conference as a protest against labor injustice.

The conference also adopted several practical resolutions with regard to the court and the court system in behalf of the cloak strikers. Among such resolutions the most important were the following:

1. All unions to tax their members a dollar a week as long as the strike lasts.
2. That officers of unions are to contribute a day's wages for the strike.
3. That the unions should hold out at once as much money in advance as they can in anticipation of the collection of the funds.
4. To elect an executive committee of 20 from all the important trade unions to guide them in the resolutions adopted by the conference.

Capmakers, Dreamakers Help
The Joint Council of Capmakers will hold a meeting at 6 p.m. Monday at Beethoven Hall to discuss financial support for the cloak workers. At the same time, shop chairmen in the dress industry will meet in Webster Hall, and shop chairmen in the theatrical industry in the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street, for the same purpose.

Courts Order Women to Leave
The police last night arrested about 100 women who were picketing outside the manufacturers' offices. The women were taken to the police court, where they were fined $10 each.

Ladies Tailors Win Short Strike

(Continued from Page 1) to May 15. Pay for the additional hours during the busy months is to be at regular rates. Overtime is allowed only in the four busy months—16 hours a week at time and a half rates.

The classic concerning legal holiday days remains as in the old contract. The Union encountered some trouble when signed the agreement, in gaining the consent of the employers to

Plead For Liberal Immigration Laws

(Continued from Page 1) immigration laws which separate families and create unnecessary expense for thousands of people. Brother Nagler, of Local 10, I. G. T., argued very effectively that the restriction policy does not, in the end, benefit the American worker and that the phenomenons should be liberalized in free immigration laws for the sake of the American wage-earner himself. The workers who are

State Child Labor Laws Banned

Two reported decisions rendered on September 27th by Attorney General Huning of Missouri holding unconstitutional certain features of the Missouri Child Labor Law enacted in 1821 were not only a loss to the state, but also an indication that child labor legislation has ever met, according to W. E. Swift, Atty. Gen., of Missouri, that the Labor Committee, New York City.

One of the most serious injunctions of the State of Missouri in the present strike is the order to stop the work of the state. A recent study made in three industrial states, Wisconsin, Massachusetts and New Jersey, by the U. S. Children's Bureau reveals that in one year there were 7,176 accidents to minors of which 38 were fatal. It is recommended by the properly constituted board or commission to declare certain occupations dangerous for children under 14 and between 16 and 18. It is equally regrettable that the fundamental law of any state is such that the legislature may adopt a discriminatory power which has been addicted by the poor and oppressed.

You cannot be deaf to the cry of these Paasical children. Send your check or money order to H. S. RAUSHENBUSH, Treasurer PASSAIC CHILDREN MILK FUND, Room 638, 799 Broadway, New York City.
Twenty-five Years of the "Amsterdam International"

By DR. HERMAN FRANK

1. From 1901 to 1919

During last September, the Labor movement of the Netherlands celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Federation of "Trade Unions".

Jubilant festivities are usually made the occasion for crowning the "labour" with wreaths of laurels. In the working class, this custom is so deeply rooted in a spirit of constructivist criticism what already has been achieved and to foresee what can reasonably be expected in the future from past achievements. Only in this manner painful disillusionment may be avoided; only in this manner a readiness of purpose and a nobility in calculating the future is achieved.

A Clearing House of Information

The beginnings of the Amsterdam trade union international were laid August 31, 1901, at the general Dutch labor conference in Copenhagen, Denmark. At that conference, in addition to the labor leaders of Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, Finland and Norway, there were represented the central trade union bodies of England, Germany, Belgium, Spain and Austria. The organization formed in Copenhagen, however, was an extremely loose one and confined itself primarily to the task of calling international trade union conferences from time to time.

In 1905, this "federation" made its first important step by organizing an international conference in London under the leadership of the late chief of the German trade union movement, Karl Liebknecht. It was not until 1919, however, that it was able to maintain for a long time an international labor conference of information, a clearing house for the economic and political movements of the affiliated countries. Its principal task still consisted of summarizing the information on working conditions annually, in the beginning, and bimonthly, later.

Thus, the external development of the "Amsterdam International" had proceeded at a steady pace. In 1906, the American Federation of Labor joined the organization and two years later it was joined by the trade union federation of South Africa. The "Amsterdam International" was thoroughly organized, through its affiliation, actually was the first to turn the European alliance of trade unions into a truly international, worldwide federation. Meanwhile, the American delegates put forth a demand that the secretariat change its name to "International Board of the "Columbian Federation"", and this suggestion had been adopted. At that time, the Federation already had 19 countries affiliated to it with an aggregate membership of 7 million workers.

