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**Comments**
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JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. III. No. 6
New York, Friday, February 4, 1921

Cincinnati cloak strike in full swing

This cloak firm of Bishop, Stern & Sons, of Cincinnati, is well on its way to the realization of its plans that are made in calculating that it could call out the whole hundred families of its workers into its ranks.

The strike against this firm, conducted by the local joint board and the International, is being maintained with all possible energy, and is receiving the full support of the General Office. Vice-President Lefkowitz is in charge of the work.

In order to prevent the firm’s work from being made in New York, Brother Tidwell of the Cincinnati Joint Board arrived at New York, where he is being aided in this direction by the New York Joint Board.

17 MORE DAYS LEFT FOR UNITY BAZAAR

At New Star Casino
Washington’s Birthday

The Unity Bazaar, which is to be given February 21st and 22nd, at the New Star Casino, is now being advertised.

The various locals of the International in New York City have made a remarkable co-operation in donating many valuable articles for the Bazaar.

Lot No. 17, the Reeder Makers’ Union, for instance, has donated 100 coat-spring雄厚; Local No. 26 has donated a collection of daily women’s white gloves; Local No. 66 will not only fill a booth with its very considerable articles, but will have a machine on the floor, demonstrating the method of embroidery. The cloakmakers are bringing in suit after suit, and coat after coat; and the rainbow makers are just as fast in the run for a front place. Local No. 23 is donating a booth full of men’s shirts.

Friendly organizations outside the International are helping just as liberally. The Neckwear Makers’ Union is equipping a booth at the Neckwear, and the Fancy Leather Goods Union will supply a booth with leather goods. The Women’s Trade Union League will take charge of another booth. The children of the Ferry School are making baskets, paintings and other articles of art, to furnish a booth.

Meanwhile, the Unity chorus is enthusiastically singing its way along under the leadership of Mr. Plesh.

Hunters and sailors are busy in the Union hall at all the local headquarters, at the Board School, the Call office, the Forward and the Era.

M. & W. Workers Strike in Scranton

Brother A. S. Samuels, General Organizer of the International, who left a few days ago for Scranton, Pa., to take care of the tense situation in the big M. & W. Company of that city, informs the General Office that he was compelled to call the workers in that shop last night, after it became evident that the firm is determined to have the workers return to work under the piece work system.

A meeting of the workers was held on Monday, January 31st, and the employers of the shop decided without a dissenting voice to strike. The shop is being picketed and care is being taken by the International that no work is done either on the premises or in any other place for the strike firm.

Newark waist makers’ dance this Friday

On Friday evening, February 4th, the Newark Waist and Dress Makers’ Union, Local No. 118, will give its first annual ball at Empire Hall, 50 East Park Street, Newark.

Newark unions have bought tickets extensively and a large attendance is expected. The Ladies Auxiliary of the State Federation of Labor have signified their intention of attending.

The ball is in the hands of the committee, which has been invited to attend in a body.

Officers of the International and visitors from New York will attend.

The chairman of the ball committee is Miss Fanny Schwartz, the capable and popular President of the local. Mildred Muntzel is the treasurer and the secretary is Nellie Hall.

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Yankeehood

BOSTON CLOAKMAKERS

IN GENERAL STRIKE

As we go to press, we received the following telegram from Boston: "A general strike of all the workers in the cloak industry has been declared by the Joint Board, to take effect on Wednesday, Feb. 2.

"This involves about 2,000 men and women in this city. The decision was reached after two days of deliberation of the joint executive committees of the locals, together with President Schleisenger of the International.

"The strike is inevitable as a result of the abrogation of the agreement by the Boston Ladies’ Garment Manufacturers’ Association during November last, and also as a result of the lack of the Association that the International has declared against the Union workers when its members sent out individual letters to their employers, assuring them that they will not deal with the Union any longer.

"President Schleisenger promised the backing of the entire membership of the International to the Boston cloakmakers. The attempt of the cloak manufacturers of Boston to break the Union and to introduce non-union employees shall fail.

"ABRAHAM SMYTHE, "Manager, Joint Board."

International Takes Title to New Home

The International Office has finally taken title, during last week, to the house at 2 West 16th Street, which will soon be converted into a home for the General Office.

The decision for this house has not been decided upon as yet. Suggestions have been made by some that it will be called "The International Center"; others propose "The Home of the Union"

The name, however, is a minor matter after all. The principal thing is that now, after the ownership of the house is assured, the work of remodeling will begin and the General Office of the International will soon be housed in a comfortable and imposing building.

