Justice (Vol. 1, Iss. 47)

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.
Sclinger Given Warm Send-Off

MEETING OF GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD PRECEDES SEND-OFF BANQUET ATTENDED BY MOST VICE-PRESIDENTS

LOCAL 25 PRESENTS SCLINGER WITH A GOLD CIGARETTE CASE

The last two days preceding the departure of President Sclinger were marked by a great deal of stir and bustle in and out of the office of the International. On Thursday morning a special meeting of the General Executive Board was held, at which an offer of a bouquet and a gold cigarette case was made to insure the smooth working of the International machinists and the chance to meet President Sclinger. Nearly all of the vice-presidents of the International and the new officers of the General Executive Board were present at the meeting.

In the evening of the same day, which was Thanksgiving Day, a banquet was hastily arranged at Beekman Hall, 210 E. 5th St., in honor of Sclinger. Only the close friends of Brother Sclinger and persons directly connected with the International were present at the banquet. About 80 persons attended, among them some of the old-timers, including workers of the International, a delegation from the Waist Makers' Union, Local 12; the Snaphaun and the Joint Board of theCloakmakers' Union of that city; brother J. Findlay, Kaplan and Lass, representing the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union of New York; Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward; S. Yanofsky, editor of the Justice and Henry and Charles Irwin, editor of the New York Call.

Heather Max Amher, state vice-president of the International, acted as toastmaster. His opening speech and those of the guests he introduced were marked by a degree of earnestness unusual on such occasions, and the workers as well as the audience realized that the mission of the President of the International deserves every earnest consideration. Brother Sclinger was to leave for war-ridden Europe to establish relations between the labor organizations of the ladies' garment trade here and abroad. The send-off was only a part of his mission. He will spend the coming months studying conditions in Europe with a view to ascertaining how our International can best help the ladies' garment workers of Europe to get on their feet again. The presen

WORKERS' COLLEGE OF INTERNATIONAL TO OPEN SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13

PROLIFIC EDUCATORS WILL ATTEND—CONCERT AND SPEECHES

The opening of the Workers' College, organized by the Educational Department of the International, will take place next Saturday, December 13, at the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 17th Street, at 7:30 P. M.

Some of the most prominent educators of the country will attend the opening celebration and deliver short addresses. The list of speakers includes Prominent

Charles A. Beard, Dr. H. W. L. Dana of the Workers' College of Boston, Dr. Oglin, Dr. Louis S. Friedland, Educational Director of the American Federation of Labor, and also Dr.2

Theodore Meyer London, Professor Graham Wallis, Miss Fannie M. Cohn, Harry Wander, and Mr. Baroff, General Secretary of the International.

An excellent concert has been arranged for the same evening and the services of the best musical talent have been secured. The principal artists at the concert include Alice Knowlton Hammer, soprano; Lucile Collette, violist; Harry Horsfall, organist; and Richard Louis, pianist.

Admission is free to members of the International. Tickets can be obtained at the offices of the various local unions of the International. Each local was given a number of tickets proportional to its membership.

Members of the International who want to attend the celebration are advised to secure tickets early, for the number of tickets is limited by the capacity of the auditorium of the school.

Members of the local educational committees will act as ushers.

The CLOAK SITUATION IN PHILADELPHIA

DEMANDS OF THE UNION DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE WITH MANUFACTURERS—SECRETARY BAROFF TAKES PART IN THE NEGOTIATIONS

Last week the readers of the Justice were informed about the demands advanced by the Cloakmakers' Union of Philadelphia to the cloak manufacturers of that city as a basis for renewing the agreement between the Union and the manufacturers' association. The demands, the readers will recall, include weekly work, a 44-hour week and a minimum weekly wage for every worker in the industry.

In reply to the letter sent by the union to the individual manufacturers as well as to the manufacturers' association the latter agreed to meet the union, representatives in conference with a view of arriving at an amicable settlement. The conferences have been in progress for some time, and as we are advised by the offices of the Philadelphia Cloakmakers' union, the prospects are bright for an early and peaceful settlement.

Secretary Baroff of the International attended a few of the conferences between the representatives of the Union and the manufacturers. In his opinion it will not take long before the cloak industry of Philadelphia will be based on a level with that of New York and other cloak centers.

With the exception of the Philadelphia Cloakmakers' union, the prospects are bright for an early and peaceful settlement.

