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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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Negotiations With American Ass'n
Broken Off

Submanufacturers insist on Reorganization
and Restricted Admission of Business Agents to Shops

The developments in the controversy between the cloak strike leaders and the American Coat and Suit Manufacturers' Association, the cloak submanufacturers, during the past week and up to press time, are as follows:

The leaders of the strike sent a letter last Monday afternoon, December 7, to the members of the American Association suggesting that they withdraw their ultimatum to close the shops on Tuesday morning. The American Association would meet with them on Tuesday and attempt to reach an agreement. The ultimatum therefore was withdrawn.

On Tuesday both sides met in the office of the Imperial Chairman, Raymond V. Ingersoll, but reached no agreement. The submanufacturers insist on their present being accepted, which includes a 17-hour week, restrictions on the admission of business agents to the submanufacturers' shops, and a submission of their demands to arbitration. The strike leaders continued to oppose all these demands.

Another meeting was arranged for Wednesday afternoon, December 8, at the office of the Imperial Chairman. The submanufacturers, however, had not indicated their willingness to discuss any questions except those relating to the individual shop agreements they desire to negotiate.

Cloak Cutters Get Flat Increase of Three Dollars

Dubinsky, Manager of Local 10, announced yesterday that firms will give cutters general wage raise.

The members of Local 10, the Almamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union, were in high spirits last Monday when they were promised in the offices of David Dubinsky, the manager of the cutters' organization, located at 14th Street and Division Street, that he had succeeded in obtaining from the International Council the concession that all cutters employed in their shops get a flat increase of $3 per week.

It should be borne in mind that this connection, that the cutters, whose minimum scales had been raised through the settlement with the Council 48.99 per week, had practically hardly benefitted at all through this raise, as nearly all of the cutters had been working at rates far below the minimum scales. The raise which Dubinsky now obtained for the cutters, therefore, is the only real wage advance the members of Local 10 had got since the strike was called and this gain they obtained, too, through

Justice

G. E. B. Meeting Condemns
Cloak Strike Management

Statement of General Executive Board Creates Deep Impression
Throughout Labor Movement—Philadelphia Delegation Protests Against Communist Imputation of Scabbing.

The last day of the third quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board, Friday, December 5, was devoted exclusively to a critical analysis of the disasters 25-week old cloak strike in New York and the portion of it left still unsettled—the strike against the Jobbers and the submanufacturers' association. The day before, President Sigman read and proposed to the members the draft of a statement addressed to all members of the International Union, summarizing the issues, development and results of the cloak strike and placing responsibility for its failures upon the Communist agents who directed it. The resolution was adopted by the vote of all but the three Communist members of the Board. David Goldberg obtained from voting. (The draft appeared in full in last week's issue of "Justice").

President Sigman Tells Under What Condition the International Would Take Over

"The International Union is ready to take over the cloak strike provided Communist leaders get out and stay out," declared President Morris Sigman in reply to a question, or rather a challenge by S. Poroty, one of the Communist members of the Board. Sigman emphasized the point that the General Executive Board is prepared to do all they can for the strike despite the almost helpless situation into which the Communist leadership has dragged it. Confronting the Communist strike leaders at the meeting, he declared that "your insubordination and servility to Communist party orders had all but broken the strike and your present demands with hundreds of submanufacturers and contractors, before settlement with either the Industrial Council or the Jobbers' Association had been made, has disrupted the entire strike." (Continued on Page 2)

Big Cooper Union Meeting Demands Communists Resign
Leadership of Cloak Union

Huge Assembly Thunders Condemnation of Communist Politicians
Places Responsibility for Communist "Experimenters" in Cloaksmen's Organization—Special Committee Brings President Sigman and Vice-President Dianisky to Cooper Union

Last Friday night was a night of great events for the cloaksmen of New York City. The point-up bitterness and indignation against the mismanagement and consequent failure of the cloak strike among the members of the cloak workers in New York City burst forth. For, for the first time, in a storm that assumed the dimensions of a genuine revolt. The thousands of cloaksmen who gained admission into the hall and the thousands who were compelled to go away for lack of room united in a tremendous demand that the Communist politicians who are at present running the Locksmakers' Joint Board and several of its locals resign and turnover the administration of the Union to the cloaksmakers themselves.

