10-22-1920

Justice (Vol. 2, Iss. 43)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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.

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Executive Board of Local No. 25 Accept Decision of General Executive Board. — Question of Shop Delegates to Be Discussed at Next Convention. — Urgency of Joint Board in Waist Industry Recognized. — First Meeting of New Joint Board.

What all of us had hoped for and expected became a fact. The Executive Board of Local No. 25 resolved to remain loyal to the organization, and notified the General Office that they accept the decision of the General Executive Board of the International in the matter of transferring the executive powers of the local to an organization of shop delegates. The Executive Board of Local No. 25 simultaneously recognizes the urgency of establishing a Joint Board in the waist and dress industries.

The dispute with Local No. 25 is thus at an end. With unified forces, the work of making the Union proof against any attack from without, from the employers who are constantly on the lookout for a chance to strike at the Waist and Dressmakers' Union, is now on.

The following is the communication from the Executive Board of Local No. 25:

N. Y., Oct. 17th, 1920,

General Executive Board of the International L. G. W. U.,
Union Square, N. Y.

Greetings:

In reply to your communications of October 9th and October 8th, we beg to state as follows:

In view of the fact that the constitution of our International vests the power of interpretation of its provisions in the hands of the G. E. B., said interpretation to be final unless overruled by a convention, therefore decided, as loyal members of the Organization,—to abide by your decisions with regards to the elections of an Executive Board by the members and our affiliation with the newly formed Joint Board, notwithstanding the fact that we still consider your action as a grave error and injureous to our Union. In order to make clear to you the opinion of our Executive in this matter, we beg leave to review the happenings in our Union for the last two years, since after the signing of the agreement with the Waist Manufacturers' Association in 1919.

The dissatisfaction of our members with existing conditions in the Texton, who are called upon to and during the General Strike, reached the climax right after the convention of the members who are for the destruction of A. F. of L. Unions on general principles and against the sentiments and brought about a condition, where for months in succession no member meetings could be held. After this turmoil a state of general apathy ensued with the result of total indifference on the part of the rank and file toward the Union. Then a number of active members came together and after careful deliberation came to the conclusion that in order to save our Union, the causes of dissatisfaction among our members must be eliminated and this can be accomplished only through a fundamental change in the form of organization which will give the rank and file membership a greater opportunity to take part in the affairs of the Union and have its say in all.

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HARMONY BACK IN 25C

GREETINGS FROM PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER

We have not heard from President Schlesinger for several weeks. He was in Soviet Russia and could not apparently communicate with us.

On Monday last we received from him a cable from Berlin, Germany. It reads as follows:

"Greetings from Berlin. Spent seven weeks in Moscow, Petrograd, Minsk, Riga, Kovno and other cities. Feeling well. Hope to see you all soon. Greetings at all."

B. SCHLESINGER."
**Hopes of Immediate Intervention**

Hopes of immediate intervention which might bring about an early cessation of the strike, are practically impossible of realization, and it is probable that the strike will, probably, not make the first move and the Miners' Federation will probably continue to take the lead in the strike. Immediate results of the strike have already caused a considerable amount of hardship both to the miners and the railroads. London, and the other big cities of the country have required an all-out at night in an effort to save coal.

**During the strike,** the National Union of Railways and the Union of Transport Workers, both part of the "Triple Alliance," have been working to prevent the strike from spreading to the coal industry. They have been putting pressure on the government to take action to end the strike.

The strike came about as the result of the referendum recently held in Sweden, rejecting the last Government's proposal to cut the pay of railroad workers by 15 per cent. This was the first of a series of events which had been developing in an ungentle manner, and it was the climax of a long strike. The Miners Federation, with the support of the railway workers, had brought the strike to a close.

The miners contended that the increase of 30 per cent on the old rate was not enough to cover the rising cost of living, and that there were very few men working. The strike had been conducted by the union, and the miners had been supported by the government.