From time to time there will appear in "Justice" reports about the progress of the rebuilding of our home, as we are fully aware of the great interest and pride our membership will take in this and to that fact that the International has finally acquired a home of its own.

Aid for clothing strikers being organized

On Friday, February 4th, at 6 o’clock, there will take place at the General Office the first meeting of the committee of the locals of this cloak industry in New York City, called together by the General Executive Board, to work out final plans for the carrying out of the two-hour aid to the Amalgamated strikers in this city. We shall probably be in a position to report in next "Justice" what the managers of the locals have decided to do in this matter.

The essential factor in this plan is, of course, speed, and taking in view the fact that the strikers have already entered upon the tenth week of the struggle, the sooner this aid is forthcoming, the better it will be.

We hope that our unions and joint boards in the various cities outside of New York will follow suit. The decision of the General Executive Board must be carried out without delay and quick assistance must be given to the valiant Amalgamated strikers.

Leash in the expectation of the call of the United Union will have been crowded for the past few weeks with hundreds of people who have been eagerly hoping each other: "When will the strike be called?"

It is hardly necessary to appeal to the dress and waist makers not to remain in the shops after the call of the union had reached them. The waist and dress makers of New York have tasted struggles before. The many previous campaigns of these workers under the banner of their comrade, with their interesting chapters in the history of the labor movement. In fact, the New York waist and dress makers are pioneers in the movement for better working conditions in the needle trades, which saw its beginning about 12 years ago.

At a certain hour, upon a certain day next week, the signal to strike will be given, and not a man or woman working in a workshop in a city or town in the city will be left on the premises. It is high time that the waist and dress workers of New York were again organized as the cloak industry, and work under similar conditions.

We do not believe that there is even one worker in the entire dress and waist industry who would remain at work after the call to strike had been issued. We are confident that if there were any differences of opinion among them before, these will have disappeared when the hour of truth arrives. The time of the joint boards will make the entire pale blushing to their employers.

United and with ranks closed, to the best of order of restriction, let the workers leave their shops when the chairmen and the chairladies give the final order and march to victory into the halls assigned to them.

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The campaign for the new home of the International has started in a big way. The committee of the locals of this industry in New York City, called together by the General Executive Board, to work out final plans for the carrying out of the two-hour aid to the Amalgamated strikers in this city. We shall probably be in a position to report in next "Justice" what the managers of the locals have decided to do in this matter.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK
By MAX D. DANISH

THE 8-CENT FARE PROPAGANDA

The combination of transportation interests which are obviously determined to "put over" an 8-cent fare in New York City is the concern of the public. Whether New York City wants it or not, there is a good deal of reason for its haste. The five "late" years that have just ended have been marked by increased street jobbing and watering of securities on the part of the management of the various public transportation systems. In New York City, there has been a decided reduction in the number of cars and, though the period is not over, there is a feeling that this is but the beginning of a trend. The 8-cent fare is likely to be a part of this trend. It is probable that the public transportation companies will be able to communicate with the public through the medium of the newspapers and other periodicals, and that the public will be influenced by these communications.

AMALGAMATED STRIKERS AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

The outstanding event in the history of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in New York City was the strike at Madison Square Garden, on Thursday, January 17th. The strike was a result of objections to the terms of a new contract which had been presented to the workers. The strikers demanded an increase in wages and a reduction in hours of work. The company refused to grant these demands and the strike lasted for several weeks. The workers were represented by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which is one of the largest labor unions in the country. The company was represented by the management of the Garden, which is controlled by the owners of the New York Times. The strike was settled by an agreement which provided for an increase in wages and a reduction in hours of work. The agreement was signed by the workers and the management and was in force until the end of the strike. The strike was a victory for the workers and a defeat for the management. It was a victory because it proved that the workers were willing to fight for their rights and that they were able to win. It was a defeat for the management because it showed that the workers were not afraid to stand up for their rights.

GERMANY'S INDEMNITY

The biggest piece of news from Germany this week was the settlement of the German reparations problem. The French government has announced that it will not accept any further reparations from Germany. This is a very important development because it means that the French government is not going to demand any more money from Germany. This is a very big step forward in the process of international peace. It is a step in the right direction and it is a step which will be welcomed by all who believe in international peace.

