Justice (Vol. 1, Iss. 39)

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

Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.
New York, N.Y., Saturday, October 11, 1919
Price 2 cents.

VOL. I. No. 30.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

PRESIDENT, SECRETARY, AND VICE-PRESIDENTS OF INTERNATIONAL REVIEW EVENTS OF PAST THREE MONTHS.

SCHLESINGER’S VIVID ACCOUNT OF CONDITIONS IN THE WEST RIVETS ATTENTION OF BOARD.

BAROFF BUDGETS REFORMS IN PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT.

PIKE ON BEHALF OF POLITICAL PRISONERS MADE BY NATIONAL SOCIALIST SECRETARY.

The present writing the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U. meeting at Buffalo has had under review the condition in which B. Schlesinger, President of the International, Ab. Baroff, Secretary and Isaac Chicago. He did not Siegmund, Lefkovitz, Schoolman, Perlstein, and Amidor recounted the service performed by the International during the last few months.

More space will be devoted to these reports when copies of this paper will become available. It must be understood that each report, though compiled in simple language, gives forth life and energy, and is designed to light the path to the International, and the labor movement in general.

Nearly all the reports of the International congress to one structural scheme: first comes a review of the results of the Congress, with the special occasion of the International vice-presidents. Immediately following the completion of the reports the general Executive Board will proceed with the consideration of the various questions raised in the reports.

Schlesinger’s report fully justified the expectations of his colleagues. He reviewed the achievements of the International during the past few months, giving a vivid account of the struggles and victories in New York, Boston, Baltimore, Cleveland, and St. Paul. But he did not dwell at length on the city, leaving the detailed reports to the reports of other members of the Executive Board. He dwelt at length on the city, leaving the detailed reports to the reports of other members of the Executive Board.

The conference in its first few sessions, heard two committees. Adolph Germer, national secretary of the Socialist party, made a most impressive speech, denouncing aid to the Socialist party to enable it to carry on its fight on behalf of the workers, the poor, and the class prisoners. There was fierce in his voice when he spoke of the great demand that is the urgent measure that must be taken to free this true champion of labor.

President Schlesinger assured Germer that the Board would not omit to act on his appeal and that they would soon notify him as to their decision.

The second committee heard so far was one from Boston, representing money and men to aid in the organization work among the Scandinavians and among workers of other crafts in the rubber industry.

Committees from Chicago and other cities are expected to appear shortly before the adjournment.

No one from Buffalo proper as yet visited the Conference. On Monday the people of Buffalo were busy receiving the Belgian royal family, festooned with flags and a great parade was arranged. Under these circumstances it was not possible for a reception to our General Executive Board, representing the “lower class,” the people who toil.

On Tuesday a solitary local reporter put in an appearance, and we may hope that our Board will have the honor to be mentioned among the prominent guests in the city.

As to the members of the General Executive Board hardly any of them has time to take in the city. They devote all their time to the meetings, and there is little leisure in sight, for there is a heap of work to dispose of.

In the next issue of the Justice it will be possible to give a more or less complete account of all the meetings of the Supreme Council of our International.

CONFERENCE OF JOINT EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

PERMANENT INTER-LOCAL ORGANIZATION FORMED.

DR. FRIEDLAND TALKS ON IDEALS OF TRADING UNION EDUCATION.

The conference of the joint local educational committees of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers Union was held Monday evening, October 10, 1919, at 7 P.M. The following members were present:

Pichersky, Local 3; Cohen, Kush, Local 10; Ballew, Local 11; Cohn, Local 17; Sachs, Local 20; Miss Cames, Local 25; Miss Heger, Local 30; and the local representatives, Local 11; Miss Furman, Local 25; Miss Dorfman, Local 41; Cohen, Local 50; Miss Heger, Local 52; Miss Furman, Local 62; Freedman, Puchak, Aurbach, Local 60; Novitsky, Local 80; Miss Furman, Cohen, Local 80; Educa. Comm. Dr. Louis S. Friedland, Educational Director. Miss Fannin, M. Cohen, president, and gave an introductory talk outlining the purpose of the meeting, general ideas of the Educational Department and its plans to promote the idea of education through creating a sense of responsibility in the Educational Committees of each local. She then introduced Dr. Lewis E. Friedland, the Educational Director.