**Number of Strikes and Strikes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Strikes</th>
<th>Number of Strikers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>3,374</td>
<td>1,227,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>3,337</td>
<td>1,239,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>4,450</td>
<td>1,227,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>7,581</td>
<td>1,599,717</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Last week we briefly summarized the results of the examination of the membership of the New York Journal and of the Chautauqua, Skirt and Referee. As follows is an account of the standing of the locals of our International in the different western states of the country. As in the previous article, the facts contained herein are based upon membership records of the various locals and the membership will be only briefly outlined.

Cleveland
All the locals in the International situation in Cleveland are a part of the Joint Committee. These include Locals 26, 27, 29, 30, 94 and 111. The examination of the standing of the numbers of members of these locals shows that 328 members paid dues some time during the months of July, August and September, 1919, 227 were credited with payments in October and November, and 110, 248 paid dues during the months of January, February and March, 1920, while 191 paid during April, May and June, 1920. There were 313 members who were credited with payments in advance, i.e., beyond the month of June, 1920. Accordingly the total dues payments of the Cleveland locals on June 30, 1920, was $554.

It will be observed that 3033 members out of the total of 36 per cent did not owe dues for more than 26 weeks, while 2186 or 62 per cent were not in arrears for more than 13 weeks. 74 new members were admitted during the last three months of the current year.

There were 140 members who were suspended for non-payment of dues, i.e., for being in arrears more than 52 weeks; 433 members had their dues withdrawn and 25 was transferred, applied or left with the locals during the past year, or for some other reason. The total number of released members during the year was 587. Comparing the present membership of the Cleveland locals with that of June 1, 1919, we find that Cleveland has lost last year 2264 dues-paying members. The locals have therefore increased their membership by 3250 or 87 per cent. The growth in the membership as well as the high percentage of members in good standing based upon the 13-week period, shows that the Cleveland locals are in a very healthy condition.

Cincinnati
The Joint Board of Cincinnati includes all the three locals situated in that City, i.e., Locals 30, 63 and 98. The examination of the standing of the membership of these three locals shows that 12 members paid their dues during the first three months of the current year, 15 during the second three months, 74 during the months of January, February and March, 1920, and 40 during their dues during the last quarter. Six members paid their dues in advance. The total dues-paying membership of the Cincinnati locals on June 30, 1920, was 512. The number of those who paid their dues within 26 weeks was 485 or 95 per cent, while 411, or 80 per cent of the total did not owe dues for more than 13 weeks. 17 members were suspended for non-payment of dues during the year, while 46 were released for non-payment of dues, the total number of those that paid their dues during the year was 850.

The present total membership of the three Cincinnati locals shows a 7 per cent increase of that of June, 1919, while the dues-paying membership at the present time it was 540 or 90 per cent of that of June 1, 1919. Though Cincinnati shows a slight decrease in numbers, the percentage of good standing is higher than in most of the cities.

Toledo
There are only 2 locals in Toledo, Locals 67 and 64. The combined dues-paying membership of these two locals, on June 30, 1920, was 360. Out of this number 11 paid their dues during the first quarter of the year, 36 during the second, 78 during the third and 255 during the fourth. The total number of members owing dues for not more than 26 weeks was 354, or 98 per cent, and those in arrears less than 13 weeks, 255 or 71 per cent. 59 members were admitted during the month of April, May and June, 1920, 3 members were suspended for non-payment of dues and 54 removed from the rolls for other reasons making a total of 57 released members during the past year. The total number of dues paying members of Local 67 on June 19, 1919, was 217, and comparing the same with that of this year, we have an increase of 145, or 66 per cent.