LABOR WELFARE LAWS DOOMED

It is clear already that any attempt to pass legislation favorable to labor, of bearing in any way or form upon woman or child labor in the State of New York, is destined to failure in assembly. Flatly politicians endeavor to cover our plans obsolete in this matter. It is held possibly in "bad taste" to come out and get a mere matter of progressivism in the round of the voters. Even the "labor" and "social" group is being favored towards labor. Such bills, introduced time and again in the New York Assembly, have been killed in their death on the commonplaceness of the proceedings. A great many of the bills, as they appear any longer to disguise their true attitude towards labor legislation, a whole lot of bills will be at least a"welfare revolution" and so-called social legislation will have a very tough fight. The presentlations of the various reformers in the State to enfranchise a few more women or workers, 10 to 15 years of age, and women with very low incomes, 20 or 25 years of age, who have not enjoyed the same educational opportunities as have the boys and girls of the city, are likely to be defeated. This was the case with the "child labor" bill of a few years ago. The "child labor" bill of 1912 was defeated by a large margin. The "child labor" bill of 1914 was defeated by an even larger margin. The "child labor" bill of 1916 was defeated by a still larger margin. The "child labor" bill of 1918 was defeated by a record margin.

CLOTHING WORKERS VOTE ON WAGE CUT

Whether the 75,000 skilled clothing workers in New York City will accept a reduction of wages is still to be decided. The workers have been offered a contract which would cut wages by 10 to 20 per cent. The workers have been asked to vote on the contract. The workers have been asked to vote on the contract.

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LABOR AND THE "PUBLIC"

By ABRAHAM Tuvim

There was a time when the capitalists and the working-class both thought that, if the workers were able to divide the wage-earners along the lines of race, color, and creed, they would be able to keep the discontented mass of the proletariat in check. America, however, forced the workers to adopt better methods. The first of these was" "solidarity," whereby the working class, through the use of methods of division, devised a method of division that was to be found in every part of the country. In the process of labor to be divided into that part which is, "the Public." 2. Labor is the "Public" when it is not attempting to improve its conditions. The large group of workers strikes for more wages. It ceases to be the "Public" and all other groups of workers become the "Public" in the eyes of the capitalist press. The workers who are not involved in a particular strike are cited against those who are striking, blaming them for the increases in the cost of food and rent. It comes to pass, however, that these very workers who refuse to join in a strike are apt to get a little more of life, themselves become strikers. They cease to be the "Public" and are, in other words, the "Public." The steel mill workers are part of the "Public." The盾, and the railroadmen the "Public" when the steel workers do their job.

This new method of the capitalist press and institutions has done good, but has not done away with the sympathy of the people, much less an end to the solidarity used hereafter to defeat the aims of labor.

A close analysis of this "Public" shows conclusively that its vast majority are workers. The census of 1910 gives a total number of male and women and children employed in gainful occupation at 32,000,000. Of these, 26,000,000 are employed in occupations which, while gainful, were not occupations tended to develop. It is true that there are small merchants, restaurant keepers, store keepers, brokers, and sharecroppers. Among the remaining 36,000,000, a little less than 5,000,000 were farmers who owned their own farms and over 4,000,000 farm workers. Among the farmers who apparently owned their own farms, at least 40 per cent, either worked them alone, without employing hired help, or were tenants in a certain sense, in that their efforts are directed to the raising of crops where at best they could obtain from their till only a bare existence.

And so one finds that of those employed gainfully in America in the year 1910, there were 32,000,000 immediately and directly involved in the struggle for better conditions in the working class. And at least 40,000,000 others who were dependent upon the working class.

The scheme to divide the workers on the question of the "Public" can only be constituted by a realization that instead of labor being in the "Public," and that the interests of this labor "Public" are the same, that is, the interests of every element of labor and the interests of every element.

Labor is the "Public." It is the vast majority of the "Public." Its individual interests are fundamentally the same, regardless of trade, race, or geographical location. It is to the interest of each separate group to aid in the betterment of the whole group. The lowering of the standard of life of one group reacts on every other group. It weakens labor as a distinct entity.