Effect of World War

The inner development of the trade union federation, however, failed to keep pace with its outward progress. The national centers had not shown themselves able to allow the "international body to acquire strong influence. The fact was that the Federation, as a whole, had no voice with regard to questions of major importance affecting the labor movement, and even its conferences amounted to little more than a forum from which, from time to time, would appear an occasional declaration and reports of the doings in the general field of trade union activity. Thus, for instance, when, at the 1906 conference, the French delegates had asked the question of the "general strike," and the "Sala" administration" be placed on the agenda, it was sharply rejected by nearly all the other delegates on the ground that the "sala" was a German concept. At the 1919 conference of the international conferences is to condense the ties between the trade unions in America. In the 1924 conference, it was decided not to convert the labor union international into a discussion club where to debate theoretical questions.

This short sighted orientation of the Federation had held away within it and with the world of the "World of". Small wonder, therefore, that it crumbled like a house of cards imme-
dately after the first shot in the world war had reverberated across the continent. Nothing could prepare the 16 million international solidarity of the workers was called upon for a test of strength with the dark and ominous forces of nationalism. While the workers, in the name of patriotism, made peace with the ruling groups of capitalists and︱conquerors for world power thus became a stratum in the group, the labor movement of a country against the working masses of the other, a war of brother against brother.

The nationalistic hysteria of the war years made it impossible even to reach the attention of the centers of the Federation to discuss questions of general importance to labor. True, in 1914 there had taken place a trade union conference in London, but this time, with the participation of delegates from allied countries and from several neutrals, and another conference was held a year later in Bern, Switzerland, attended by some neutral countries and delegates from Germany, Austria and Belgium. But not until 1919 did it become possible to summon, for the first time since the break of the war, the labor union congress of Europe to meet. The congress took place concurrently with the conference of the Socialist International in Bern. As a result, the newly formed "Second International" did not survive the war crisis and was shattered secularly the same year.

The trade union conference in Bern decided to call at once a general international trade union congress in July, 1919, in Amsterdam, Holland. To this conference there were invited, in addition to the union organizations which were affiliated to the "Amsterdam International", the syndicalist unions and several other anti-bourgeois groups. The British and American union leaders, among others, were the chief promoters of this conference had it not merely a revival of the old federation but the formation of a new organization. From this view point, it may, therefore, be safely assumed that the conference of 1919, which was held at Amsterdam, has been re-established after an uneventful existence of 18 years, without a year having passed since the last conference of its component national centers.

Other International Secretariats

The Federation, however, in explaining the reason for the present (Amsterdam) International as a new organization, draws attention to the existence of a number of solidarityhoop, the 1919. This statement, in all probability, is not without the expression of the event recently celebrated, is an attempt to condense the labor movement of a country against another labor movement of a country. We are, however, far from being certain that the national centers in the various countries. This international movement, as such, included about 50 centers from 25 nations, car and according to the notices, and the meetings of the conference are held in the international Socialist congresses.

Historically, therefore, the organization of an international federation of labor unions had been preceded by international organizations of labor unions in the same industry. This was the case with the trade unions of transport and railway workers, who had organized their international confederation in 1889, the first step to help reform the ground for the general trade union congress in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1900, and the second, with President Wilson to work out closer cooperation between the company and the bank.'

A DENIAL

As a news item headed "Labor Life Insurance Goes Over the Top". "Labor Life Insurance. which appeared in the "New York Times" of last Sunday, the name of M. C. M., educational secretary of the union, among the officers of the Wagner candidacy for the Senate.

Men who have an interest in Detroit attending the "Labor Life Insurance. which appeared in the "New York Times" of last Sunday, the name of M. C. M., educational secretary of the union, among the officers of the Wagner candidacy for the Senate.

Men who have a...
AMERICAN LABOR BEHIND THE STRIKING CLOAKMAKERS

The struggle of the New York cloakmakers against the efforts of the cloak manufacturers and jobbers to smash their organization and to force them to work at wages of 25 cents an hour at the New York factories and shops is fast becoming the fight of the whole American labor movement.

In a call for assistance issued by the Cloakmakers' Union to the American Federation of Labor and the United States Congress, President William Green and Vice-President Matthew Woll to the delegates before the resolution had been carried. It is highly encouraging, indeed, to hear American labor leaders and organizers in this country are not in the least musing the vital importance of the issues at stake in the great controversy that has come to a head in New York City; that they are not asking to be assured complete victory to the striking cloakmakers in their present contest.

