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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.
WAIST AND DRESS MAKERS TO WORK DAY FOR THEIR UNITY HOUSE

The Unity House, that wonderful summer home which the Ladies’ Waist and Dress Makers Union, Local 25, bought has not only been a place for the members to spend a few inquiring weeks during the summer, but it has been a unique achievement of labor in the community. Those who were fortunate enough to spend a few weeks or days in the Unity House, located among lakes, waterfalls and mountains in Forest Park, know this to be true. Every visitor must have been impressed with the splendid and devoted administration of the House which instilled new confidence and hope in the ability of the workers. It was an inspiring example of what workers can do, and the members had a perfect right to be proud of their achievement.

But the Unity House is not yet owned by the Waistmakers. Only a part of the 100,000 dollars, which the House cost and which is worth twice that amount now, is paid. The rest is in mortgages on which a heavy interest is to be paid. In order therefore to fully control it, extend its activities, accommodate large numbers of our members, the mortgages must be cleared. The money must be paid. The members must pay it.

In order to meet this emergency, the Executive Board of Local 25 issued a call to the members to work voluntarily next Monday, Washington’s Birthday, to raise the necessary fund. A day’s work on this holiday will clear the Unity House of its heavy burdens, the mortgages and the accompanying interest, it will open up new activities, it will give new courage and confidence to the workers; and it will give them a splendid summer home.

The Executive Board is confident that the vast majority of members will respond to the call and offer their services for their own Unity House.

NEW YORK WAISTMAKERS TO EXTEND WAGE INCREASE

At the general membership meeting of the Ladies’ Waists and Dress Makers’ Union, Local 25, held last Monday evening, Feb. 16, at Cooper Union, it was unanimously decided to enforce the increase in wages in all shops throughout the waist and dress industry, regardless of their affiliation with any association.

While the demand for a wage increase has been made as to 20 per cent of the waistmakers, there are still some manufacturers who stubbornly clinging to their policy of underpaying their workers. But the workers are determined that the wage increase be enforced in all the shops of the industry.

The decision of the workers is clearly expressed in the letter sent by General Secretary-Treasurer A. Baroff to Mr. Alfred Stern, President of the Ladies’ Waists and Dress Makers’ Association.

The letter follows:

Gentlemen:
The House and Petticoat Makers’ Association have recently endeavored, by communication and subsequent conferences, to enlist the aid of your Association in allying the prevailing restlessness and opposition of the workers to the unions of the members of your Association. We regret to say that the opposition which we had the right to anticipate from you was not forthcoming, and the situation in your shops is still precarious and unsettled.

During the same time while we were endeavoring to secure your co-operation with your Association on the question of an increase in wages for the workers in the shops of your members, we also took up this problem with the Dress Manufacturers’ Association, Inc., both this latter Association and our Union, agreed to submit the controversy to an impartial chairman. — Dr. J. Rhoades, acting in this capacity at the request of both parties. His decision, accepted by the parties, which was rendered on February 2, 1926, granted higher minimum scales and a general flat increase to all week workers and a commensurate increase to all piece workers. Similar upward scale changes took effect in all shops operated by independent manufacturers.

This decision and the new scales affected 80 per cent of the workers employed in the industry. Your Association, with its 190 shops, represents only 20 per cent of the workers employed in the industry. The workers in your shops cannot, however, be expected to be satisfied with what 80 per cent of the workers in the industry have received. In taking your stand, in insisting that your minority of 20 per cent retaining a minimum scale inferior to the one prevailing in the overwhelming majority of the shops in the industry, you are not allying the unred in your shops; you are, on the contrary, stimulating it.

It is a generally recognized fact that the work of the heart is the most unremunerated whatever increases in wages our workers have received a year ago. You stand, therefore, is not, in our judgment, the kind that will receive public approval. The proper policy of the industry should dictate terms to the majority is wholly foreign to the unremunerated work with uniform standards, unfair and must prove in the end unworkable.