Chicago
The largest membership of our International in the West is of course located in Chicago. This combined membership of the six locals—3, 18, 54, 81, 100 and 104, at the close of the present year was 6,380, or 72 per cent of that number paid dues during the first quarter of the year, 476 during the second, 919 during the third, and 3,831 during the fourth; 402 paid their dues in advance. The number of those that owed dues in arrears less than 26 weeks was 5,322 or 83 per cent, and those who were in arrears for more than 26 weeks, 4,333 or 68 per cent. 164 new members were admitted to the various other locals during the past year. Altogether, 830 members were released from the various locals, among which 388 were released for non-payment of dues during the past year. The membership of the Chicago locals on June 1, 1919, was 3,901. The present membership therefore shows an increase of 2380 or 69 per cent over that of the census year.

St. Louis
There is only one local, Local 114, in Racine. The total dues-paying membership of the local during the last year and at the present time, this number 147 or 98 per cent were in arrears not more than 26 weeks, 36 new members were admitted during the last year and 131 new members were not due for more than 18 weeks; 10 new members were admitted during the last year. The membership of the local on June 1, 1919, was 157. The present membership shows a decrease of 7 over that of last year. What the local has lost in numbers, it has made up in the quality of its membership, since the number of those in good standing, based upon the 13 weeks period, one of the highest among the locals.

Clinton, Iowa
The miscellaneous local of ladies garment workers, Local 118 has only 61 members. None of these owe dues for more than 26 weeks, and 38 of them, or 62 per cent are in arrears for not more than 13 weeks; 6 new members were admitted during the last quarter of the census year; 34 members left the organization for various reasons during the past year. The local had 42 members on June 1, 1919, and had therefore increased its membership by 19, or 45 per cent.

St. Louis
Locals 16 and 79 have together a membership of 592—91 in the first and 441 in the second; 460 of the members, or 78 per cent of these members are in arrears for not more than 26 weeks, and 213, or 43 per cent do not owe dues for more than 13 weeks. Local 78 has gained 39 members during the past year. It had lost altogether 54 members during the year, of which 26 were suspended for non-payment of dues, and 28 left the organization for various reasons. No figures are available for the membership of Local 16 on June 1, 1919. Local 78 had 518 members on that date. The present membership of this local shows, therefore, an increase of 125, or 30 per cent.

Distribution of Members of I. L. G. W. U. Locals in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Racine, Clinton and St. Louis, and Comparison of Membership in the Various Locals Between Census Years Ending June 1, 1919, and June 30, 1920.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>1919</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toledo</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2991</td>
<td>2986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racine, Wis.</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinton, Iowa</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>1238</td>
<td>690</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION AND THE CLOAK-MAKERS’ UNION

The ultimatum delivered by the Protective Association of the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers in New York City to the Joint Board, composed of representatives of the unions, is a piece of frenzied atrocity that is bound to call forth the condemnation of public opinion upon its authors.

To begin with, the very idea of an ultimatum is utterly stupid and offensive. With whom, indeed, are our cloak manufacturers dealing in this situation that they have so little heartily embarked upon a road to ultimatums! Had this Protective Association had a record of brilliant victories over the Union; had the Union been accustomed to live in mortal fear of the overbearing demeanor of its adversaries, in the manner of a small boy addressing a tiny and timid Sweden,—we could, at least, bring ourselves to understand this mandatory demand addressed by the Association to our Joint Board, and to sympathize with the less. But it would, at least, have the justification of brute force,—of a powerful Association of employers attempting to intimidate a weak little Union. It is precisely this situation that is the reverse. The record of brilliant victories is not on the side of the Protective Association but on the side of the Union. There was not a contention in which the employees had been engaged that the Union did not emerge the victor. Why, then, this mimicry of horrible faces, this imitation of the fable? Why these puerile attempts to terrify the Union by an ultimatum? Is not this, in itself, the strongest indication that the Protective Association has plainly lost its head and that those who stand at present at its helm are the least fit to be its leaders and advisors.