But even more important than this speedy response to the call of the American Labor movement is our judgment, their full realization of the meaning and significance of the strike. In their behalf, the labor movement in America, represented by the convention of the American Federation of Labor, is taking the lead in the battle for the rights and privileges of American toil.

The demand that the cloak industry workers be paid all the money due them is not a demand to be made at the expense of the workers.
The London Cloakmakers and Their Union

London, England, is the cradle of the Jewish labor and socialist movement, and the home of the International Workingmen's Association, which is celebrated this year. It fell to the lot of the Jewish workers in London to carry the torch which movement amongst others. Before they later migrated to the United States, they contributed their share in the early flush of their youthful enthusiasm and energy, to plant the seed of the new brotherhood of the Jewish workers of London.

The London workers also had this joy of giving refuge, for longer or shorter periods, to such bright luminaries in the radical firmament as Marx, Engels, Bakunin, Stepanek and Kropotkin, and later also to Lenin and Trotzky, though these socialist teachers had not extracted a direct part in the Jewish labor movement. But there were other non-Jewish residents of London, revolutionary emigres from other countries, such as Y. Tchakovsky, the grandfathers of the Russian Revolution — Louise Michel, the French militant; the Italian Carlo Matta, the Russian Emma Goldman, and the second, a Russian, editor of "Nele Zeit," a Socialist-Bundist weekly.

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

The Cloak Trade

There are in London about 1,200 cloak shops employing nearly 8,000 cloak workers, averaging seven persons to a shop to make up the same garments about 4,000 — are native English women. The majority of the shops belong to an ownership, with his own "masters" who get their orders from manufacturers to be made up, as they are called, and the samples furnishing business. The manner of giving out work to these workers is as follows.

On fixed earnings, two score or more of these contractors appear in the cloak shop of a large English firm of sample wares in line. The clothing manufacturer, after a substantial wage has been paid to the employees of his own office and concessions to inspect the samples and their prices. If a sample does not appeal to the manufacturer, he endeavors to make the terms and conditions of the "masters," after which he is ready to "talk business." When a manufacturer demands 8 shillings, or two dollars, for the garment, the manufacturer is perfectly right if he demands that another contractor is responsible for the production of the garment for 8 shillings (even if the mate in London.

Crude of Jewish Labor Movement — Special Correspondence to "Justice"

By S. K.

meet for 5 shillings, but at he has fixed price. A cloak shop that in the factories for many years past, would be willing to give him 6 a cloak that has been in the factory half a shift, that is, three or four hours, he will not accept the work, even if he knows in advance that he could not make a profit on it. What is the profit of his own labor.

If one were to ask such a "master" how he could afford to accept work such orders or to feel the economic conditions in the trade or at the East London post office, and the wife and children are likely to sell a hand. Then, one must remember that if I don't take that the next fellow is sure to take it, and that's what the cloak industry is about. The competition between the contractors themselves, on the one hand, and the competition of the cloak trade in the United States with those who work in the United States, with those who work in the inside shops, though earning pitifully small wages, equalize the production and distribution of the goods, as they return to belong to a "Jewish" trade union. Only a few weeks ago, a small place, the "Baft" in London, published a sensational story of the horrible swindling system under which the cloak trade in South London is conducted. The writer ends his article as follows: "Conditions in the tailor trade have become so bad that even John Hope who was famous for his song "The Song of the Shirt." It has been predicted that it might have been expected that the larger manufacturers, especially the "Ex- cise" cloak manufacturers, would be the first to do with Jewish workers, most of whom belong to the union. Due to the simplification of styles in recent years, the manufacturers have been able to have managed to get along with their women workers only. The reason, as the writer points out, is that the English.shop is found in the fact that they are eager to save the very large numbers of money.

The Condition of the Jewish Workers

The effect of the general condition of the trade on the Jewish workers' daily life is evident. The trade is in the prevailing season of work in the shops. The sanitary conditions in the factories, despite supervision by government, is a travesty of the face of the factories. The workday is abnormal, and a Jewish cloakmaker, in order to get his work up, is compelled to work 14 hours a day. One of the famous war price — $8.00 — during the season is employed to work from 14 to 15 hours a day. The shops are crowded, and the garment and the union may only interfere in price disputes when it is brought out that there are no minimum wages, and the workers had become more and more convinced of the necessity and importance of the Union.

The Embroiderers of London

To the Editor of "Justice":

The women of Justice will, no doubt, be interested in reading a report of the activities of the Embroiderers' Union of London, Local 7 of the G. W. W. U. of A.