Trusting that you will see the justice of our contentions,

Very truly yours,

Executive Board

Those who addressed the meeting were Abraham Baroff, S. Yancoh, Judge Pankon, Albert B. C. Vladeck, E. Reiberg, Manager of the Independent Dressmakers’ Union, L. E. Hoffman Manager of the Dress Division, and H. Silberman, Chairman of the Executive Board, who presided.

PRESIDENT SCHLISINGER DUE HERE NEXT WEEK

Secretary Baroff received the following cablegram:

“London, Feb. 17


Schlissinger.”

The General Executive Board is already at work making all necessary arrangements for the fitting reception of President Schlissinger, whose absence is not yet available, but indications are that it will be a brilliant affair.

TO ALL CLOAK AND SKIRT REEFE MAKERS:

Next Monday, February 23, Washington’s Birthday, It is one of our legal holidays and all cloakmakers are warned not to work on that day. JOINT BOARD, L. LAMENES, Sec.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK

The Wilson-Lansing Episode

ONLY a few days passed since Secretary of State Robert Lansing resigned his post and the nation realized that around his act is already voluminous. And it is still in the process of growth. The widespread interest in Lansing's resignation, the resignation of this mediocre, snarling lawyer from President Wilson's Cabinet is the more significant because it is a testament to the growing public weariness and jaded interest we regard the most tremendous happenings.

The resignation, or rather the dismissal of Mr. Lansing has followed a brief interchange of letters between the President and the Secretary. The first letter of the President was dated February 7, and the last February 18. The President's dispatch charged the Secretary with a trivial and fretful subject matter which is universally regarded as shrewd political maneuvering to stifle cumulative grievances, resentments and bad feeling. In the first letter the President asks the Secretary to name the Cabinet positions that he wishes to be considered for and Mr. Lansing is again that placid, mediocre private citizen.

Even Mr. Lansing could not remain so pious a follower of his colleagues, with their full concurrence, on matters which could not be postponed. But he vigorously denied entertaining any thoughts of stealing the President's job. And he suggested that his resignation might only be the beginning of it. The President promptly accepted this suggestion "to take effect at once and with the approval of the Cabinet." Mr. Lansing and Mr. Lansing is again that placid, mediocre private citizen.

The President and Fiume

PRESIDENT WILSON has burst upon the scene of international politics. The Premier of England, Mr. Asquith, Italy got accustomed to their occasional chats together with America only watchings, observing, waiting. When the policy toward Russia was adopted, America pursued its policy of watching and waiting. Then the President took the Rubicon, and the Fiume question. A certain policy was adopted. And the President finds himself in the middle of a hurricane of protest and abuse in all allied capitals. The note has not yet been made public. But according to the London Daily Telegraph, President Wilson is said to have threatened the Premieres with American withdrawal of European affairs upon Fiume proposal will not be adopted. England is irritated. France and Italy are furious.

Fiume is an important port on the Adriatic. It is the only outlet to the sea of Central Europe. It is of utmost significance to Jugo-Slovenia, a kingdom composed of the former Austro-Hungary. But Italy wants Fiume. It was promised to her. It was pledged to her. Fiume is the Kaiser's enemy. Fiume is the center of London. It was to be given her for breaking with Germany and declaring war on her former Allies. President Wilson has pledged the Kaiser to return Fiume when he came to Europe to negotiate peace. It was the only case of the President standing. The President has promised to Fiume note proposing to make Fiume a free city. But it remained unfulfilled. Sweden and Switzerland have already recognized D'Annunzio's occupation of that city. The Italian Governments' futile gestures in protest of its recognition, and the Allied Governments' unthinking gray on the part of the Allies. The Allied Governments have decided to do something with regard to Fiume. They have apparently decided to abide by the London Pact, or something approaching it. The actual situation is not yet known at this writing.

Lloyd George Invited to Russia

GEORGE LANSBURY, the famous editor of the Daily Herald, now in Moscow, wireless the following message to the British Premier:

"You are making the mistake of your life in your estimate of the Soviet leaders. I beg of you to come here to Moscow and join in conference with Lenin. I am sure your eyes will be opened as soon as you are in touch with the frontiers of peace with them without delay."  