The meeting which was held under the auspices of several groups of cloaksmen who represent the organized discontent in the ranks of the workers with Communist dictatorship over their Union, passed a splendid order. The chairman of the meeting was H. Zuckerman, who declared the meeting to be the beginning of a mass movement.

Denouncing the Communists for their mismanagement of the strike and accusing them of responsibility for the defeat of the main issues of the strike, the assembled cloaksmen adopted a resolution, calling upon the strike leaders to resign and requesting the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to take charge of the situation and bring about a settlement with the Jobbers and the submanufacturers. The resolution was adopted by the vote of the more than 150 persons present at the meeting through the voice of F. J. Berman.

The action taken by the meeting followed speeches by members of the Cooper Union and by the Communist strike leaders of the strike to the Communist Party in which he expresses the strike to be continued. A proposal to send a committee for President Sigman and Vice-President Dianisky who was at the final session of the meeting of the General Executive Board of the National Committee to obtain the approval of a committee of twenty-five cloaksmakers was at once dispatched to bring these leaders to address the Cooper Union meeting.

Both President Sigman and Vice-President Dubinsky received a tumultuous ovation as they entered the hall.
Canadian Trade Unions Fight To Make Picketing Legal

Readers of "Justice" will probably recall that the decision of the Canadian Supreme Court declaring strike picketing illegal was one of the main outstanding subjects on the agenda of the last convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. It is a decision that "strikes at the very heart of union activity in the Dominion and threatens to wipe out the labor movement in Canada altogether," according to the trades union officials. The National Executive Board of the Trades and Labor Congress, in plan- ning to make a strong effort to change the law, by abolishing the anti-picket section in the old code.

The Executive Council of the Trades Congress has arranged with Mr. Marcel Leclerc, premier of Canada, and with Mr. La Fontaine, Minister of Justice in the Dominion, for a hearing November 14 on this subject. It is also being planned that organized labor appear before a special session of Parliament to request that the provision in the old code be abolished and a new clause enacted in the Federal Arbitration Act declaring picketing legal.

At the invitation of Mr. Moore, the President of the Canadian Trade Congress, Mr. Sol Polakoff, manager of the Toronto Joint Board, will be present at the hearing before Premier LePage in Ottawa.

Cloak Strikers' Wives Committees To Be Continued

Women's Groups Give Effective Aid

A conference representing the women's committees in the various parts of the city took place this Monday, November 29, at 67 Lexington Avenue, to report on their activity in the cloak strike to date.

The movement to organize the wives of cloakmakers to help in the strike started about seven weeks ago. Women's groups have since then been formed in all parts of the city, which have done some valuable work in connection with the strike. The women's committees visited the homes of actual or suspected strikers and employers to quiet their ills, and in instances where persuasion was of no avail, the women staged picket lines in front of the homes of these blacklegs. Some of the women also took part in the picketing in the garment center, and many of them, when arrested, accepted workhouse sentences rather than pay fines.

The conference on Monday last oc- curred that the activities undertaken by the women are to go on until the strike against the employers had been won by the Union.

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will be held for the English Speaking Members of Local No. 22

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Committee for Preservation of Trade Unions to Have Conference on December 21

Will War on Communist Party Activity in Labor Unions

Calling for unmitigated war against Communism within the trade unions, representatives of organized labor announced at a conference of the Committee for the Preservation of Trade Unions. At the same time, they made a general appeal to all trade union bodies of New York City and vicinity to attend a general meeting of all trade unions to make plans for the completeveltination of Communists from the labor movement." The conference will be held Tuesday, December 21st, at Beethoven Hall, 219 East 5th Street, at 7:30 P.M.

"We call for war upon Communist disruption," the statement of the committee declares, "We call for the workers in all unions to unite against the internal enemy, the Communist. The divisive unite within the Communist movement and the Communist adventurers must be definitely established."