Let us assume, for a moment, for argument’s sake, that the contention of the employers has some justification. Does such an assumption change the matter? It would take half a century to build a machinery in a peaceable and decent manner just such disputes as have provoked the present controversy between the Protective Association and the International. But there is a natural tendency that our employers would communicate with the Union in a proper and heretofore acceptable manner; that they would present their complaint and would ask for redress at a conference or through any other form of negotiation. Our manufacturers, however, find this civil method apparently below their present standing, and, instead of that, the Protective Association now commands the Union to carry out its orders within forty-eight hours on the penalty of breaking off relations. Could anyone endowed with a sense of justice and decency find even the slightest excuse for such a bulldog attitude?

The truth, however, is that the contention of our manufacturers is based on an untruth. The Protective Association has been conducting for some time strikes in several shops belonging to members of the Association. But whose fault is it? Anyone who knows even a little about the labor question will say that the Protective Association does not believe in strikes for the sake of striking. Each strike, no matter how small, is bound to cost the union thousands of dollars and each strike imposes privations upon the workers. The Cloak-makers’ Union has made an agreement with the Protective Association not because the cloakmakers have a particular fondness for associating with their employers for the purpose of avoiding strikes insofar as possible, and of settling disputes in a peaceful manner. When the union was, nevertheless, compelled to call strikes in some shops, the Protective Association was unable to do so.

This is an undeniable fact in the course of the four months that the Protective Association has been conducting for some time strikes in several shops belonging to members of the Association. But whose fault is it? Anyone who knows even a little about the labor question will say that the Protective Association does not believe in strikes for the sake of striking. Each strike, no matter how small, is bound to cost the union thousands of dollars and each strike imposes privations upon the workers. The Cloak-makers’ Union has made an agreement with the Protective Association not because the cloakmakers have a particular fondness for associating with their employers for the purpose of avoiding strikes insofar as possible, and of settling disputes in a peaceful manner. When the union was, nevertheless, compelled to call strikes in some shops, the Protective Association was unable to do so because it had done so because it was compelled, or even provoked, to do so.

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The miners' strike in England

The present miners' strike in England is an event of exceptional importance. It is, indeed, not any mere struggle of workers against their employers but a conflict for a profoundly varied set of interests. Upon first sight, such a contest would appear to be almost hopeless. How, indeed, can one person stand up against the weight of a nation? The miners are the fighters, the miners are the workers, the miners are the backbone of the country. It is possible to say that in this case the entire struggle is represented by the miners themselves, and that during the whole of the struggle the miners' association has been merely the vessel which contains the miners' blood. But even so, the miners' struggle is one of the most epoch-making events of the times.

Again, it must be considered that the miners, the struggle of the miners, the struggle of the miners, the struggle of the miners, and the struggle of the miners, will all be joined in the struggle. Every time that the miners, the miners, the miners, the miners, and the miners, will all be joined in the struggle, will all be joined in the struggle.

The voyage aboard the Olympic is an event of exceptional importance. It is, indeed, not any mere struggle of workers against their employers but a conflict for a profoundly varied set of interests. Upon first sight, such a contest would appear to be almost hopeless. How, indeed, can one person stand up against the weight of a nation? The miners are the fighters, the miners are the workers, the miners are the backbone of the country. It is possible to say that in this case the entire struggle is represented by the miners themselves, and that during the whole of the struggle the miners' association has been merely the vessel which contains the miners' blood. But even so, the miners' struggle is one of the most epoch-making events of the times.

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THE WEEKS NEWS IN CUTTERS UNION LOCAL 26

By ISRAEL LEWIN.

A Special General Meeting of our union was held on Monday, October 5th, 1920, at Arlington Hall, 33 St. Mark's Place, at 7:50 p.m., and orders of the day were
[subtext]

Association's full right to lay up
complaints of our members against
members of their association, and in
statements in the press they claim
that the management of the
frontier and the union has been
abrogated for good and that they
will not deal with the electric
wires again. If the manufacturers,
by abrogating the agreement, really
expected that the adjustment of complaints
would cease to operate, thereby
rendering the workers' complaints
useless to the members of the union, they
were mistaken. All complaints that
were collected were delivered to the
members up to date were settled satis-
factorily between the union repre-
sentatives and the manufacturer-
tions themselves.