In the short time that the local has been in existence — about eight months — we have brought the tailoring trade out of the chaotic state in which it found itself previously. The general prosperity of the trade, as conducted by the local, of ten months, having terminated in a tremendous success for the Union. The employers were forced to sign a collective agreement with the Union, granting its most important demands, among them a minimum scale of wages, divided into three classes: $55 for the first class; $45 for the second class, and $35 for the third; and half for overtimes; three legal holidays; equal sharing of all work, etc.

The local includes all workers occupied in the embroidery trade, as operators, finishers, stampers, hand work, etc. At present the Union controls 80 per cent of the trade, and in spite of the fact that the local is only eight months old, it will continue with its organization work.

Now, let us look back to the days before the embroidery workers organized. There exists a great deal of cut-throat competition in both camps. The houses were over ready to each other, and the work was naturally done at the expense of the workers. It is true that from time to time some employers gave in and attempted a feeble attempt at resistance, but being unorganized, these attempts were entirely failures.

The more conscientious embroidery workers then realized that such a state could not be allowed to continue, and they decided to form a local union of their own. An active local union could the situation be saved. They then set to work with the help of the employers' Joint Board of Toronto, and especially with the help of Brother Polish, the leader of the Embroiderers' local. The work proved to be successful, and in the time the system has which until the present, the workers have become

The Embroiderers of Union of Toronto

The installation of the following officers was held on the 5th of August: Brother L. M. Kay, chairman; Brother G. Weinstock, secretary, Brother George D. More, treasurer, and the following local members: Bros. Tzad, Katz, Chaf, Weinstock, Monet, and Boller Twist. Brother Polishoff installed the new set of officials, talked of conditions in the trade, and urged the necessity of being loyal to the Union and standing on the alert to guard the interests of the workers.

The meeting also adopted the following resolution:

"The meeting of August 5th, 1926, of the Embroiderers of Toronto, of local 7 of the G. W. W. U. of A., with the officers of the local, including Brother Polish, our representative, while loyal to the Union and standing on the alert to guard the interests of the workers."
Workers' Education: A Basis for Hope

By M. H. Hedges

Electrical Workers Journal

Majors, Junakow, psychokrator, re- markable, and other words are frequently used with the word "idiot" is "cheerful." Plainly he is again most of the time is passing by constantly kept by advertisers, men, and swallowed whole by the public without question. With the exception of the title "Basis for Hope," I do not refer to a need for some optimism. I am aware that there is much in this "pro- fane" land of ours that should make every thinking man sober and even sad. There is no reasonable basis for pessimism in a country that still to- dally child labor, the American Plan,哈尔夫中的巴比伦, the Ku Klux Klan and lynching. And all of trade unionists can afford to be un- happy. The day of trade unionism de- pends on our ability to escape buying pigs in poke, Trade unionists must get their hands off the industry, must see industry and industrial society as it is.

Yet, when a moment arrives in Industry, these are the whole of all the things that should not be the last to recognize this. Much an hour of every hour that could be used for the last time to make an order in the world. If the time to do it is not passed, it will be the wrong time and not be the time to do it. The ideas and concepts, which we have learned that it will be possible to make an order in this day and age. Some say that it is a matter of time, the world is not yet ready. Others say that it is not yet ready. The ideas and concepts, which we have learned that it will be possible to make an order in this day and age. Some say that it is a matter of time, the world is not yet ready. Others say that it is not yet ready.

Little Lessons in Economics

By Arthur W. Calhoun

Instructor in Economics, Brookwood

XII. The Piece of Statistics.

"Now if there were a responsible head to the economic system of which things could be directed in an orderly way and must be able to be represented toward an economical administration except as exact information on all im- portant points could be made available. It would be necessary to know precisely what it costs to perform operations and how operations, so as well as all of the necessary information needed in the planning of investment and operation.

As it is now, a very small part of the business system is kept up to date. Accounting, which is the art of cost-accounting, is the only one of the many art of cost-accounting, is the only one of the many.

The very small part of the business system is kept up to date. Accounting, which is the art of cost-accounting, is the only one of the many.

Announcement of Activities of Educational Department

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

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

(Continued)

Courses No. 19. The Making of Industrial America—Syvora Kopald

This course will present a thorough-going survey of present day conditions in women's garment industry. An attempt will be made first to study the present day plight of the trade, the economic causes responsible for unemployment, the existence of poor shops, in charge of the jobber. The study of organization and control will be made of the new sub-contracting, and outside shops will be trapped. The aims of the course will be to show how the economic problems of the industry can be solved. This analysis from the present conditions of the trade, the history of the industry in the last hundred years, will be outlined as well as the rise of the union within. In the present day program of courses, it is seen how the economic problems now confronting the worker will be discussed.