Dr. Friedland responded with a brief talk, telling the members that he had not come to them with a ready-made plan of education, but wished to make the educational system fit the needs; that he would work in his operation with the various locals a plan that will mean something real and vital in their lives; that he would not direct the entire work from headquarters, but would encourage local autonomy and assist and work out an efficient system of local education. The local Educational Committees emphasized the need for interesting and securing a larger attendance at the classes. They spoke of several meetings on some of the ideas suggested by the conference. He said that the problem of adult education had not been discussed with the people adequately and that he was planning to develop the theory and practice of trade union education—education that would have to be based on the industrial and economic phases involved, and went on to say that more and more education would include all recreational activities and the proper use of leisure: that the education of adults must be fuller understanding of life and a greater appreciation of its values.

The meeting was then opened to suggestions.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. A permanent Joint Conference of the Local Educational Committees is formed. This conference will meet every six months, its purpose is to co-ordinate the many activities of the Locals so as to prevent waste and duplication.

2. An Educational Executive Committee of the Locals, chosen by the Locals, will be elected. This Committee will cooperate with the Educational Committee of the International.
The National Industrial Conference is expected to reach a decision on the coal strike, and the question is whether the conference will be able to achieve a settlement that will be acceptable to both the miners and the employers. The conference, which was called by President Taft to discuss the coal strikes, has been meeting for several days, and it is hoped that a solution will be reached soon. However, the miners and the employers remain far apart in their demands and offers.

In the meantime, the coal strike continues, and the situation is critical. The miners, who have been on strike since September, are facing hunger and poverty, while the employers, who have been forced to close down their mines, are losing money. The situation is exacerbated by the fact that the miners are determined to win their demands, and the employers are equally determined to keep their profits.

The conference is expected to deal with several issues, including the recognition of the miners as a labor union, the wage demand, and the resolution of the strike. However, it is not clear whether the conference will be able to achieve a settlement that will be acceptable to both sides. The miners are demanding a wage increase of $1.50 per day, while the employers are offering $1 per day.

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League of Oppressed Peoples

The League of Oppressed Peoples has been in existence for over two decades. It was established in response to the rapid expansion of imperialism and the resulting loss of national sovereignty by many countries. The league's primary goal is to promote international solidarity and support the struggle for national liberation and self-determination. The league brings together people from all walks of life, including students, workers, farmers, and intellectuals, to form a global community that advocates for justice and equality. It organizes campaigns and events to raise awareness about the plight of oppressed peoples and to mobilize support for their cause. The league also provides a platform for dialogue and exchange of ideas among different cultures and nations. Over the years, the league has played a significant role in shaping global political discourse and has inspired many struggles for freedom and independence around the world.
A VITAL MATTER

Those who regard things with open eyes and are not inclined to neglect the past by looking back, who are realists and who realize that the world will never again be what it was until now, it is obvious that in the last few years the world achieved what it would normally have required many decades. The past five years have left an indelible impression upon mankind. On one hand the industrial revolution, and on the other hand the political revolution, have been shown up and on the one hand all the workers of the world, and on the other hand all the masters of mankind, have been shown up that the society have come to realize their importance and potential strength, and this awakening will never again be suppressed.

Both of these results can be seen in every walk of our daily life. In all these walks of life there are not only a stronger demand for their efforts are concentrated on one thing — to retain the power that they have now won. But great as their desire is to continue in their supremacy over the world, they feel the need of some portion small. On the other hand we see the firm determination of those in the lowest ranks of the society to rise to the highest, and the British one of them from which they have been kept away for centuries by violence and craftiness.

In the past few decades the steel and, his associates see it quite clearly. He is not the President Wilson, much more so than the present leaders of the A. F. of L. His work has swept the entire country, and in the world, there is something more than the struggle for higher wages and shorter hours. Our industrial autocrats will not be so terrified if they believe in the coming of the strikes: they will find a way of meeting these demands and retaining their supremacy. They will do it by the use of the movements of discontent throughout the world is to wrest the factories from the hands of their present masters. The workers, consciously or not, at the present moment of our life, is not held by the so-called cap- tains of industry.