This can perhaps best be seen in the needle trades. The present status of the "Public" is the labor industry is a precarious one. All the forces of wealth, and practically every means of the public opinion, are conducting an organized and consistent fight, with the desire of securing the destruction of the unions in the men's clothing industry. Assuming that they succeed in this, they will have destroyed the ability of that industry to maintain a living standard for the workers, will have weakened the power, of resistance of every other group in the needle trades. They will have strengthened the manufacturers in the entire needle industry. They will give a new hope and renew the courage of the employers in the latter penetration to those who can afford to destroy the labor organizations in their trade.

It can readily be seen that the interests of the "Public" are not the interests of workers, while in different industries, are yet fundamentally alike. What is true of one two of true of all groups. Since we accept the fact that a "class," then we must accept the fact that the "Public" to one group of the class is harmful to the others. Labor must not be distracted by the cry of the "Public." It is but one of the many efforts of the employing class to hide real issues, and to keep the public from realizing the issues which exist between employers and employees. Their charge, that the interests of the "Public" are the same as the interests of the working class, is the same as the charge of monopoly that has secured and increased artificial demands. They have stepped away from the "Public" and now attempt to create an artificial demand for dollars worth of necessities of life in order to increase prices. During the war, the cost of living at fabulous prices, the salaries in Cuba, the Philippines and the South were not due to the miserable pittance, working the long hours.

In the highly paid industries, like the textile, the cost of clothing has risen entirely out of proportion to the increase of wages. The war has shaped and the various textile combinations have had to create artificial demands for the men's pre-war products despite the fact that they have granted their workers slight increases.

There are many thousands of instances which prove conclusively that an increase in wages does not rest entirely with the workers. The chambers of commerce wish us to believe they do. Labor must not permit the employers to inject the idea that it is not the fault of their own workers. They have granted 75,000 men in New York are cut out of work; Samuel Beardsley, of the International Jewelry Workers; Joseph B. Sabin, of the Railway and Steamship Clerks; and Alexander Trachtendorn, president of the American Garment Workers, who stated that over two million organized workers were back of the Labor Alliance demand for trade with Russia.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will take the statements made at the hearing and will later have a report at a later time. If the report is favorable the question will be brought to the floor of the Senate for general discussion.

The Labor Alliance has announced that in the meantime mass meetings throughout the country and the labor leaders through the country so that the demand of labor will be heard.
EDITORIALS

SOLVING THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Unemployment is on the increase. Only a few weeks ago they have talked about two million idle persons in the country. Today, the newspapers place the total of unemployed near the four million mark.

We have a lurking suspicion that these figures are considerably overdrawn—intentionally so, we believe. Employers of labor in every branch of industry have embarked on a countrywide wage-cutting campaign, and the spectre of a great army of unemployed persons hovers like a dark cloud on the heads of those who take to the roads of Oklahoma or Wyoming in search of work, or of workers who are trying to cut down on extravagant living and to get away from life on the margin, or of those who are in the habit of eating on the road, and who have been forced to go into accepting starvation wages. Mr. G. W. Gray, the chairman of the Steel Trust, has only recently stated that fear, uneasiness over one's job, and the fear of losing it, will bring one's spending down to a very low point. His opinion is echoed by other "captains of industry," and, willy-nilly, we are inclined to believe that the huge unemployed army is blurred high. A wise master might find, in a way that would please a great tax, to a great extent, for the sinister purpose of striking fear into the hearts of the workers.

The idle, or unemployed, are sufficiently large already to give food for very earnest, very serious thought by organized workers the world over. Organized labor in England met in conference during last week to consider this problem—ever more burning in England than in America these days. A number of labor representatives appeared a few days ago before a sub-committee of the Senate Committee of Foreign Affairs, at Washington, to urge upon it to report favorably upon a resolution for the re-establishment of trade relations with Russia—not because of any love for Russia, but because of the hope for 10 million of idle Englishmen and women who might obtain employment.

Russia, starving, freezing Russia, appears to be today, in the eyes of some economists, the key to the future of wages and the hope, the only avenue of relief. Of course, we are, heart and soul, for a general resumption of trade relations with Russia. The blockades of Russia was a brutal crime from its very inception, a crime that shrieked to heaven. Nevertheless, we fail to see, in our judgment, how trade with Russia can at the present moment relieve the very burden of unemployment. We believe the United States will for a long time require world-wide voluntary aid before it can become a market for our surplus products. Russia must develop a considerable amount of capital before it can attract a great deal of investment capital from the United States. It is because of this that we have faith in any official declaration of any government, either in Europe or America, soliciting the help of another government.