Coming on the heels of the announced intention of the Trade Union Educacional League, the trade union wing of the Communist Party, to hold a convention here January 1st, the organization of the Committee for the Preservation of the Trade Unions in this city is an effort to build a united front betwen the official trade union movement and the Communist. "Weers from within the Communist movement," the statement declared that their move does not mean that the Communists are particuiarly alarmed at the conference."The fact is that the Communists interlopers in the trade unions were never so weak as they are now," said former Alderman Abraham Belilterman, chairman of the joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and one of the organizers of the conference call. "Except in the printers and cloakmakers' unions, locally, they are without power or prestige. In all other unions, their strength is based on the fear they are able to promote and stamping them out. In the printers and cloakmakers' unions, the Communists have met the counter unities which are doing, though the workers in the indutries, not their Communist leaders, hold the reins of the organizations and the Communists are on the run. Within a short time all that will be left of them will be a bad memory. It is to facilitate their demise, to minimize the amount of danger they can add to their long record of wrecking and that the committee has organized and called a general trade union conference."

The provisional executive committee, which signed the conference call, has established headquarters at 7 East 15th Street. At its office, it was stated that its move has been fully authorized by the new organized labor. Speakers high in the councils of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Unions have been active in the conference. The full conference on the 21st, it was said, the climax of the conference call are Mr. Becker man, Louis D. Berger, manager, United Neckwear Workers; Samuel A. Beardsley, president, Central Amalgamated Workers of America; Samuel Herschkewitz, manager, Joint Council of=& Milliners'; Work- men, which unitizes 16 of the trade unions of the Hebrew trade, Rose Schiffelder- man, Women's Trade Union League; Samuel Goldscheider, secretary, United Leather Workers International Goods Workers. That the newly formed committee and United will lend itself to the international officials of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in their effort to remove the Communists who led the recent lock strike and the local market, was indicated in the conference call, which said: "Taking advantage of industrial de- pression, the Communists were suc- cessful in organizing two trade or- ganizations. Two organizations in par- ticular that have taken over are the printers and cloakmakers of New York City and the carpenters' unions in Long Island and are stirring them into long and bloody strikes, star- ving the workers of these indutries, raising the prices, and finally making settlements that complete- ly betrayed the membership of those unions. By the use of their press they sheltered their failures. By the use of terrorist methods, they are attempting to threaten the workers, to force the settlement of the charges. Membership of the workers everywhere have now had ample opportunity to study the results of the struggle. The time has come when the preservation of the trade unions demands the expulsion of Communists from elements of officers and control."

PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKERS APPEAL FOR NATION-WIDE SUPPORT OF 8-DAY BAZAAR

The striking textile workers of Passa- ic and vicinity, who are now in the fifth week of their struggle to have their wages raised from 30 cents, have now won one of the surest strikes and we are the others to have joined them and established a firm stand against the Communists and their sympathizers to help them put over one of their biggest efforts to raise funds to help their fellow workers and their children and enable them to hold the fort until the other is the days when the International Specialty Company and settle with their striking workers. Under the auspices of the Passaic Central Trades and Labor Council, the General Relief Committee Textile Strikers, and Passaic Local No. 800, 24 T. W. the strikers have now a great eight day New Jersey State Bazaar to be held in the strike zone. The opening of the event will be Friday evening, December 17; at Kaper's Auditorium, this city, and will continue through six days, winding up on Saturday night, December 23. Pre- sents have been made to the Bazaar with dancing. An Honor Alliance has been issued for the occasion. Many New Jersey and New York City organ- izations are taking booths, and will contribute the articles for their own boot, which will go toward the booth for relief. Many booths will be run by strikers, and for these booths an urgent appeal is being made to the General Relief Committee 741 Main Avenue, Passaic, N. J. Every labor organization and every worker and every sympathizer with the just struggle of these striking workers for re- cognition of their right to organize and do collective bargaining is asked to contribute articles or money or buy for these booths. It is anticipated that more than one hundred thousand workers and labor sympathizers will visit the bazaar from New Jersey and New York City. The bazaar has the endorsement of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, the Essex County Democratic Party, President of the American Federation of Labor, Workers of America, and the State Federation of Labor. For the members of the community, a great opportunity will be provided to do the most good in the shortest time. The proceeds will go to the most essential and necessary fund of the strikers. The school is open all your round.

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THE STATEMENT OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

The statement issued last week by the General Executive Board in behalf of "Justice," and which in a few days will be mailed to every member of the International Union all over the country, is a document of first-rate importance, a historic declaration that it should be studied with utmost care by every man and woman belonging to our organization.