And in this connection we wish to point out a few things. At the victory banquet of the Cutters' Union Local 10, Judge Pank in his speech said it is true, he said, that the labor giant is the greatest force and is strong enough to destroy the entire existing system. But in strong and capable system. Does he understand how to orga- nize production so as to render life, on earth more possible than it has been before? To this the workers may reply: Do you not see the labor le- gions crossing the bridges when they get to them; that the immediate and unforeseen power comes from the hands of the present masters. They may also reiter that it is not because those giants are; that capitalism has proved bankrupt; that under its rule industrial, political and social life, a failure. The cap- tains who brought the world to such a state of misery are, to-day and to-morrow, with all the political and social electricity. But in a word, he says that he is in the world to be.

Such a retort may seem sufficient. If the situation of the present masters is not to try to save the world, if they are not entitled to the world which they have been kept away for centuries by violence and craftiness.

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Present area rather than 7 million as now. A mere case of "bad working" he averred.

And now comes the new-fangled common-sense Lord with the determination that the ten must, be adopted generally, in a shorter time he says than 250 years ago. Act in England. Since the movement for reducing working hours in 1810 to ten needed and half legally arrived, and since 1847, we are free to make our own estimates as to when the Six Hour Day is over in all manufacturing. Lord Leverhulme is not a sentimentalist, he is a business man. He is a firm believer in the right of the workingman to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The by-product argument is no economic. "Use men less and machines more." That is the idea. The result is that in a few hours a day if necessary, he tells his brother-capitalist, but employ in the country. Greater production is the economic need of all countries after the Six Hour Day. But this can only be accomplished without new building of factories, and machine-shops at a time when the capital is invested in machinery, or on the other hand greater use of the equipment on hand. The business equation of the running of a factory makes it possible to double or treble the output of a given number of men, and of course, the wages bill is doubled or trebled also. But a little figuring will show that the value of the output will usually outweigh the wage increase. Only in industries where this is the case should Six Hour Day be produced, says Lord Leverhulme. The advantage of the shortest working day, belivers, that not only will production in general be increased, but that the output can be produced as much or possibly a third more — in six hours as in ten — at a lower price, and more easily elastic. The same worker happy and well-rested may be twice as productive of the British merchant, and exhausted. As long ago as 1874 one speaker in Parliament pointed out that the work worked in Russia were of extra-ordinary duration," one case being "13 hours without an hour at home." 13 hours were made work. Yet in this case production was on pain of imprisonment, revolutionary, were subpoenaed to appear at his office one day this hour, and in 1850, 13 hours were made work. The same work, 1874 and in good seasons, 14 hours were made work. Yet when one manufacturer in Scotland were 12 per day and in good seasons, 14 hours were made work, and yet when one manufacturer in London or keeping them down to 10 hours, the output of 10 hours was more than that of an English mill working 80 hours. At the same time, when one manufacturer in England showed conclusively that it does not pay to reduce 13 hours to 10 hours. Reductions of hours were invariably followed by improvement and increase of output. Thus the Six Hour Day there will not only be a much greater employment of machinery but probably a greater production per worker.

Other consequences of the Six Hour Day are pointed out. It would give leisure time to the workers for education and recreation. Bodily and mental development would be stimulated. Young workers could continue their studies in their off-hours without too great a strain on the health. Older workers would have the opportunity to read and to take advantage of the educational opportunities which are offered in ever greater degree to adult workers. The great numbers of the unemployed who are being paid wages by the government while waiting for work would be absorbed into industry, and the full human power of the nation employed in problem deliberately liberal to eradicate this is seen in a country like England where all the capitalists and cabinet ministers are men of long habit of great production, without taking the first and most important step of increasing the working hours.

How strange that Lord Leverhulme's proposal of a Six Hour Day should appear just a century later that of a Ten Hour Day, as made his great forerunner, Robert Owen the illustrations socialist capitalist. Robert Owen made thread, not soap, in the little village of New Lanark in Scotland and toiled the entire social and political world of his day by claiming to make profits with a ten hour day for his workers. Should other employers claim Owen, and brought his proposal into Parliament. While he succeeded in securing certain restrictions on the labor of the very young children who were then legally employed in factories, the Ten Hours battle was not another in vain. The Lords Committee is badly through shadowing all our compassionately intelligent citizens, holding them up the street, asking them to break into their homes, cracking their safes to see if they have any uncleaned qiop, when the Attorney General of New York State calls a special grand jury, and parts in all over again.