We ought to be just even to our enemies. -Frederick Douglass.

FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES THRONG AT THE PIER TO SEE BOUQUET OF FLOWERS AND FRUIT BASKETS ABUNDANT

Sclinger Kisses His Colleagues and Friends Good-Bye

BOARDS ADJOURNED AT 11:30 A.M.—MISS BAYSH AS VESSEL CLEAR TO PORT

A few more words have been received from President Sclinger. In all probability the readers will hear from him through the next issue of the Justice.

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE GIVES LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF MISS BONDFIELD

The Educational Committee announces that a luncheon has been arranged for the Educational Committee of the Locals and for the Faculty of our Unity Centers and the Workers' University, on Sunday, December 7, 1919 at the Eagles' Club, 14 West 12th Street. The guest of honor will be Miss Margaret Bondfield, of England, who will speak on labor education in England.

Price 2 cents.

Justice

Official Organ of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

VOL. I, No. 47. New York, Friday, December 5, 1919.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION.
NEW MEXICAN CRISIS

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A special function of the commission is the care of children who lose parents and have no one to care for them. Orphans, foundlings, children of broken homes, orphans, idiots, or mentally or physically abnormal children needing special care and training come under this class.

All such children are brought up in special colonies where they are given shelter, food, schools, libraries, clothes and are brought up in a special way, by expert nurses and are taught trades or professions that are best suited to their abilities.

**IN OUR EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT**

**BROWNSVILLE UNITY CENTER**

Public School 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn.

Wednesday, December 9th, 8:45 P.M., Fourth Lecture by Dr. Anna E. Ray-Robinson, "The Parts and Organs of the Body: their functions." 

**WAISTMAKERS' UNITY CENTER**

Public School 40, 320 East 20th Street, Manhattan.

Wednesday, December 16th, 8:45 P.M., Second Lecture by Mrs. Lillian Soothen Rogers, "Labor Organizations in the United States: their history and present condition."

The law provides that such children may remain in the colonies until they reach the age of 17, and when they start out for themselves they are given certain duties toward them and care for their health and education.

According to the official report up to January, 1919 over 1,500 such homes were accommodated in 1,500 such homes established by the soviet governments.

The main ideas of the soviets says Madame Kolotnyat is to try to organize normal, efficient, and moral generation. The motto is: "The children are the foundation and the Russians understand all with all might the soviets in fulfilling this hope of the world."

Last Thursday there was a drive here in Philadelphia for the relief of the war sufferers in Russia and we were privileged to be present at the opening in Arch St. Theatre for last Monday, November 24th, at 8:30 P.M.

The homes have been able to capacity. At the meeting we had as speakers:-

1. The Chairman of the People's Relief, who informed us of everything he had seen in Russia; Dr. Leon Trotsky, the leader of the People's Relief, here in Philadelphia, and the former President of the Bank of St. Petersburg, H. Zuckler, the Manager of the local, was acting as Chairman.

We have already decided to work a full day during the height of the coming season for the benefit of fortunate Jewish people in Europe. Not only were they satisfied with the decision of a day's pay, which will amount to no less than $20,000, but a voluntary collection was made at the meeting for the whole local and $515 was collected in cash in a few days. It was a very successful campaign that were pledged by a number of members, five of whom besides us pledged a full day of work for each member of the local season. The officers of the Union (five in all) have pledged the sum of $100.

The members of our local with very few exceptions, have already paid the amount assessed for the strike. If there should be enough work in the shops we would double the amount collected.

The registration and attendance in our educational work this year is not as large as was expected. Last year we had one school and this year only a few students, this year we succeeded in getting two schools — the Penn. High School and the Southern High School, and we have less members attending both schools than we had in the last year. We expect that the number of members interested in this most important work and we will surely have more before the beginning of the new year.

The restaurant of our union which was at one time the best in the city, is now managed so that instead of a profit we are losing money during the summer, we now have a substantial profit each week. At the beginning of the year the prices below those of any other restaurant in the city and prices for the same food that can be had for money. We are not busy in the shops at present, but we are preparing for the season. The agreement with the manufacturers of this month.

We have already submitted demands for increases in wages, which we believe are necessary, to cover the cost of living and better understandings in regards to the guarantee of earnings, work and to eliminate competition between the workers of different shops working in the inside shops. The first conference was held last year, but the agreement with the international was at the conference and the spirit at that conference made the harmonious relations between the Union and the Manufactures possible. We want to break the agreement.