It appears at a moment when our members, stunned by the terror blow they have received as a result of the outcome of the cloak strike in New York, have been uplifted by the hope that the leaders whom they addressed to the terrible mismanagement of this strike by its Communist leaders and directors, are searching for an answer to this cataclysm which has brought on the heads of our members, workers, and their families guidance that would lead them out of the morass into which the political adventurers have dragged them.

The statement issued by the G. E. B.'s statement supplies this light abundantly. It lifts the curtain over the New York cloakmakers' tragedy and exposes mercilessly the hypocrisy, iniquity, and oppression that have been rampant among the Communist camilla, by displaying from the day they became the masters of the destiny of the 35,000 cloakmakers involved in it.

Our readers must keep in mind that the statement issued by the General Executive Board in behalf of "Justice," and which in a few days will be mailed to every member of the International Union all over the country, is a document of first-rate importance, a historic declaration that it should be studied with utmost care by every man and woman belonging to our organization.

In its indictment of the Communist leaders of the cloak strike, the General Executive Board wants every member of the International Union to remember that the Communist leaders of the strike in New York have been and are still the present administrators of the Joint Board, led and inspired in every one of its moves and plans by the Communist Party politicians. This declaration is especially valuable in view of the fact that all during the strike, the under-cover agents of the Communists have been assiduously spreading the misinformation in the halls and on cloak market corners that President Sigman and other non-Communist leaders are in charge of the strike strategy and policy and that they are, therefore, to be held responsible for all its consequences.

The statement of the General Executive Board flatly puts an end to the nullifications and directions of the Communist Party leaders of the strike, and wherever a non-Communist was on a committee, he was surrounded by a host of "commissars" and Communist spies who lurked behind every step and move and thwarted every independent action on his part.

True, throughout the long agonizing months of the strike, the General Executive Board has defended the cloak strike leaders, as it had done the leaders of the great strikes of 1910, 1916, 1919 and 1921 and the other struggles in the dress and allied industries—have always had public sentiment on their side as a factor of great importance and a source of unmistakable strength.

But the Communists in charge of this strike gambled away this support by the workers and trampled upon the memories of the International Union, the General Executive Board from itself public sympathy and public support. This antagonism showed itself clearly in the manner the strike was treated in the newspapers and by the workers, who ignored every element that no work in them is made for the jobbers; our workers also know that the leaders of the Industrial Council were very much interested in the jobbers' problems and that they hastened, and they certainly would not voluntarily have helped the jobbers to turn out their orders. But it was quite a different affair in the case of the number of subsidiary independent shops, where hardly any control was carried out and where in the nature of things such a control is extremely difficult. Therefore, the Communists' statements that nothing of this kind was expected —scab production on a huge scale that played splendidly into the hands of the jobbers and stiffened their opposition to the Union's demands.

And now, after having placed this indictment of erratic and unpardonable sacrilegious of the interests and of the issues of the cloak strike by its Communist directors before the membership of the International Union, the General Executive Board is laying the verdict for the jury of the tens of thousands of our workers who for tens of years have bled and sacrificed and toiled to build up an organization that would serve their interests not a mere tall to the Communist kite.

And when this verdict is rendered by the aroused masses of the Cloakmakers' Union, we are confident it will carry but one

way they had bungled up the entire situation, and confused the whole purpose of the fight. It sums up the gains, the losses, the defeats, the errors, the opportunities acquired by the cloakmakers from the settlement with the Industrial Council in one terse, illuminating phrase—that the strikers in the 20-weeks strike were fighting for something than what was offered to them voluntarily, a half a year ago.

The statement further indicates the Communist leaders for having involved the Joint Board, through the leadership of the Communist, in the strike, and thereby ignored other jobbers, who never were given an opportunity to vote for or against it, despite the promise made by these leaders several weeks before the strike was called, that the Joint Board would not take part in any strike that would divide the union, whether a strike should be called or not. This is the first time in the history of the Cloakmakers' Union that a strike of such proportions was conducted, and the workers were left without a voice as to whether a strike should be called or not. This is the first time in the history of the Cloakmakers' Union that a strike of such proportions was conducted, and the workers were left without a voice as to whether a strike should be called or not.