Frankly speaking, we do not believe that any government, no matter how good its intentions, can solve this acute problem. All the plans that have been made for all unemployed. It is easy said, but what if work cannot be found? In that event, the resolution demands that the Government pay an unemployment benefit of 40 shillings a week to each married man and 20 shillings to each single man, with additional payments for dependents. This is a very laughable suggestion. But how can it be carried out? The government will have to requisition the labor of the workers. But it is not said in the form of taxes from those who work. The workers will naturally demand a tax on those who do not work, the taxes in the form of raised wages from their employers. The employers can do nothing about the other hand. In order that their profits might not be diminished, will raise the price. But the workmen see through this, and on the other hand will curtail the purchasing power of the workers. The wages will even lead to an increase in the number of unemployed. At the end of it all, there will be no solution. The eyes of the workers in the same cruel and heartless manner as it does today.

The proposal to resume trade with countries that are stricken with the same plague of unemployment is about as futile. The problem in these countries is not the lack of the measure of products, the lack of persons who are capable of purchasing products already manufactured. The real reason for the resolution of the Government is that the Congress contains one effective suggestion, however, which deserves earnest attention. It is the demand for a statistical survey, by legislation, of the working class to determine the need and for a drastic regulation of overtime. This method can, without any material cost, while only a small fraction of the number of employed. But may we be permitted to ask: Why is the aim of the Government here in this instance? Why look for the tax procedure of official legislation? The working hours when the workers can accomplish it with more facility through their own power and organization?

A short time ago it was reported in the press that the English Premier, Lloyd George, had made a proposal to the English workers, to work five days in the week instead of six, so that more room be made for the unemployed. According to this report, the workers would then be left alone to work on the Saturday. This generally mean a reduction of their earnings. We are not certain as to whether this was their true motive for refusing this proposal, or whether it was that they wanted to work five days as a matter of general principle, to help the English bourgeoisie to middle through the present critical times, by sacrificing a day for their own good. The English workers have rejected Lloyd George's proposal. Now it appears that they want the Government to introduce a legal 44-hour work-week with the possibility of not reducing their earnings if they have received for 48 hours. It may not be a bad idea, but we are afraid, like all acts of Parliament, the 44-hour law, if not vigilantly observed and guarded by the workers, will remain without effect.

This method of fighting unemployment, by curtailing the hours of labor, is applicable not only in England, but everywhere where there are agreements which regulate the number of hours throughout the country, could win for the workers not only a 44, but even a 40-hour work week, if carried out in every industry and factory. For the worker, this is the only effective means to get rid of the horrors of unemployment, and sooner or later the workers will be compelled to adopt it.

THE GENERAL STRIKE OF NEW YORK DRESSMAKERS

In the course of the coming week—the day and the hour of which cannot be given here for obvious reasons—the dress and wavers of New York will leave their shops and go out on strike.

What is this strike being called for? The fact of the matter is that the Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry had already, on February 25, concluded an agreement with Industrial Directory, Inc., which was endorsed by the majority of the workers in the trade. For the workers employed in the Association shops this agreement meant an increase of 10 cents a skirt, and in the shops of the Directory an increase of 8 cents a skirt. And the Directory, it is to be hoped, is going to be able to pay the increase. But, alas, the entire waist and dress industry must be kept at a standstill for a brief period.

We believe, superfluous to dwell at length on this point. The Joint Board would not cause the loss of a single day's work to a single worker if the vital interests of our workers did not demand so. It is true that they are the principal of the manifestation of strength and uniformity of working standards all through the trade in the equal degree, and their loss of a few days work means a loss of a few days wages to the millions of women who are employed in the trade.

There is not the slightest doubt that the response to the call of the Union will be unanimous. We may, in advance, congratulate the dress and wavers of New York with a complete success in their movement. And in the event of a show of resistance by some of the more obstinate employers, we are equally certain that the Union will stand firm. We believe that the women workers are able to produce garments for the market by signing an agreement similar to the one already signed by the employers' association in the industry.

With the Dress and Waist Joint Board

(Minutes—Meeting, January 29, 1921)

The report of the Board of Directors was taken up. They recommend the following:

That the Organized Department should attend to all cutter complaints in shops where Local No. 99 only is composing.

Minnie Rothman, formerly employed at the shop of Gross & Weisen, was readmitted to the organization after all her complaints were satisfied and she was discharged, without any reason. The case was referred to the Committee of Three.