Lansbury sustains the conclusions reached by many competent observers who visit Russia. Russia is not only an influential public man but he is the editor of the "Herald" who has been in a quarrel with a number of million workers. His reports on conditions in Russia will doubtless have a tremendous effect. Nor has the Allied Council of the Allies have decided to resume trade with Russia. Lansbury's recommendations will have a greater effect.

The Allies and the Kaiser

THE refusal of Holland to hand over the Kaiser was demanded by the Allies as a singular service done, not so much to the Kaiser as to the Allied powers, in freeing them from the extreme dangerous situation of facing into the causes of the war. For the Allies had been confronted with the problem of how to treat the Kaiser after the Kaiser's我觉得.  

They had a special Commission to deal with the Kaiser. It was to consider the Kaiser's chief activities to bring about permanent peace. Lloyd George was elected on the Kaiser issue soon after the signing of the armistice. But they could not very well openly surrender to the decision of Holland. The Supreme Council, by a vote expressing its astonishment at the stranglement of the Dutch Government, Holland was to remain against the Kaiser. The Allied Council is the Kaiser's enemy. They have not yet been made public. But according to the London Daily Telegraph, President Wilson is said to have threatened the Premieres with American withdrawal of European affairs upon Fiume proposal will not be adopted. England is irritated. France and Italy are furious. Holland was to remain against the Kaiser. The Allied Council is the Kaiser's enemy. They have not yet been made public. But according to the London Daily Telegraph, President Wilson is said to have threatened the Premieres with American withdrawal of European affairs upon Fiume proposal will not be adopted. England is irritated. France and Italy are furious.

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Socialist Trial Resumes

THE trial of the Socialist Assemblymen is on again. It was scheduled to begin January 13, but Miss Mary L. B. Sweet and the Lakers have exhausted their "evidences" against them by a series of printed revelations of plots against law and order in this country has utterly collapsed. The ranks behind the Prosecution have thinned and those who are remaining have lost their erstwhile courage. They are so forlorn and exhausted that the only source of strength is the only source of strength.

Now it is the turn for the defense. The Socialists are present.
Three Months’ Achievements of the International

Report of Secretary Baroff to the Sixth Quarterly Meeting of the General Executive Board.

II.

I have spent considerable time in connection with the New York clothing industry during the last three months. The situation in general is probably well known to you.

The manufacturers have grown out of a demand for the workers for an increase in the minimum scale provided in the city by the city council, 1p. per hour. There have been strikes, and a very bitter strike in the International as one of the Union strongholds. I have no doubt that the President Perlestein will give you a detailed report of the situation. Comrade Yanosky and myself were in Cleveland Friday, the 3rd of June, where we have addressed a mass meeting of the Cleveland cloak makers who have enthusiastically ratified the agreement.

At the writing of this report I received a call to Boston in order to help settle the difficulties of the local situation. The Cloakmakers Union and the Manufacturers Association have been at loggerheads for quite some time on the question of increased wages for workers in the local. This question has caused a general strike in the city, and it was only upon the advice of the Committee of Public Safety, which is in charge of the situation, that I with the International secretary went to Boston to confer with the situation, and has been working hard to adjust this controversial situation.

I am very happy to report to you that the situation in Boston was brought to an exceedingly satisfactory conclusion. The agreement, the best ever hoped for, was signed by all the manufacturers and local unions, and the agreements were reached thereafter at a meeting of the Board of Referees in the International executive office. President Perlestein in this field has been of inestimable value in settling the matter. There are five points in the defense. They are as follows:

1. The expropriation of the Socialist by Morris Haliquat and Alphonse Lee as executers.
2. Proof of the harmony of purpose between labor and Socialism through state federation of officials. The principal one of whom is James B. Murr.
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Our Boston Waistmakers’ Union, Local 49, has had hard sailing during the past several months on account of two extremely stubborn shop strikes which had cost the Union a great deal of money. At this writing the Boston waiters have still to make some adjustments to the manufacturers. I have been called there to address a mass meeting of the waistmakers.