We expect a satisfactory settlement before the next conference. The International will not let us be broken. We expect a satisfaction before the next conference, unless something unexpected turns up.

**AGAINST RUSSIAN BLOCKADE**

Last Thursday (Thanksgiving Day) a meeting of American liberal women was held in the Church of Ascension for the purpose of considering what was being done by the U.S. Government to raise the blockade from Russia, and in view of the very large number of Russian women now in this country were invited to this gathering.

Miss Helen Todd who represented at the conference the “Women’s Emergency Committee” said to the prominent Russian guest:

“You American women want you Russian women to understand that our love for the children of Russia is as our own love for the starving, suffering children of your country. It is as that we are with all our heart opposed to the blockade against the Baltic countries. We, the American women, on our part, shall work to bring about the very peace necessary to maintain their lives.”

For the lovers of the out-door among the members of the Majority of this Union.

The Reunion and "Open House" planned for the Center will take place according, December 26th. Everyone is invited to come and enjoy the pleasures which are being arranged by the committee.

**THANKS TO OUR MEMBERS**

Editor of “Justice”

Dear Comrade:

Permit me the courtesy of your valuable column to thank the many New York locals of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union for the financial aid given by them to the “Emancipator” which is issuing this month.

The success of Labor Unionism and Socialism among the 12,000,000 Negroes of the United States.

This is in all, the New York locals exhibited a commendable comprehension of the necessity in this period of impending social and political changes of reaching every element of the country. The masters are today embarked upon a desperate policy for the purpose of securing labor, and to achieve their aim they are ignoring no element of strength that is available. Courts, thugs, the machinery of government and the unorganized workers, black and white, are all being mobilized for the final effort.

In view of this we must again the working class of this country to shoulder the burden, and to host for their upholding of their vision and determined to work for their labor to that section of the American working class that need it the most. -

Yours for a worker’s world,

THOS. POTTER.

Bk. Mgr., "The Emancipator."
THE MINERS, THE PUBLIC AND THE GOVERNMENT

The part the government now is playing in the miners' strike of '19 is the most alarming for the miners in their present strike but for all the workers and for the entire labor movement of the future.

It is therefore of importance that the workers understand the nature of the government policy, which arose after the injunction against the leaders of the miners had failed.

Granted, that the government could not and had no right to repress the miners' strike by mere struggle waged between the miners and the operators, because in this struggle the miners suffer most, and the government deemed it its duty to prevent the suffering of the miners, it was not in the public interest to stop the strike, which harmed no one other resort it granted at the Lever Ave. which gave it a semblance of fulfilling its duty.

The injunction against the leaders of the strike in the hope that the injunction would turn to work pending the adjustment of the miners' demands. The miners then could not suffer, that the industries should not be paralyzed by the shortage of coal, that the rail-ways would continue running, that the people are protected from the rigors of winter.

Granting all this for the sake of the argument, granted that the initial step of the government was inevitable and it was promoted, by a sense of duty, it is still true that the subsequent acts of the government cannot be justified.

The injunction against the miners' leaders failed in its purpose, the miners did not return to work. They preferred to wait the results of the renewed negotiations between their leaders and the operators, in partnership with the government's representatives.

The conference Secretary of Labor Wilson stated emphatically that the miners did not return to work because the government had not granted their demand of a 60 percent wage increase, because such a large demand was excessive and not warranted by the present cost of prime necessities. Chairman Seiberling, the official capacity as Secretary of Labor offered a compromise increase of 25 percent. The miners, however, maintained, was a fair and just increase, large enough to meet the present cost of living and reasonable enough to satisfy both sides.

The miners' representatives declared their willingness to accept the compromise offer, and if the operators agreed, the miners would return to work. But the operators refused, and soft coal miners would now be in full operation. What was the state of the government? Did it refuse the offer of the operators to accept the proposal of Secretary of Labor Wilson? Did it use stern measures against them as it did against the coal operators?

It did not, not only has the government not proceeded against the operators with the same severity or even so much as it has been the case in the miners, it did not even find a word of praise for the recalcitrant operators. More than that.

The government withdrew its own representative Secretary Wilson, and the new Secretary, Dr. E. W. Stead, and the former fuel administrators wasted no time in discovering that the government wage увеличение was not 60 percent as the miners demanded, nor 31 percent as Secretary Wilson had proposed, but 14 percent.