The Communist leaders would not let the cloakmakers decide whether they wanted a strike, because this strike was decided for them by a committee, and the Communists would not have the strike decided by a vote of the clothmakers.

The Communists were not interested in the success of the strike. They were only interested in the political objectives of the Communist Party, and they were not interested in the economic welfare of the workers, the workers were only interested in the political objectives of the Communist Party, and they were not interested in the economic welfare of the workers.

And when this verdict is rendered by the aroused masses of the Cloakmakers' Union, we are confident it will carry but one
United States is estimated at about $2,000,000—roughly the labor and material costs alone for constructing the road and indirect. As consumers, this great total affects us in three ways: first, it is a drain on our gold reserve; second, it is an indirect depreciation of the United States currency; and third, it is a drain on the productive resources of the country.

It is high time that the American people should decide how far they are willing to let the Mexican Government carry on its enormous program of road construction. This program is one of the more important of those which are too large to be permitted to the national government and too small to be permitted to the state governments. The Mexican government is spending a large sum of money in road construction, and it is high time that the American people should decide how far they are willing to let the government carry on its enormous program of road construction. This program is one of the more important of those which are too large to be permitted to the national government and too small to be permitted to the state governments.

The resolution to which we have referred was introduced by Representative Kellogg, who is well known as an adherent of the Mexican government and as a leader of the state. He is a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and he has been actively engaged in promoting the program of road construction in Mexico. He is also a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and he has been active in securing appropriations for the construction of roads in Mexico.

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Weekly Educational Calendar

Washington Irving High School, 16th Street and Irving Place, Room 530

Saturday, December 11
1:30 p.m. Ennry Holloway--A Social Study of American Literature. Carl Sandburg.
2:30 p.m. Current Labor Problems--lecture to be announced.

Sunday, December 12
11:00 a.m. A. J. Maste--Current Events in the Labor and Social World. Giant Power.
1:30 p.m. B. R. Stone--Tudor Literature. "Tudor Literature & a Library Inland!"

EXTENSION DIVISION
McKinley Square Garden, 1258 Boston Road, Bronx

Friday, December 17
8 p.m. St. Nieger--The Social Significance of Tudor Literature.

Headquarters Local 91, 7 E. 16th St.
Monday, December 13
6 p.m. Dr. Theresa Wolfinson--"Our Changing Morality"

UNITY CENTERS
East Side Unity Center
P. S. 25, 326 K. 5th St., Manhattan
Waismilkmers' Unity Center
P. S. 26, 520 K. 5th St., Manhattan
Harlem Unity Center
P. S. 95, Lexington Ave. at 125th St., Manhattan
Bronx Unity Center
P. S. 24, Freeman St. and Intervale Ave., Bronx
Lower Bronx Unity Center
P. S. 34, Brown Place and 15th St., Bronx
Brownsville Unity Center
P. S. 14, Christopher Ave. and 106th St., Brooklyn

EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER
P. S. 25, Room 410, 330 East 5th St.
Tuesday, December 14
7:30 p.m. Dr. Theresa Wolfinson--"Our Changing Morality"

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Friday, December 10
5:30 p.m. Alexander Fichandler--How to Learn to "Think Straight!"

REGION 10

S. 72, 105th Street and 26th Avenue, New York

Thursday, December 16
8:30 p.m. Robert Morley--Labor Problems.

HARLEM UNITY CENTER
P. S. 72, Room 406, Lexington Ave. at 105th St.
Wednesday, December 15
6:30 p.m. Alexander Fichandler--How to Learn to "Think Straight!"

Wednesday, December 15
8:30 p.m. Sister Bertha Greenmeier--Intermediate English.
8:30 p.m. Robert Morley--Labor Problems.

Wednesday, December 15
8:30 p.m. A. J. Maste--History of Civilization.

Wednesday, December 22
8:30 p.m. Robert Kerlin--English Literature.

UNITY REUNION DANCE
Saturday, February 12, Lincoln's Birthday, Ballroom Manhattan Opera House

Much interest is being shown by our members and friends in the Unity Reunion Dance. Groups are planning to spend this evening together in sociability and good fellowship. The famous Paul Whitman band will supply the music.

Reserve Lincoln's Birthday, Saturday, February 11 for this occasion.

For further information apply to Educational Department, 3 West 10th Street.