The agreement, for the last few years been one of our well-organized bodies, has received recently a blow from an unexpected source. The Court of the State of New York, in the form of an injunction, growing out of a small shop strike in Staten Island. Shortly after the issuance of the injunction, Brother Samuel Friedman, secretary, and Brother Morris Friedman, member of the local, together with six other members of the organization, were sentenced to thirty days for an alleged violation of the injunction. They are to be released about the 1st of June, and will be greeted by a great mass meeting of their members, which I expect to address. It must be said in this connection that this effort to prevent the union has been not in the least effective. The union has been highly respected by its officers throughout this period in the court. I have by this time attended a meeting of their membership, met with their executive board, and advised their officers in every respect.

DESIGNERS ARE ACTIVE

To the Editor of Justice:

I often wonder why I don’t see the activities of the Designers’ Union reported in our valued organ, Justice. Do you realize that the designers are active people? It is but a question of time before they will show themselves to be worthy allies of the working class. The class that has done the designing in the past, I am confident that the designers will prove themselves worthy in the future.

The society for the prevention of cruelty to animals is at present a society that is active, and if the designer as an artist will be on the line of the one in the Industrial world, it will be necessary to be worthy of the name, and the great International which is in charge of the situation will be the center of activity when the designer is ready to prove himself as an asset to our great brotherhood.

After all, we have nothing to lose but our liberty, and only one year and we have a membership of about five hundred which we can trust and depend upon if we are not for the unimitated assistance that we have received from our great Brotherhood. I cannot help but express my sincerest gratitude to these brothers for their guidance. Let us all work for the union, and then the designer, who is so backward will get his schooling at the Union for the education of the obvious worker, by realizing that his economic struggle is the same as ours. It is the worker who will learn to fight with a greater vigor on the industrial and political fields, and the formation of a co-operative commonwealth. Yours sincerely,

M. Stockman

The New York Raincoat Makers Union, Local 6, has been receiving, by special arrangements with the National Office, $50 per week for the past four weeks, to aid them in organizing the campaign in New Jersey. This arrangement was made for the purpose of raising capital for the campaign in New Jersey.

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OUTWORN REMEDIES

From the appeals issued by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, it is clear that he vividly realizes the grave danger which the freedom of this country is threatened. He is poignantly aware of the sinister forces that now control the government, and he boldly throws the gauntlet at enemies of labor urging all organized workers to combat their enemies. He flays Congress in no uncertain terms. Scorned by Congress, ridiculed as his enemies, he has asked individual members of both houses, the American labor movement finds it daily more necessary to apply its long and well-established nonpartisan political policy. But in the same breath, in which he so vividly flays Congress and its members he urges the workers, contrary to logic and common sense, to remain loyal to their "well-established non-partisan political policy."

This policy is too well known. Shorter hours, higher wages, union labor, collective bargaining, labor control of the fundamental policies of the cause. The question of party allegiance is considered to be of no consequence. A declaraton of amity for these fundamentals was sufficient to make any aspirant for office acceptable.

This policy is claimed to be traditional, and as such was, of course, put into operation at the last Presidential election. But it is only fair to the policy that it be evaluated and made on the results achieved by it. But as to the results, it is reasonable to be compelled to admit in no ambiguous words that a Congress many members of which were elected through the efforts of the A. F. of L, as friends of labor made a travesty of all labor demands.

We believe that Gompers has not carried the case far enough, but it is not out of line for labor that measures undergirding the very existence of the labor movement have been taken and the effort makes their purpose quite clear.

The A. F. of L must obtain from candidates for political office all the promises it wants. But it is the duty of the candidates to fulfill these promises when made. We have not seen how Congress or state legislatures have kept their promises. We are convinced that Congress and state legislatures are still labor promises when made. We have not seen how Congress or state legislatures have kept their promises. We are convinced that Congress and state legislatures are still labor promises when made. We have not seen how Congress or state legislatures have kept their promises. We are convinced that Congress and state legislatures are still labor promises when made.
New York Cloakmakers Adopt Resolution of Thanks to Governor Smith

A resolution thanking Governor Smith for his efforts to settle the recent industrial controversy in the cloak trade of New York has been unanimously adopted by the Joint Board of the Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Referee Makers' Unions of New York, in regular session, on Feb. 7, 1920, at 110 East 53d St.