Needless to say that Secretary Wilson's proposal of 31 percent was based upon reliable figures concerning the present cost of living for the average family and the operators refused to accept the low wage increase, but favored Secretary Wilson, and the government, industry, that they could not agree to see an advance wages unreasonable and to raise the price of coal in proportion. But in spite of all this the government was powerless to influence the actions of the miners. It discerned its first representative, sitting as a judge in a high court, in the occupation of a boy who was "bad," and to the fore it put Mr. Garfield, who ruled that 14 percent is all the miners deserve and that on the basis of this wage increase they must return to work.

We emphasize the word must for this is really the plan. It means that the government will not only not protect the miners from harm, but it will be forced to work against those who are willing to work on the government's wages. The miners' strike would be not so terrible, for even if it is not due to the government's policy of strike-breakers, it would fail to produce a sensation, for it is nothing new. The government's policy of freedom for government police as a good excuse for the government. It is not the first time that the government has made defense of the "freedom" of strike-breakers, in the defense of its own policy. It is not the first time that the government has made a right to work on whatever conditions and for whom he is willing. The government's policy is considered sacred by our authorities. You may preach it and you may practice it, or you may go without the risk of being classified as a Red.

We demand that the government put out of the government's toxic, for they would be futile. The government is not responsible for the strike, but it is responsible for the strike. The government could have once more offered to the government another compromise. But the government intends to go further than that. In a dictum that appeared in the New York Times, one of the staff of that daily informs us that Don W. Simons, special assistant dis-trict attorney issued a warning to all persons connected with the mining industry as well as to persons who are not engaged in mining, that the government would arrest any coal miners, that they might attempt to violate the temporary restraining order the government obtained against the leaders, would be regarded as attempt of contempt of court and punished as

The dispatch goes on to say that if the miners will not return to work freely, the government will go after the operators that the miners will again in accordance with the restraining order. And that the miners will be brought before Judge Anderson to answer to a charge of contempt of court.

In connection with the information conveyed in the above dispatch it is interesting to note that the miners were "strongly opposed to any effort to break the miners' union." What the miners are afraid of, is that the government will break the miners' union than the proposed compulsion of the miners to dig coal and forego their demands, is indeed beyond us.

S. SEIDMAN GOES TO THE PACIFIC COAST

Brother S. Seidman, vice-president of the International, organizes the "ladies' garment industry in the Eastern and Western States, and authorized the organization of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union Local 55, has been appointed by the HUDSON conference of the Pacific Coast towns, an appointment sought after by many members of the International and other active representatives of the International.

This means that the office of the International, after having care-fully weighed the merits of the several candidates for the appointment, authorized Mr. Sol. Seidman as the most fitting.

It is easy to understand why the office of the organizer on the Pacific Coast holds such attractions for the International, which has not a branch of the International, the climate of sunny California is itself a great induce-ment. So much has been written about the climate of California that any Easterner is eager to go there and see things for himself. The climate of California is a virgin soil for an organizer of Ladies' garment trades. There is room forInteresting work and the prospect of high achievements, and these prospects lure our International members more and more to the sunny coast of the West.

Brother Seidman is, therefore, destined to go to the Pacific Coast to be chosen to go west, for the appointment is both a recognition of his worth as an organizer, and an opportunity to accomplish big things under favorable circumstances.

Seidman left New York last Tuesday, with the express purpose of going to St. Louis, Toledo, and Cincinnati en route to Los Angeles. The International office at headquarters in New York has already sent to the different centers of the ladies' garment industry will depend on the manufacturing of the International, there for, it is the object of the other Seidman to get things started in California and to place them on a level with New York and Chicago.

We are pleased to note that our best wishes go with him in his new task. We are confident that Seidman's record in the Pacific Coast will be no worse than in the East where it is excellent.
In Judge Anderson's Court

BY WILLIAM HARD

I note Mr. Tethow also listen-
ing to the Mr. Green, who is a Socialist laborer. He is statistician for the United Mine Workers. He holds the po-
tenancy of a room in the court-
house. He is a tall, thin man, with a broad nose, a strong jaw, and a keen eye. He is a man of the people, a laborer, a social climber. He believes in the right of the people to vote, and in the wrong of the rich man to hold power. He is a man of the people, a laborer, a socialist. He is a man of the people, a laborer, a socialist. He is a man of the people, a laborer, a socialist. He is a man of the people, a laborer, a socialist.