A committee from Charles F. Simon appeared before the Board that the Board was not giving due consideration to all its workers about ten weeks ago for an indefinite time. Last week, two of the men were there, and only two men, but two. They asked the Board the reason and they answered that there was no reason for it. The Board recommends to take immediate action against this firm.

A communication was received from Local No. 89 informing the Board that Local No. 89 is going to receive collections made in the shops, and that it will instruct the workers at the Ladies' Joint Board until such time as the Joint Board will become the agency for collections and distributions of income from the branch offices. A Committee of Three, consisting of Brothers Green, Riesend and Pedersen, were appointed to investigate and submit recommendations to the next meeting of the Board.

A communication was received from Local No. 58, stating that in view of the fact that they are being their own business agent, they would want the Board of Directors to give them a Territory Agent. The Board of Directors recommends that Local No. 58 should be exempted from this, but that part of the general expenses be placed on their accounts.

The Board of Directors then took up the agreement which was worked out with the tailors in Chicago. The Board of Directors recommends to approve the Independent Journeymen's Agreement.

A communication was received from the Italian Chamber of Labor notifying the whole Joint Board of the possibility of a General Strike. The Board of Directors recommends that a letter be sent to the Secretary of the Chamber of Labor and particularly to Brother Arturo Giovanni for the possibility of a General Strike. The Board of Directors recommends that we shall enclose ourselves of the services they offer to render us.

By request of the Joint Board of the Future officers, it was notified that the Joint Board of the additional members they appointed to be the additional members of the Executive Committee. The list was demanded in order to be put on file, will notify all additional members to be present at the next meeting of the Joint Board. The strike committee who have the jurisdiction as to the existence of the additional member's authority.
Friday, February 6, 1921

J U S T I C E

AT THE SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

By S. YANOVSKY

The eleven sessions of the last meeting of the General Executive Board of the IWW in the course of last week, have made an indelible impression upon me.

I do not refer here to the formal sessions of our General Executive Board in the last two years. I confess, however, that the private meetings of the General Executive Board as a whole and the personal meetings of our leaders, have made an impression very far greater and more indelible than the formal sessions of the Board. The general life, chapter after chapter, of our International has unfolded itself as a panorama of the life of our movement as we see it, day by day, in this great pioneering and revolutionary endeavor of today.

The net result of the discussions upon the most important and most fundamental of our problems was the conclusion that the policy of our International was found to be sound and to have worked out well, and that, with the rapid change at the present time. After days of discussion we all came to the realization that our whole plan was fundamentally the plan which has been proven, in every country where it has been adopted, the plan which has been universally admitted to be the best plan in organizing trade unions in every country in the world.

The General Executive Board has therefore felt that it cannot continue to leave this impression go around without some manifestation of the fact that those for all this all-important matter must receive full and all-sided discussion; that in this matter there cannot be, and must not be, two opinions, or a half-and-half policy; that the International must declare itself either fully for piece work, or just as fully for week work.

The general debate that lasted for several days centered upon this topic. It was opened by President Schlesinger who introduced the problem with a two-hour speech, in which he demonstrated the essential correctness of the principle of piece work in the organization of our movement. The International was made clear beyond all doubt on the greatest single issue of the movement, as far as the workers are concerned.

President Perlin, on the other hand, made it clear that he was not actuated in his attack on piece work by an unfriendly or rebellious spirit, but believed, that it was the best way to achieve our goal to the best interest of the international movement. He supported this view of the proposition by a short speech which was generally accepted.

President Schlesinger summed up the arguments of Bro. Perlin and demolished them after a searching in the point and statements of the argument. He showed the groundlessness of the charge that piece work will encourage the small manufacturer, or has been responsible for the evil of "willing out on the job." The other members of the Board concurred in his conclusions, which he had made in the best interest of the members as he saw it from his point of view.

President Sigman took up the arguments of Brother Perlin and demolished them after the searching in the point and statements of the argument. He showed the groundlessness of the charge that piece work is a means to encourage the small manufacturer, or has been responsible for the evil of "willing out on the job." The other members of the Board concurred in his conclusions, which he had made in the best interest of the members as he saw it from his point of view.

The Board was to be then able to point out that the International would, in the future, be able to hold any classification of work exactly as much as they receive in their own factories.