It seems that the individual
manufacturers belonging to the
Protective Association are not
very much interested in the so-
called 'policed' by the firm
ners of their organization. They
are more concerned with running
a smooth business, and having that
in mind, all grievances against them
are being adjusted speedily.

The first meeting of the Joint
Executive Board of the Cloak and
Dress Industry of Greater New York
was held on Wednesday, October 10th,
at the Palace Hotel. Five accredited
deputies from local No. 10 attended
that meeting.

The sub-committee consisting of
four from Cloak and Dress
Division, and two from the
Union of Dress Makers, will
be
in the hands of the present
rulers—the White Guards of
Europe. Every atom of freedom and justice
is extinguished at present in Hun-
gary. The government is hold and
in contempt and that territory
is supremely in every walk of life.

Hunyad is dominated today, by
a large immigration of Anglo-
Hungarians," which consists of
erul Jew-hating gangsters. The Jews and communist workers have
literally as much influence in
safety in Hungary today as a mad
dog in the streets of a civilized city.
In the government there are
six from the White Guard
and will be voted upon
the Rainbow cutters and the
member of the Miscellaneous Division.

—Two business agents are to
be elected for the Miscellaneous
Division and will be voted upon
by the Rainbow cutters and the
member of the Miscellaneous Division.

-Nine members are to be
appointed by the Executive Board
to act as a Grievance Committee,
three from each of the three
divisions.

-The Executive Board is to
appoint from among its members
two from the Clover Cutters, three from the
Waist and Dress Division to act as dele-
gates to the Joint Board, which
shall be elected by the Executive Board from
among the membership at large.

In addition to this, the Exec-
utive Board recommends that the
four business agents of the
Cloak and Suit Division who are
at present working for the Joint
Board are to continue in their
present office until next July,
in order to give the Joint Board
the benefit of his experience.

The situation in the Cloak and
Suit industry has not changed
since the last report.

The situation is still the same
as it was alive.

There was never such anti-Sem-
itsm prevailing in Hungary as at
the present time. The government
not only spread its stronger
and guides the Jewish students and have put
out a large sign in front of the university buildings: "No Jews and dogs admitted." While I was in Budapest they passed a law and denied to all Jews living in the
university the number of Jews that
who could enter high schools.

There have also existed a law prevent
Jews from practicing medicine
law or from editing papers.

Morris Kornreich, No. 4858A and restaurant manager for the house of Kraus & Ber- man, 147 West 2nd Street. He
quit the job and informed the union that the boss does his own
in the case of the numerous
marchers in the city, as so process and almost assailed by one of
the firm. The firm was subse-
sequently in the position of
supplying materials and for insult-
ing Brother Kornreich. Brother
Kornreich now reports that a
few of that money be given
to him as he had quit the
job because he was working
with a member of the firm at a
hotel. On motion the Executive
Board decided to grant Brother
Kornreich's request and give him
$25.40 day's pay, amounting to $20.

Louis Smolowitz, No. 5729 ap-
ppeared before the board
Mr. Friedman of Local No. 25,
with working on Saturdays and
Sunday at W. & E. Dress Co.,
15 West 4th Street, shop chari-
fessor of Brother Smolowitz,
claimed that he was often
people in the shop that her
brother worked on Saturdays and Sun-
days at W. & E. Dress Co.,
15 West 4th Street, shop chari-
No. 25, testified to the
same effect. Brother Smol-
owitz, after being cross-examined,
admitted that he worked on a
few Saturday afternoons, owing
to the large crowd of people
and was late in coming in
to work and so worked
ill the shop. On
motion a fine was imposed.