The judge is sitting, contempla-
tively, with hand on mouth, and at-
est, with an arm resting on a table,
looking childishly at the window, with one hand on beard and with the other stretched out to something on the table. He seems to be trying to represent the first stage in an equity proceeding.

I notice that the judge is increasing their listening. The judge comes in. There is a passing through the room, and a man who is walking, with one hand on beard and with the other stretched out to something on the table. He seems to be trying to represent the first stage in an equity proceeding.

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How the World Moves

Airplane Express

No more jogging along the road behind a mule and pony—now a speeding jet: Even the steam-engine books show these days. The car of progress has taken to the air; it is a jet plane, and is doing dare-devil loops and nose dives at 100 miles an hour. The news is all the breath and hang on to the seat. Rivers, cities, states fly by! There are only 100 miles between the front town to the East where Russia emerges from Asia a red glow at the base of the jet plane—now an airplane.

Airplane Express

A Political Month

By some freak of fate this month of November has been overweighed with political baggage. While the industrial movement is regaining its breath for new efforts, the political movement of labor has been making rapid strides forward. General elections have been held in many of the leading states lately known as the Allies. In France, Italy, Belgium, and the United States, labor struggles have been registered at the ballot box. The struggle toward socialism in Western Europe is as plain as is the landslide toward reaction in the United States. A grim yawning between the New World and the Old World. The last stage toward socialism in the West are giving way, while in America the Old Guard gains new victories daily. And so it is with the Socialist Island, the one spot on earth where peace and brotherhood could be established. It is as America would soon become the Capitalist Island, the one spot on earth where despotism and militarism flourish.

We extend our sympathy to Cardinal Mercier, the martyr of Belgium, whose present mission is evidently to save the people from themselves. The Belgian elections justify his worst fears. The "inner enemy" has made a political move, the Belgian Left, he appealed to the plutocrats of this country for money to aid him in his movement in his own country, for whose success at the approaching elections would decide the outcome of the fears. The cardinal's bid for popularity during the war in fanning the flames of national hatred has been successful. Instead the national hatred has been transmitted by common suffering into local patriotism. The Belgian elections justify his worst fears. The "inner enemy" has made a political move, the Belgian Left, he appealed to the plutocrats of this country for money to aid him in his movement in his own country, for whose success at the approaching elections would decide the outcome of the fears. The cardinal's bid for popularity during the war in fanning the flames of national hatred has been successful. Instead the national hatred has been transmitted by common suffering into local patriotism. The Belgian elections justify his worst fears.

The American Labor Party

The victory for the anti-labor candidate, Calvin Coolidge, in the last election is a blow for organized labor. His appeal to the people on the record of the last administration resulted in an enthusiastic endorsement. The enemies of labor are upholding the union of friends and compromise where labor is concerned, and have the upper hand in the battle for the fight to the finish. The unmarked persecutions of the strikers in America during the last great political battle. It is they more even than the forces of labor that are responsible for the labor control of the government in America. The national convention of the American Federation of Labor meeting now in Chicago is the only possible answer of self-respect and self-preservation to the blight of power of the government by the great capitalists for the purpose of suppressing and breaking up their common interest.

The program of the National Labor Party is progressive beyond our greatest hopes. It is both practical and fundamental. Little attention is given to economic conditions, but the broadest socialization of the national wealth and restoration of the liberties of the individual are the goals. Even freedom for Russia and amnesty for political prisoners were submitted to the National Labor Party as a different spirit from that manifested at the last conference of the American Federation of Labor.

Success for the Labor Party is sure! The ploughing of the soil during the last winter, when the workers may take over the leadership of the Belgian government with an absolutely known Socialist, as Prime Minister.

In Italy, too, the Socialist Party will lead as the result of the elections. The workers' representative movement which was in number since 1913. Holding 155 seats in the 588 Parliament that is the result of the political policy of the government.

In France the great victory for "law and order" turned out to be a great defeat for the workers as the election was represented by the socialist world's capitalists, the result turns out to have been a great victory. Societ's finances had been doubled and the number of deputes elected rose from 50 to 75. The primary reason for the gains is the international agencies. The French Socialists were hit in the new body before it was yet formed and it will be difficult to make the United States Senate to be a dangerous institution subversive of the finished order, and American ideas.