S. NIEGER WILL LECTURE IN THE BRONX THIS FRIDAY, DEC. 10

S. Nieger, the celebrated critic, will begin a series of three lectures on "Tudor Literature and Theatre Criticism". This series will be followed (1) by a course of three lectures on "The Historical Background of Modern Criticism" by A. E. Fichandler, (2) "Social Psychology."

GREGORY MATUSEWICH WILL GIVE A RECITAL IN TOWN HALL SUNDAY, DECEMBER 26

Gregory Matusewich, virtuoso of the English concertina, will give his third recital at Town Hall, Sunday, December 26, 3 P. M. He will give an excellent program with the well known pianist Yasha Roisman, his accompanist. He will also be assisted by Leo Czermak and tenor.

Mr. Matusewich is well known to our members who heard him at First of the YearEntertainments, and at Strike-Hall entertainments. We suggest our members to attend this recital as we are sure it will be a musical treat.

Tickets may be obtained at the office of our Educational Department, 2 West 10th Street.
Annual Report of Dressmakers' Union, Local 22

November 28, 1926

To the Members of the

Greetings:

We herewith submit a report of the activities of the Executive Board from November, 1925, to November, 1926. In the outgoing report of the Executive Board for the past year, we wish to state that never before in the history of our organization faced with as many difficulties as was the outgoing executive board.

The personnel of office, it was not merely a simple change of administration, but a complete change. As we face the problems of rebuilding the organization, shatter by many months bitter struggle, the number of union shops decreased so rapidly that at times it seemed as though the membership of the local was greatly reduced. Standards and working conditions were lowered. Discipline in the shops was destroyed with the result that our efforts to keep the membership of our local even was greater than the loss of shops.

Because of these affairs in the Joint Board, the administration of our local was compelled to devote a great deal of time to the running of the administrative affairs of the local, but to the general work of the Union so that we may carry on the work of the organization and save it from further demoralization. To fully explain the significance of the situation it is necessary to cite some figures about the number of shops under the control of our local before and after the financial struggle.

We have investigated the records of the shops under the control of our local and found no record of the number of shops under union control during the past three years. The failure of the shops and our disposal was on date, July 23, 1925, which is the report immediate after the beginning of the boycott strike to check up the number of shops under the control of our local before and after the financial struggle.

We have found one report dated October 10, 1925, which gives the numbers of shops in the main office as 883, the number of shops under the control of our local as 515, and the number of shops under the control of our local as 103, which totaled together 1,006 shops. The last report found one report dated October 10, 1925, which gives the number of shops in the main office as 883, the number of shops under the control of our local as 515, and the number of shops under the control of our local as 103, which totaled together 1,006 shops.

Our branch meetings have been attended by thousands of members. This report shows that the activities in the activities of our Union. Of the thousands of members in our organization, more than 1,000 are local people and are participating in the work of our organization. We take particular pleasure in the fact that some of our speaking branches and thus have brought closer to our Union the local people and are participating in the work of our organization. We take particular pleasure in the fact that some of our speaking branches and thus have brought closer to our Union the local people and are participating in the work of our organization. We take particular pleasure in the fact that some of our speaking branches and thus have brought closer to our Union the local people and are participating in the work of our organization. We take particular pleasure in the fact that some of our speaking branches and thus have brought closer to our Union the local people and are participating in the work of our organization.

As a result of these branch meetings, members present have been coming more active as indicated by the fact that two of them have served as member of the executive committee and one has been elected as a member of our Executive Board.

To be Continued

Congress of the Dutch Federation of Labor

Congress of the Dutch Federation of Labor held on Utrecht from the 14th to the 21st of October. After considering various important questions, among them the annual report for 1975-1925, reporters addressed the delegates on various subjects, including the work of trade unions, the protection of young workers, the work of unemployment insurance, and labor conditions. The Congress reconvened the Executive Committee to work energetically on behalf of various social measures. The Congress, which is a member of the International Federation of Trade Unions against Communist affiliations, stated that it would not be made good. It was with great effort that this drain on membership was checked, and about 4,000 members regained. The present state of our local, according to our records, as well as those of the international, is 10,020.