A couple of dozen editors and business managers, all the way through, were subpoenaed, too. The New York Times editorial, was whispered in by most of the prominent —— of the New York Times on pain of imprisonment, were put under oath and an "inquiry" was initiated un—

"Any officer participating in any such inquiry and any person examining or acting as a witness before such an inquiry shall be in no case liable to any action or suit for anything said or done in any such inquiry or any person examined or any information obtained upon such inquiry, except as otherwise provided by law."

The punishment for violating this law is $500 fine or one year's imprisonment, or both.

While there are many of these people, who are, what do you suppose was said to them, what did they know? Was it too much to say to know, but the governor and the attorney general, and a half dozen others, to whom we are indebted for the Attorney General of New York State calls a special grand jury, and parts in all over again. The New York Times was sub-
PROBLEMS OF SLACK SEASON

Regardless of how long the Union may have been in existence, regardless as to how often certain matters have been brought up, the problems of the slack season are always there and always the same. It is the period of the year when both employer and employee are forced to look both sides as intensively as though it was the first time they saw each other.

First and foremost in importance is the question of equal division of work. During the past few weeks a number of complaints have been filed with respect to this matter. "Cutters do not work equal hours of work" is the way the complaints run in these past few weeks.

One would suppose that the employers know by this time what to expect of the union when a cutter is discharged in the slack season. But they act as if they do not. They give the old stereotyped reason, "not competent," that he cannot do a certain work, and so on. These excuses continue, but after a while one wonders how long a cutter may work in the shop where such complaints are on file. After the some twenty complaints were filed. And not one shows the cutter to have worked less than 6 weeks; most have worked as many as six months.

However, not a case has gone by that the management has shown any interest in the cases. In cases where cutters have worked a few months nothing but reinstatement is shown. Some cases, on the other hand, of which there are very few, are adjudged by the management as "not competent," and the employe is given no compensation for the cutter. The shop generally secures somewhere else the work, and the one may have been out waiting for his job. In the busy season there are few such complaints. Cutters then can secure a job and need not care to wait for reinstatement.

IN THE DRESS AND WAIST BRANCH

The problems here are as numerous in this Branch as they are in the Cloon Branch. But there is a difference in the attitude of the workers. There are other problems which keep the office quite busy and that is the preference union clause, this is the least of the demands of labor organizations. This clause simply means that preference is to be given to union workers when they are to be had. This is of especial importance at this time of the year, as the majority of the workers are out of employment. At such times the employer has the strict enforcement of this clause in its agreement with the employers.

Last Wednesday a complaint was filed that a non-union cutter was employed in one of the associate shops to the Cloon union, as was expected, argued that the worker could not be employed, since plenty of union men were available. The Clerk for the association, however, insist- ed, that since the non-union man was better than the next best union man there should be no objection. At the writing of this report the case is being discussed with the Chief Clerk of the association. That Manager Lewis will insist on the preference clause is a certain conclusion. It will be interesting to see what the association will take on this matter.

IN THE CLOON AND SUIT BRANCH

Last Monday saw quite an interesting meeting of the Cloon and Suit Branch. Aside from the usual order of business the proposition of Manager Govestein to introduce the "No Sweat" plan of the Executive Board, with reference to shops in which no cutters are found, was reported to the meeting. Of course such a discussion arose. It was finally decided that the question be referred to the Executive Board for the purpose of making this a special order of business, either at the next regular, or at a special meeting to be called shortly.

As stated here last week, Govestein asked Mr. Max Selman to investigate these shops jointly with a representative of the American Tailors and Cutters Association. That the situation is a deplorable one has been agreed upon by the Manager as well as the Manager. Where it is found that an employer had sufficient work to keep a cutter the union will ask for several weeks wages as a punitive measure.

From all indications the union is having little success in obtaining the number of cutters should the body approve of the plan. Cloon and Suit Branch on Monday night will watch this paper for announcement of the meeting at which this matter will be brought up. The first time it is important that as many members attend as possible. A vote of the members at the meeting is also announced as soon as the date is decided upon by the Board.

IMPORTANT LETTER SENT TO MEMBERS

Cutters will recall the special meeting held two weeks ago when the stand was taken against wage reductions. Aside from the appearance of the members of the Union's plan, Secretary Rosenberg was also instructed to send the following letter to each member of the Union.