Courses No. 12. Social Economics—A. A. Fredericksen

This course will provide an analysis of the nature of the economic order and structure of the basic economic institutions and an analysis of the structure and functioning of the basic economic institutions will be analyzed. Special attention will be given in the course to the work of the social and various organizations in the industrial society.

Courses No. 13. Current Economics—Litterature—A. C. Fischel

This course will review for analysis and discussion the outstanding current problems involving labor, its in- terests and problems.


In this course an attempt will be made to get at the fundamental human problems which make men and wo- men behave as they do. Human motives, instincts and desires will be ana- lized. The classes will study the funda- mental laws of the human mind, and analyze common mistakes in thinking and will attempt to learn how to eli- minate such mistakes from their own.
What is Cooperative Rent Insurance?

THE Bedford-Barrow Cooperative Housing Association of Minneapolis was one of the best cooperative housing associations in the country. When the by-laws were originally drawn up, a provision was made that a small sum be put aside each year into a Rent Insurance Fund, so that if a member of the group found himself unable to meet his monthly rental payments, because of unemployment of sickness, the fund might be drawn upon to meet the emergency. The Board of Directors had recommended that out of the surplus of $1,150 at the close of 1926, $260 should be put into this insurance fund.

The co-op has 35 tenants. Its property is valued at $163,000, and the annual income from rents is $29,300. The cost of operation and the retiring of three mortgages. The members expect to be able to reduce their rental payments at the end of 1926.

DELEGATES to the Cooperative Congress at Minneapolis, November 4-6 will find America's most significant sample laboratory of the industrial revolution between the organized labor movement, consumer's cooperation, and the cooperative movement.

The only industrial union, 100 percent organized, in the dairy field—this is the board of the Franklin employees. Everyone from farmer to last storeroom man is directly affiliated with the milk drivers’ union. It is a fact that has mightily increased the union’s present strength and existence.

The company has 35 employees and does a business of $1,400,000 a year. For distribution of groceries, meat, milk, cream, butter and cheese. For the past three years the annual average has averaged $1,000,000 a year.

And the most interesting feature of all is the cooperative in this emergence of smaller, family stores, which gives to educational and propaganda work. Courses of lectures for employers, evening classes, summer sessions for the members, propaganda parades through the city, mass visits to co-operatives in other cities: these are a few of the activities.

SREDI BASTUJUCIH KLUČNIK- KBEROV.

V pravcu petnika 22. oktobra se osebja ko na nekaterih ino uurnih delih. Konferenca je bila sestavljena iz različnih pustih izvornih in profesionalnih strank in tako.

Konferenca je bila sestavljena iz različnih pustih izvornih in profesionalnih strank in tako.

As to the Jobbers’s situation, no change in it has been reported since Tuesday.

The development with respect to a possible strike was reported by Manager Dubinsky at the regular weekly meeting of the Strike Committee held last Wednesday, October 13th, at Arlington Hall. In the course of his address, he stated that the workers had decided to go out on strike to obtain a better Saturday night premium rate. The strike was to begin on Sunday, October 14th.

Mr. Dubinsky also reported that the provisioning of the workforce with protective clothing, such as hats, caps, and gloves, had been improved. He emphasized the need for proper safety measures to prevent accidents during work.

The committee, composed of the managers and the workers, met to discuss the proposed changes. The managers accepted the workers’ demands and agreed to implement them immediately.

The meeting concluded with a vote of confidence in the leadership of the workers and the committee members.

No new developments were reported on the West Side, and the strike was still ongoing as of the time of publication.

Cutler’s Union Local 10

REGULAR MEETING

MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION

Tuesday, October 18th

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark’s Place

Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.

Cutler Hat and Cap Makers were elected to the positions of president, vice president, and secretary, respectively.

Among the decisions adopted by the union was the establishment of a fund to assist its members in times of need. The fund was expected to be financed through a small percentage of each member’s wages.

The union also discussed the possibility of organizing a strike against a proposed reduction in wages. The members were unanimous in their support of the resolution.

The union agreed to continue its efforts to improve working conditions and to negotiate better terms with the management.

The next regular meeting of the union will be held on Monday, October 25th, at 8:00 P. M., at Arlington Hall.