The resolution follows:

Whereas, it has been the recent controversy between the Joint Board of the Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Referee Makers' Unions of New York, representing 52,000 organized workers in the cloak and suit industry of New York City, and the Gommercialers' Association of New York, growing out of the request made by the joint Board to the manufacturers for an increase of their wage scale to meet the increased cost of living, the General Assembly of the State of New York, the Honorable Alfred E. Smith, Governor of the State of New York, and to the general and labor press of the State.

New York Cloakmakers,

Respectfully,

Alfred E. Smith, Governor of the State of New York, and
to the general and labor press of the State.
Are You Economical?

In the old days economics meant the proper management of one's household. A good husbandman, provider and manager, was a good economist. This is the current meaning of the term "economics." In the old days, the economical man was concerned with the mechanics of modern times, economics has come to mean the management of wider and larger masses of production, manufacture, transportation and consumption. Today, what is the concern of one household, is the concern of all, the management of all industries and all their phases of production, from the farm or an estate. A good husbandman, provider and manager, is a good economist. The worker is tired of letting the employers have the house and the management of all industries, and he to have only the economy.

Mandolin Club and Reading Circle at the Waistmakers' Unity Center, P. S. 40, 395 E. 26th St.

Mr. Frank Hain of the Simbert Mandolin Club and of the Rand School Orchestra has been engaged to teach a group of members of the Local the art of mandolin playing. The class will meet every Friday evening at 8:30 P.M. All those who wish to join this club should come to the Center this Friday evening at 7 P.M.

Dr. Sarah Greenberg will give a lecture on Social Hygiene and American Society to the women members of the Local, 8:30 P.M. on Sunday. All are welcome to this lecture and all are welcome to the Center this Friday evening as well.

The economic class on Tuesday at 8:45 P.M. has been resumed after an interruption in the course occasioned by illness and death in the family of Miss Margaret Daniels, who conducts the class.

Nathan Blyndaker takes place on Tuesday evenings, beginning at 8 o'clock. This class is organized for those who have been disappointed in having no literature lectures at the Center, and has now been established for the advantage of, at least until a health series which is present occupied the Friday evenings usually given over to literature or music.

In addition to the above classes, there are the usual ones of English, Arithmetic, Swimming and Recreation. Now that the piano in the school is again in good condition, Mr. Blyndaker will resume the teaching of folk-dances in the recreation period on Tuesday evenings. This is supplemented by the exhibition of the folk dances of Old England, at the Unity Center party last Saturday evening.

EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER, Public School 63, Fourth Street and Second Avenue.

HELMAR UNITY CENTER, Public School 171, 103rd Street and 10th Street between Madison and Third Avenue.

BRONX UNITY CENTER, Public School 64, Interstate Avenue and Freeman Street, Bronx.

SECOND BRONX UNITY CENTER, Public School 42, Washington Avenue and Claremont Parkway.

To all Shop Chairmen and Members of the Ladies, Waist and Dressmakers' Unions, Local 25

Sisters and Brothers:

Your attention is called to the fact that the Waist and Dressmakers and Pleasers of the Contracting Shops are on the Eve of A Strike and it is your duty to see that all such work as Tailoring, Hemstitching and Pleating be made in Union Contracting shops. It is the duty of every member of your Local to help the workers where your sisters and brothers are working, and also of your Union.

Therefore ask you to observe the following rules:

1. You have to find out the name of the boss who makes the Pleating, Hemstitching and Tucking and bring same to your brother H. Terk, Organiser, and he will do all in his power to have the work done by those who are not in Union.

2. All those working in your place must join the Local immediately from Brother H. Terk, otherwise they will not be permitted to work at your shop in time of strike.