CORRECTION

Several misprints and typogra-
phical errors have occurred
in the last issue of the census of the membership of the
New York Joint Board in the
last issue of the paper.
agreement with dealing
deal with prices.
members, Column 1 Page
48 of the table given in the
paragraph of the text is placed
from the above house for
and the number of those who
paid during the months of
January, February and March, 1920

In the table giving the standing
of the locals with regard to the
weeks of the year, when appointments
were made, the number of
was an obvious
impossibility.

The final table describing the
growth of membership in the vari-
ous locals of the New York Joint
Board, the numbers in the
ana.

EXCLUSIVELY

WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWEITCHEN CHAI
The Workers' University, the main centre of the educational activity of the International Union, will open its doors within the next two weeks for the members of the United Workmen and their friends.

The Workers' University has served in the course of the last two years as a central point for the development of the educational work of our Union and the advancement of the political and industrial education of the militant and earnest students from the ranks of the workers. The courses were conducted by the unions in various parts of the country, and the courses were greatly appreciated by the workers.

The opening of the Workers' University this year will be a great event in the educational work of the International and of the United Workmen. It will be an opportunity for the workers to learn from the experience of the past and to build on the foundations laid during the last year.

The University will be open to all workers who are willing to devote their time to the study of political and industrial education.

The first lecture of Professor Charles A. Beard on "The Role of the State in Modern Civilizations" will be given on Wednesday, March 10th. The lecture will be held in the main hall of the University, and all interested members of the union are invited to attend.

The lecture will be followed by a discussion, and all members are encouraged to participate. The discussion will be open to all members of the union, regardless of their previous experience in discussion.

The University will provide a platform for the expression of views on the subject of the lecture. The discussion will be conducted in an open and friendly manner, and all members are encouraged to contribute their ideas and thoughts.

The theme of the discussion will be "The Role of the State in Modern Civilizations". The discussion will be conducted in an open and friendly manner, and all members are encouraged to contribute their ideas and thoughts.

Harmony Back in Local 25

(Continued from Page 1)

important matters. Needless to say that all the necessary changes were to be made from "with- in"; that is through the regular channels and this is the reason that we were struggling over a whole major in the Executive Board.

We do not deem it necessary to repeat the plan of the creation of the joint shop delegation, and of the union and its functions as most of you are probably familiar with it.

We only wish to point out here that this body was not to be vested with any powers held by the Executive Board, but to represent the actual executive body of the union, it was to take over the control and private business of the Executive Board. Looking upon it from this point of view there is nothing in this plan to prevent the approval in private conversation and also by a vote of two-thirds of those present at the Branch meetings. It must also be admitted by every impartial observer that although a large portion of the shop delegation, the general interest of the members toward the work of the Branch is increased considerably.

The meetings are well attended and the members are one thousand in number in the activities of the Union.

With the present decision of O'Sullivan, depriving of the control of the productive power and leaving it only an indirect influence upon the condition of affairs, its activities will be greatly hampered but not destroyed.

CLOAKMAKERS DETERMINED TO ELECT LONDON AND HILLIOUT (Continued from Page 1)

without delay in order to assure the return of the delegates and to acquaint them with their duties.

Citizens Mass Meetings

During the week, two big, successful meetings were held under the auspices of the Citizens' Campaign Committee, at Clinton Hall, addressed by members of the union, and the audience formed by the Committee.

On Thursday, October 26th, the Committee will have a big ratification meeting for Morris Hillquit, at New York Park Avenue. The meeting will be addressed by Alexander Baroff, General Secretary of the International, Morris Sigman and Jacob Helfter, Vice-President of the I. M. L. L., and the meeting will be open to all members of the union, regardless of their previous experience in discussion.

The theme of the discussion will be "The Role of the State in Modern Civilizations". The discussion will be conducted in an open and friendly manner, and all members are encouraged to contribute their ideas and thoughts.

The University will provide a platform for the expression of views on the subject of the lecture. The discussion will be conducted in an open and friendly manner, and all members are encouraged to contribute their ideas and thoughts.