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The Growth of the "Free" Trade Union Centre of Argentine

The "Free" Trade Union Centre of Argentine, which was founded in 1905, is making splendid progress. Both in Buenos Aires and in the provinces the number of affiliated unions is increasing. It was estimated that the number of affiliated unions increased by 100 per cent during the past year. The "Free" Trade Union Centre of Argentine is the only organization in Argentina that has not affiliated with it even during the few months that the country has been in existence. The "Free" Trade Union Centre of Argentine is the only organization in Argentina that has not affiliated with it even during the few months that the country has been in existence. The "Free" Trade Union Centre of Argentine is the only organization in Argentina that has not affiliated with it even during the few months that the country has been in existence. The "Free" Trade Union Centre of Argentine is the only organization in Argentina that has not affiliated with it even during the few months that the country has been in existence. The "Free" Trade Union Centre of Argentine is the only organization in Argentina that has not affiliated with it even during the few months that the country has been in existence.

The Syndicalist National Centre is on the other hand steadily declining. It has recently lost one of its strongest unions, the printing workers' union. In the present financial depression season passed at a meeting of these unions, it was stated that the leaders of the Syndicalist National Centre were prepared to make the movement to the brink of ruin by their divisions and their neglect of the leaders of the effective and practical trade union work.

Trade Union Strength in Australia

Although the labor movement of Australia works under exceptionally favourable conditions, there are, in addition to the comparatively small section of workers who are ineligible to join any organization, still many thousands of workers who are organized. Out of the total of 2,532,141 employees (male and female) of 28 organizations in October, 1925, there were over 1,000,000, or 25 per cent, in trade union membership. On the whole, the labor movement in Australia is in a very good condition.
The Week In Local 10

BY SAM E. SHENKER

It was for the purpose of nominating candidates for office for the ensuing term that the members of the stewards of Local 10 last Thursday at the spacious meeting-room of Arlington Hall held its last meeting of the year. A review of the year's work was held, and the announcement that the Local 10 will be in session in January to hear the state of the finances of the local was made.

The leaders of the association were informed that while the proportion of work done has shown an increase in the last two months, they have not expected to see a sudden and marked increase in the work in the next two months.

New Minimum Gain for Odd Craftsmen

The announcement of the new minimum gain for Odd Craftsmen was made last week.

Increased Minimum Only on Paper

When the settlement between the board of directors and the workers of the Local 10 was finally made and the new union established, the workers of the Local 10 were in a position to demand a new settlement on paper. The new union established the new union as a result of the new minimum gain for Odd Craftsmen.

The new minimum gain for Odd Craftsmen was announced last week.

Renomination of Administration

Hearty Greeting

Just what the overwhelming majority of the men felt about the administration in respect to their record of service was last week made public by the announcement of the new minimum gain for Odd Craftsmen.

The new minimum gain for Odd Craftsmen was announced last week.

Strikers of Webster Hall are urged to vote for the election of officers for Local 10.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR LOCAL 10
Saturday, December 18th

ARLINGTON HALL, 23 ST. MARK'S PLACE

Polls Open From 12:30 to 6 P. M.

At this election, local officers, such as manager, assistant manager, president and members of the executive board, as well as business agents to the joint board, will be elected.

Due to the strike, members owing up to nine months' dues will be permitted to vote.

Members whose books are in the possession of the strike committee should apply to the office of Local 10 this coming Monday and Tuesday, when they will receive their books or will be given official duplicate membership record cards. These cards will enable them to vote without their dues books.

Because of this registration, all cutters participating in the coming election will take place.

Sure to participate in this most important election of Local 10!

Ensure that your name is registered, signifying that you were among those who participated in the election.

Do not leave it to others to elect those who are to administer the affairs of your local for the coming year.

Elect those in whom you have confidence and in whose hands you are willing to place the future of your economic conditions.

Don't be a slacker!!

Strikers of Webster Hall are urged to vote on Monday between 12 and 3 in the afternoon in the office of Local 10, and see Manager Dubinsky regarding their dues books.

Watch for further details on this page in connection with the increase for the cutters in the cloth industry, which is to go into effect the first week in January.

Miscellaneous Members to Nominate Candidates December 13

This special purpose of the meeting will be the nomination by the members of candidates for their quota of two members on the executive board.

The meeting of the miscellaneous section will take place next Monday, December 13, in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place.