This clamour of the employers, it is true, was the first to greet us. I believe that the final decision, in the New York "Call" office where I had been introduced to him and his charming wife, Misses Ewer. His greeting, despite the pressure of his work, was friendly and warm. We talked of America, the labor movement generally, the work of the International Women's Organization, and the comradeship. Then we met George Lansbury.

The editor of the "Irradiant," who had been recently sent back to Russia, stopped from his private office into the narrow outer one where we were conversing. He is a tall, dignified man who had, visitors and hurrying office boys. He might not have greeted us, he was in a hurry, but he did. He greeted us with a smile and welcomed us with only a minute after the warm greetings. He, like most of the men about America and inquiries after the movement. His face, deeply sunken, was set as he talked, and he was off, the tail of his coat flapping against a desk. I did not see him.

Several days later, through the kindness of Ewer, we met the Russian Soviet delegation headed by Mr. B. Ewer, foreign editor who has visited America on a revolutionary mission, came to London, and the IWW mission in the New York "Call" office where I had been introduced to him and his wife. On the second day of the meeting, we met at the London "Daily Herald," the powerful labor paper, located near that noisy, cobblestone, picturesque lane, Garment Street.

The owner of the shop had just completed a chalk sketch scattered on the flagging, on a handcart, and we were introduced to the shopkeeper.

The sketch represented a British soldier and above his head was written:

For King and Country.

"Lloyd George have you forgotten the thousands of British dead on the battle line and limb on England's altar?" was a query scribbled beside the picture. Some of the workmen were not too happy about the war where are our pensions?"

The thin crowd dispersed, dropping pens, horse in the veteran's cap; the plaster leg, and the crutches, lowered my value as a portable typewriter to the pavement; the paper was trampled and torn. We exchanged looks and smiled.

"Interesting," was his only comment.

We started for our lodgings, wondering, inquiring until we reached Russia and the meeting with the Russian Government and the delegate, stepped from his private office to the narrow outer one where we were conversing. He is a tall, dignified man who had, visitors and hurrying office boys. He might not have greeted us, he was in a hurry, but he did. He greeted us with a smile and welcomed us with only a minute after the warm greetings. He, like most of the men about America and inquiries after the movement. His face, deeply sunken, was set as he talked, and he was off, the tail of his coat flapping against a desk. I did not see him.

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Educational Comment and Notes

Opening Celebration of the Lower Bronx Union Under a Great Success

Last Friday evening, about 800 of our members, with their wives and children, attended the opening celebration of the Lower 48 School, 2625 White Plains Road and 135th Street, to celebrate the opening of the new building, which was organized last November, and which is fast becoming a great success. Honolulu, which was not turned away because of lack of accommodation.

For this occasion, an artistic program was arranged. Miss Retaile Schreiner, soprano, sang a number of Russian and Jewish folk-songs, and some operating sections, Mr. Max Jacobs, violinist, played a group of international melodies.

The hundreds of our members were brought together not only for the sake of the center, which, indeed, they fully enjoyed, but they were brought together by an "idea"—the idea that workers' education should be developed within the trade union movement. They took great pride in the fact that their union is actively participating in establishing educational activities by the conviction that the knowledge and understanding which can be realized only through their own efforts in economic and educational fields. Wherever we give them power, education gives them the ability to use their power intelligently.

The members demonstrated great interest in the speeches made by our Educational Officer, Harry Fishbein, and by Miss Fannie M. Cohn, Secretary of the Educational Committee, and it is incumbent on the Union to adopt the goals of the Educational Department.

An interesting feature of the center is the cooperation formed by a number of men students of the Unity Center under the leadership of Miss Blanche Lynch, the supervisor of the Center. It was refreshing and encouraging to see our workers and their children all in the same room, all in the same building, all united in the same work. These exercises brought to the attention of the audience the fact that cooperation is the keynote of the work. The thing is for the workers to have opportunities to develop their bodies as well as their minds. The old saying that "A healthy mind dwells in a healthy body" found realization here.

Our members always display great interest in the opening of a new Unity Center, which means the addition of a new building. These new centers are built with the notion that workers have an opportunity to learn the history of the labor movement of their country, and to read the languages of the country of which they have come, and to learn the history of the country of which they have now become a part. The work is especially developed by the members of the other Unity Centers and Workers' Clubs, and is carried on by the members of the Students' Councils.

For the perfect order that prevailed at the event, we are particularly indebted to our members who were given to the members of the student council under the direction of Miss Annabelle Lasky.