The main struggle of the conference is the struggle for the eight-hour day. The effort was made by the representatives of employers and governments to keep a general eight-hour day for the workers and substitute, therefore, re-shifted week with a longer day. The greatest resistance to the eight hour day comes from the Orient, Japan sent over to the labor labor of the present of professors, diplomats and other things of Big Business to prove that they might not do what is needed to do for the Japanese, who were not used to it and did not want it. More important, however, the Chinese, has proved to be a better representative of the interests of the Orient, and at the same time when he left Japan. He has made a courageous stand for the right to work free and have a working conditions in Japan, conquering the industrial slavery and increasing his working conditions of his country.

The program of the conference is generally known to be the International Association for Labor Legislation which for the last twenty years has tried to secure a general eight-hour day and a new day, hand policy. It is the employers in America who are the forces of labor. There has been a great battle. It is they more even than the forces of labor that are responsible for the labor control of the government in America. The national conference of the American Federation of Labor meeting now in Chicago is the only possible answer of self-respect and self-preservation to the blight of power of the government by the great capitalists for the purpose of suppressing and breaking up their common interest.

The program of the National Labor Party is progressive beyond our greatest hopes. It is both practical and fundamental. Little attention is given to economic conditions, but the broadest socialization of the national wealth and restoration of the liberties of the individual are the goals. Even freedom for Russia and amnesty for political prisoners were submitted to the National Labor Party as a different spirit from that manifested at the last conference of the American Federation of Labor.

Success for the Labor Party is sure! The ploughing of the soil during the last winter, when the workers may take over the leadership of the Belgian government with an absolutely known Socialist, as Prime Minister.

In Italy, too, the Socialist Party will lead as the result of the elections. The workers' representative movement which was in number since 1913. Holding 155 seats in the 588 Parliament that is the result of the political policy of the government.

In France the great victory for "law and order" turned out to be a great defeat for the workers as the election was represented by the socialist world's capitalists, the result turns out to have been a great victory. Societ's finances had been doubled and the number of deputes elected rose from 50 to 75. The primary reason for the gains is the international agencies. The French Socialists were hit in the new body before it was yet formed and it will be difficult to make the United States Senate to be a dangerous institution subversive of the finished order, and American ideas.

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The constitution committee has completed its work last week and one meeting was held for the purpose. The committee for a final reading of the amendments drawn before presentation to the Executive Board will no doubt consider the question of calling a special meeting to consider the amended constitution. As yet it cannot be stated when the meeting will be held. The board may decide this by next week and may designate the general meeting for December a special one for the first reading and call another special meeting on the 5th Monday of this month, giving the members the opportunity to vote on the constitution.

The members are advised to give this matter more than passing attention. The constitution should have been ready in book form long ago. But the strikes in the various branches have made this impossible. Now that the work is committed is ready. The members are asked to watch these columns for notice of the meetings.

**Cloak Men Hold Important Meeting**

At the Cloak and Suit Branch meeting, held last Monday, December 1st, the membership heard a report rendered by their manager, Max Gorestein, that all the locals have decided to ask for an increase in wages through the Joint Board for the coming season. This also includes the cutters.

Before this was reported, the activities of the branch for the past month were reviewed by the manager. As usual, Gorestein pointed out the slack season coming up and how keep the members busy. It is quite a common thing for this time of the year to unemploy the workers for a time and save the money for the pay for overtime. Some men, in order to swell their earnings in the slack season, take on odd jobs for time and one half instead of double time for overtime. Gorestein said he has collected amounts varying between $10 and $70. In one case he collected $209. This new trend, he found, is called before the Board and fined. Reports were printed here of the conference going on with the two associations in the cloak trade, the American and Protective. The dispute with respect to lowering wages were settled. The Protective association has agreed not to lower wages in cases where they are higher than the minimum. At the same conference the question of a wage increase was discussed and following the decision of the Joint Board formal notice for a conference on a wage increase has been served. The representatives expect to meet this week. The Executive Board of Local 10, too, held a special meeting where the action of the Joint Board was approved and conferred representing cutters have been appointed.

The results of the conferences held with the American association have been favorable to the cutters' and the question of union members cutting all the work made up by workers has been agreed upon.