Dear Sir & Brother:

With the approach of the slack season in the coming weeks it is evident that some of our members succeeded in getting wages ranging from dollar and a half to dollar and ten cents per hour. These employers who gave this amount during the season recently, are now cutting their wages down to the minimum.

The Executive Board at its recent meeting unanimously decided that under no circumstances will the organization permit the workers' wages to be cut. This matter must be settled without delay. Accordingly an appeal will be made to the General Meeting of all members and was fully approved. The meeting also decided to appoint as many all members by mail of this decision.

I am more worried against permitting your wages to be reduced and stand instructed to notify you that any offer or threat of reduction of wages is made to you. The organization stands ready to see to it that all members get their fair share of work in shops employing more than one cutter as well as in the small shops. Action will be taken against any house whether they employ one cutter or many to prevent them from discriminating against a cutter employed therein because of the wages paid in that shop.

Yours truly,

ELMER ROSENBERG,
Secretary, Executive Board.
The history of the radical sales unions in this city is re-
peated in many parts of the country, where unionists, 
some of whom are otherwise respected citizens, often a-
told in this country, make their living in combat with the 
forces of a labor movement that is in part a part of the 
big business of the nation.

Among those organizations which are justly known to the public is the 
American Federation of Labor, which is the subject of this 
article. It has been the subject of considerable controversy, 
but it has been generally recognized that the American Federa-
tion of Labor is one of the most important factors in the 
labor movement in the United States.

The federation was founded in 1886, and it has grown 
to be one of the largest and most influential organizations 
of its kind in the world. It is composed of a number of 
state federations, each of which is independent of the 
other, and it has a national headquarters in Washington, 
D.C.

The federation is devoted to the promotion of the 
interests of the working class, and it has been active in 
the struggle for better wages, shorter hours, and better 
working conditions. It has been active in the struggle 
for the right to organize, and it has been active in the 
struggle for the right to strike. The federation has been 
active in the struggle for the right to vote, and it has been 
active in the struggle for the right to education. The 
federation has been active in the struggle for the right 
to be heard, and it has been active in the struggle for the 
right to be heard by those who are in power.

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ATTENTION OF RAINFOREST CATTERS OF LOCAL 10.

OBSERVE COLUMBUS DAY
Monday, October 13th
WITH PAY
Members caught by the Picket Committee working or going to work will be fined by the Executive Board

H. P. BERLIN, Pres.
MAX GORENSTEIN, Sec.
(Raincoat Division)

Safe and Powerful.

LADIES' TAILORS AND ALTERATION WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 80.

A GENERAL MEMBER MEETING
Will be held
ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, AT 7 P.M.

at
MOUNT MORDIS HALL, 1382-4 5TH AVE.

This meeting is the first one after our successful general strike, therefore you are all requested to come to this meeting as very important matters are to be discussed.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL 80.

H. HILFMAN, Secretary.

DR. BARNET L. BECKER
OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN
*215 E. BROADWAY, BROOKLYN

Eyes examined by the best specialists

MEETINGS OF CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10.

DRESS AND WAIST—
Monday, October 13th.

MISCELLANEOUS—
Monday, October 20th.

ALL BRANCHES (Special General)—
Monday, October 27th.

CLOAK AND SUIT—
Monday, November 3rd.

Meetings begin at 7:30 P. M.
AT ARLINGTON HALL,
23 St. Marks Place

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Practical Designer Building
PROF. I. ROSENFELD, Director.

222 E. 14TH ST., New York.
Tel. Stuyvesant 1417.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

ATTENTION OF DRESS AND WAIST CUTTERS!

The following shops have been declared on strike and members are warned against working employment therein.

Jesse Wolf & Co.,
105 Madison Ave.
Son & Ab.
105 Madison Ave.
Solomon & Metzler,
33 East 33rd St.
Clairmont Waist Co.,
15 West 36th St.
Mack Ramer & Millus,
36 Madison Ave.
M. Stern,
33 East 33rd St.
Max Cohen,
105 Madison Ave.
Julian Waist Co.,
15 East 32nd St.
Dreyfuss Dress Co.,
14 East 32nd St.
Regina Kobler,
322 Fourth Ave.
Deits & Ottenberg,
2-16 West 38th St.
Snappy Dress,
510 Sixth Avenue.