The theme of the discussion will be "The Role of the State in Modern Civilizations". The discussion will be conducted in an open and friendly manner, and all members are encouraged to contribute their ideas and thoughts.

However, as we already stated, we are abiding by the decisions of the General Manager of the board, and we consider the Committee's decision to be final. We believe that they are only temporary in effect. The ideal shop representation will gradually spread to the other locals of the International, and at the committee of the Joint Board local representatives will be elected by a strong centralized industrial organization. The Joint Board of Ladie's Waist and Dressemakers' Unions, dominated by the General Manager, was dominated by the shop representatives.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Executive Board of Local No. 25.

THE COMMITTEE,

A. E. RASMUSON, Vice-President.

NEW JOINT BOARD MEETS

The first meeting of the Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry took place on Wednesday, October 26th, and was presided over by First Vice President Morris Sigman.

There were present at that meeting the following locals: Outterbridge and Son, Local No. 25, Local No. 56, the Bonam Pamphlet and Local No. 56, the Bonam Pamphlet and Local No. 56, the Bonam Pamphlet and Local No. 56, and the Bonam Pamphlet.

The General Executive Board was represented at the meeting by the chairman, Brother Sigman, Vice President Seidman, and Vice President Halpern, in charge of the out-of-town work of the International. The General Executive Board will, of course, be represented on the new Board by the General Manager, who gets into full working order and is on a firm basis.

The Committee held a committee of ten-two from each local (to prepare a set of rules and by-laws to be submitted to report to the next meeting of the body on Friday October 28th) and appointed temporary secretary of the Board. It is quite likely that the Board will be enlarged to embrace several more locals in kindred trades, such as white goods workers, children's dressmakers and the kimono workers. A union of such force would truly mean the formation of a very powerful organization.

However, this is a thing of the order of the day in the firm establishment of the Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry.
Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work

For thirty years and more, the GOLD DUST Twins have cleaned up every task they have been set to do. It matters not what the work may be — making floors and woodwork bright and shiny, washing heavy cooking utensils or delicate glassware, cleaning up oil and grease in garages — GOLD DUST does these tasks and many more with quickness and ease.

It is an efficient, highly refined washing powder that dissolves completely in water and contains no grit to mar polished surfaces. It cuts grease, removes stubborn dirt and leaves everything it touches clean and purified.

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"Let the GOLD DUST Twins Do Your Work."

Cutters, Members of Local No. 10, Attention!

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

for the purpose of amending our Constitution with reference to our election laws will be held on Monday, October 25th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark’s Place, at 7:30 P. M. sharp.

Jos. Fish, Chairman. Exec. Bd.

Isaak Lewin, Gen. Sec'y.

DR. BARNET L. BECKER

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

GENERAL:

MONDAY, October 25th.

CLOAK AND SUIT:

MONDAY, Nov. 1st.

WAIST AND DRESS:

MONDAY, Nov. 8th.

Meetings begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Mark's Place

Cutters of All Branches

should secure a card when going in to work and return it when laid off. They must also change their cards when securing an increase.

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Attention of Dress and Wait Cutters!

The following shops have been declared off Strike and members are warned against seeking employment therein:

Jesse Wolf & Co., 105 Madison Ave.

Son & Ash, 105 Madison Ave.

Solomon & Metzler, 32 East 33rd St.

Clairmont Waist Co., 15 West 36th St.

Mack & Milberg, 20 West 36th St.

Clairmont Coat & Cloak, 35 Madison Ave.

M. Stern, 35 East 33rd St.

Max Cohen, 105 Madison Ave.

Julian Waist Co., 15 East 32nd St.

Drewell Dress Co., 14 East 32nd St.

Regina Kohler, 352 Fourth Ave.

Deuts & Ostenberg, 2-16 West 33rd St.

J. & M. Cohen, 6-10 E. 32nd St.

Friday, October 22, 1926