**Attention of Dress and Waist Cutters!**

The following shops have been decided on by the members and members are warned against seeking employment therein:

- Jone Wolf & Co., 103 Madison Ave.
- Saltzman, 105 Madison Ave.
- Solomon, 110 Madison Ave.
- Clarinet Wait Co., 115 Madison Ave.
- Roderick & Co., 117 Madison Ave.
- M. Cohen, 33 East 39th St.
- Max Cohen, 20 East 32nd St.
- Julian Wait Co., 10 East 32nd St.
- Drayton, 14 East 32nd St.
- Regina Kobler, 311 Madison Ave.
- Deitz & Ogdenberg, 2-16 West 33rd St.
- Sandy, 510 Sixth Avenue.
- J. & M. Cohen, 6-19 E. 32nd Street.

**SKIRT AND DRESS MAKERS, LOCAL 23 ATTENTION**

According to the decision of the local, all members will have to pay 25 cents as their weekly dues, beginning with January 1, 1920. You are urged to pay your arrears before January 1, for after that date you will have to pay your arrears according to the new rate.

Executive Board, Local 23.

H. WANDER, Manager.

**LADIES' TAILORS AND ALTERATION WORKERS ATTENTION**

The following is a list of the nominated candidates to the various offices for the next 6 months. All those having objections against any of the candidates, can bring such to the Objection Committee, that will meet on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 8th, 9th and 10th, from 5 P.M. to 7 P.M., at the office of the Union.

- ABRAMOWITZ, NATHAN
- ABRAMOVITZ, MORRIS
- SMAS
- BROHINSKY, DERSI
- BARS, MACK
- DRESINSKY, SAM
- DOKINIS MOSES
- BRZIN, ROBS
- DRABIN, NATHAN
- DE MARIS, GAETANO
- D'AGNILLO, ALEX ANDRO
- EDMICH, H.
- FINKELSTEIN, JULIUS
- FINKELSTEIN, HYMAN
- FURMANSKY, NATHAN
- FORMAN, ABRAHAM
- GOODMAN, HENNY
- GOLDKOPF, ISADOR
- GENIN, ABRAHAM
- GARDNER, HENRY
- GARDNER, HENRY
- GOLD, B.
- GOLUSCIO, ARTHUR
- HILFMAN, HARRY
- HARRIS, MORRIS
- JACOBS, ISADOR
- JENKIN, HARRY
- KALTOFT, ABRAHAM
- KLEINHORN, WM.
- BLOCH, MACK
- MAGNITEN, W.
- MARQUIS, MAX
- PHILIPS, ISAAC
- PERS, SAM
- ROSENBAER, FRANK
- ROUSSEL, OSCAR
- SOLOVIOFF, LOUIS
- SCHMIDTTE, WM.
- SKOLNICK, BERNY
- SAMMARTINO, P.
- SPITZBERG, JACOB
- TORCHINKY, A.
- WALTERS, SAM
- WISNIEWSKY, DON.
- WILKES, NATHAN
- YERETSKY, JOSEPH
- ZUCCHARD, DARIO

Objection Committee, Local 80.

HARRY HILFMAN, Sec'y.

**INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA**

A Series of Five Lectures by MRS. FLORENCE KELLEY

Tuesday, Dec. 2—Industrial Conditions in Europe.

Friday, Dec. 5—Shall Our Working Children Pay for the War?

Tuesday, Dec. 9—The Government and the Market, Basket.

Friday, Dec. 12—The Short Working Day and the Law.

Tuesday, Dec. 16—who Really Pays the Minimum Wage?

Rand School Auditorium

7 East 15th Street

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START FRIDAY

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DRESS AND WAIST:
Monday, December 8th.
MISCELLANEOUS:
Monday, December 15th
GENERAL (All Branches):
Monday, December 22nd.
CLOAK AND SUIT:
Monday, January 5th.
Meetings begin at 7:30 P. M.
AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

NOTICE OF CUTTERS' ELECTION
The Election of Officers for the Cutters' Union,
Local 10, will take place
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27th, 1919
in
ARLINGTON HALL, 23 ST. MARKS PL.
Pools Open 12 O'clock Noon
Close 5 P.M.
Only those who are members for six (6) months
or over, and owe not more than twelve (12)
weeks dues are entitled to vote.
Members must present their dues book
or be entitled to a ballot.
INSTALLATION TAKES PLACE
JANUARY 3rd, 1920.

[Advertisement for designing and pattern making school]

[Advertisement for cutting machine]

[Advertisement for union meetings]

[Advertisement for cutters' election]

[Advertisement for MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOLS]

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