Federally yours,
EXECUTIVE BOARD, TUCKERS, HEMSTITCHERS AND DRESSMAKERS' UNION.

Waistmakers Extend Organization Campaign

Many novelty shops have come into existence during the last few years in the ladies' garment industry. These shops are doing tailoring, tailoring and hemstitching business for the unions. These shops are mostly working for the waist shops they are consequently competing with the tailors and hemstitchers. These shops are known to the workers as the contra shops.

The Executive Board has therefore decided to do away with the competition by organizing the workers of this trade in the contra shops.

These pleasers who belong to the Union have joined with the union leaders and have arranged a vigorous organization campaign in preparation for a general strike. The tailors and hemstitchers of these shops, 500 in number, have formed an organization committee and have organized every way to organize the workers of the trade.

A mass meeting of all tailors and hemstitchers is arranged for March 1 where the question of a general strike will be taken up.

M. TWRK, Activision.
General News
Cutters of all branches are here-by warned not to work on Wash­
ington's Birthday, Monday, May 31, 1920. Our members are to receive
for this pay holiday. Any one
of our members who shall report
shall be removed from the office.

The Executive Board at its meet­
ing Tuesday, May 26, decided to
summarize the following let­
ter of protest to the President of
the Board of Aldermen, the
Chairman of the Rules of the Board of Aldermen, and the Police Commissioner of the
City.

“The Executive Board of the Amalgamated Ladies Garment Cutters' Union, Local 10, of the
I. L. G. W., at its session on
Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1920, adopted a
resolution protesting against the
formation of a "Box Regiment" by the Police Department.

We believe that the Police De­partment of New York City, under any situation that may at any time arise in the City of New York, and we feel that the Police are
thoroughly biased, and that of the cutters that this regiment might serve, is
in further support of the right of the people to maintain the few remaining liberties of the
people.

In our own recent experiences in the striking of the Wrapper and
Kimono and Petticoat Industries, as well as the few strikes conducted
by the members of our Union, we
are once more that the police are
thoroughly biased, and that of the
men employed by the manufacturers
which they are supposed to do, they
seem to be bent on helping the
manufacturers break these strikes.

The spirit of the strikers in these industries, however, is such,
that no matter what obstacles are
put in their way by the present insufficient Tammany administra­
tion, it will not overcome them and be victorious in the end.

We would advise those of our members who are employed who are
so active in the capacity of cap­
tains or watchers for the old past
practically, to try to follow the
line of these days, and learn a great deal about how those
whom they helped to put in pow­er, treat their fellow workers who are
trying to better their condi­
tions.

There are only 4 weeks left in which our members can prepare
themselves for our annual ball which will take place on the 5th of
March, at the Hinds Point
Palace, 1583 Street and South­
ern Boulevard. The ball is now,
so that our members may not
feel disappointed on the last day,
when they find that all the ball
tickets are not purchased. Tick­
et can be procured from all
offi­
cers of the Union at 50 cents each.

We urge all officers to at­
tend the next general meeting
of the Union which will take place on
Thursday, May 28, 1920, at
1:30 P. M., at Arlington Hall, 23 St.
Mark's Place, as a great deal of
importance will be attached to
that meeting which will be nominations for the General Secretary and
be an occasion of the conven­tion of the I. L. G. W., which will begin the first
Monday in May, 1920, in Chicago.

Cloak and Suit News
The Cloak and Suit Depart­
ment is at present busy with shop meetings of every kind. The
business for manufacturers belonging to the Protective Association.

The business agents of this de­
partment are urging all shops and members are requested to cooperate with them
by having their books of work and working cards with them.

While the trade is not as busy as it should be at this time of
the year, still the cutters are almost
all working. This is a true measure that the officers have enforced and
that all shops must employ cutters.

The next meeting of the Cloak
and Suit Division will take place on
Monday, March 1, 1920, at 1:30
P. M., at Arlington Hall, 23 St.
Mark's Place.

Waist and Dress News
The office staff of this division is engaged in enforcing the re­
cent decision of Dr. Magnus who
acted as Arbitrator between the
Interstate Garment Union and the Association of
Dress Manufacturers.

The increased demand for the
wages, and that the minimums of the cutters be
keeping with in almost every
shop with the exception of a few
other manufacturers belonging to
the Association, has which has al­
ways been a source of irritation for
both our members and the
manufacturers belonging to
the
Union. A number of manufac­
turers belonging to the Dress and
Waist Association have decided upon the
terms decided by the Arbitrator. In other cases, how­
ever, it has become necessary for
our members to stop work in
order to secure these increases.

Brother Sam B. Shuken, Man­
ger of the Waist and Dress
Division, who has returned from
Europe after his recent illness, to­
gever with his entire staff, is
determined to enforce the increases in
every shop in the Industry, re­
less of their affiliation with
any Association. We want our
members, especially those work­ing for manufacturers belonging to
the Dress and Waist Association
are to be on the watch against any violation of union conditions by
any of their employers.

The next meeting of the Waist
and Dress Branch will take place on
Monday, March 8, 1920, at
Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place at
1:30 P. M.

Miscellaneous News
The members of this division
of the Union have been active
on a few occasions. They have
gained a great deal of experience in the affairs of the Union, as is
proven by the poor record of
the Dress and Waist Branch.
Cutters of this division have
more reason to attend their meetings than any of the
other branches, for while the
Cloak and Suit and the Waist and
Dress cutters have a strong
organization and the men all feel
sure that business will be
att­
tended to even in their absence, the
same cannot be said of this
division and it is therefore up
the members in this branch to
be active in a part of the business
of this Union, in order to build
up a strong division that would
compare favorably with the other branches of this Union.

The Wrapper and Kimono strike is quickly coming to a head.
A number of the manufacturers
belonging to the Association have
already settled and the rest are
following. We have reason to ex­
pect that by next week we will be
able to report the successful ter­
mination of the strike.

LADIES TAILORS AND ALTERATION WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 80.

The union hereby informs all its members that Washington's Birthday is one of our legal holidays on which the
workers are not permitted to work and for which they are received pay.

This year the holiday happens to come out on Sunday but will be, as usual, celebrated on Monday.

Any member that will be found working on Monday, Feb. 23rd, will be disciplined.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL 80.

H. HILFMAN, Secretary

LADIES TAILORS AND ALTERATION WORKERS, LOCAL 80.

The union hereby informs all its members that Washington's Birthday is one of our legal holidays on which the workers are not permitted to work and for which they are received pay.

This year the holiday happens to come out on Sunday but will be, as usual, celebrated on Monday.

Any member that will be found working on Monday, Feb. 23rd, will be disciplined.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL 80.

H. HILFMAN, Secretary.

SCOTT HIBBEN'S COURSES

CAPITALISM
Thursdays, 6:30 P. M., $1.25, beginning February 12, 6 Lectures.

CONTROL OF PUBLIC OPINION
Fridays, 6:30 P. M., $1.25, beginning February 13, 12 Lecture

CURRENT WORLD HISTORY
Saturday, 1:30 P. M., $2.50, beginning February 14, 12 Lectures.

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ATTENTION!

Official notice is hereby given to every member that in order to be entitled to sick benefit, one must comply with the following rules and regulations:

1. A sick member is obliged to notify our office immediately as soon as he becomes ill, giving his name, correct address and his union card.
2. He must inform the Union whether his illness compels him to stay at home or not.
3. No member is entitled to sick benefit unless he is a member in good standing for not less than six months prior to the date of sickness.

Fraternally yours,
JOINT BOARD CLOAK, SKIRT, & DRESS WORKERS' UNION, I.L.G.W.U.

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1. A sick member is obliged to notify our office immediately as soon as he becomes ill, giving his name, correct address and his union card.
2. He must inform the Union whether his illness compels him to stay at home or not.
3. No member is entitled to sick benefit unless he is a member in good standing for not less than six months prior to the date of sickness.

Fraternally yours,
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