After the concert, the members enjoyed coffee and dancing in the auditorium of the school.

Class in Advanced Public Speaking at Workers' University

The members of this class are to help our members formulate their ideas and express them in an effective manner of a speaker. The writer, after all, is to transmit ideas to others, and to convince them of his arguments.

In this connection, we wish to quote from "Justice," April 30, 1929, a statement by Dr. Charles J. B. Wilson: "In the modern world, the "practitioners of public speaking," he says, "have a responsibility which they cannot escape. It is a responsibility to know, truly, what it is to speak, and how to speak. It is a responsibility to know, first, the importance of public speaking, and, second, the power of public speaking. It is a responsibility to know, third, the method of public speaking, and, fourth, the art of public speaking. It is a responsibility to know, fifth, the rules of public speaking, and, sixth, the spirit of public speaking. It is a responsibility to know, seventh, the facts of public speaking, and, eighth, the principles of public speaking. It is a responsibility to know, ninth, the values of public speaking, and, tenth, the ethics of public speaking. It is a responsibility to know, eleventh, the conditions of public speaking, and, twelfth, the results of public speaking.

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This class is a new series of lectures which will deal with the economic background of the industrial development of the United States. In this course Miss Wolfson will deal closely with the facts which have made the United States the manufacturing center of the world. The course is intended for the experienced public speaker and the new public speaker.

SEASON CARDS FOR CONCERTS

The Educational Department wishes to remind members of the International that season cards for the concerts of the Educational Department are still at the office, 21 Union Square.

The prices are:
- Saturday evenings, $2.00 for six concerts
- Sunday afternoons, $1.00 for six concerts

Students have no card for concerts, and are given to the members of the Students Counseling Committee as well.

S. WALTERS,
Member, Local 25.

The Value of Stereo-Optic Pictures

Editor at "Justice"

I am especially pleased to have the opportunity to express the opinion of a professional discus the shop, in the classrooms and other gathering places of our members, as it befits class-conscious workers. With the great prosperity that we have, there is a strong demand for stereoscopic pictures. I believe that the feeling of the workers, the influence and solidity of the organization, the great mass of people, is to be encouraged. We must strive toward that goal. I believe that the International must therefore be directed towards those goals which are not yet reached.

One without education from childhood, cannot be induced to go to school. One cannot be induced to accept the ordinary method of cataloging the virtues of knowledge. Most members of our union have been so instructed in their monotonous work. It is there where they get their recreation that they are simultaneously getting their education.

That can be accomplished, to my mind, by presenting lectures films that are entertaining and instructive. I am sure that these lectures and lectures like it can be induced to go to school. One cannot be induced to accept the ordinary method of cataloging the virtues of knowledge. Most members of our union have been so instructed in their monotonous work. It is there where they get their recreation that they are simultaneously getting their education.

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CHICAGO

Third Annual Ball
given by the
Dress and Skirt Workers’ Union, Local 100
at the
ASHLAND AUDITORIUM
Ashland and Van Buren Streets
SATURDAY EVEN’G, FEBRUARY 12, 1921
LINCOLN’S BIRTHDAY
Entree, 8 P. M. Tickets, 35 cents
Tickets at the office of the union, 29 North Wells Street
BALL COMMITTEE
A. BETCHUK, Chairman.

United Designers’ Union. Local 45
SPECIAL MEMBER MEETING

ATTENTION
A special member meeting will be held Saturday, February 5th, 1 P.M., in Grand Opera House, 309 West 23rd Street.

Purpose to discuss question of vital importance to our local. The present crisis in our industry will be discussed by Bro. B. Schlesinger, President of the International; also Brothers Sigman of the Waist and Dress Joint Board; Felsenberg and Langer of our Joint Board.

Brothers! It is absolutely necessary that our members attend.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

SCALLOPED POTATOES
FOR 6 FOR 25¢

5 large Potatoes
Salt and Pepper
1 ¼ cups Grated Cheese
1 cup “Beefsteak” Ketchup
1 cup Milk

Scrub potatoes in cold water. Place layer of potatoes in baking dish ground with dressings. Sprinkle lightly with cream, pepper and salt. Add one tablespoon of melted dressing. Repeat until all potatoes are used. Then pour over this one cup of “Beefsteak” Ketchup. Knead milk in which has been added one cup of cream. Bake in a covered dish about one hour, taking 15 minutes to brown.

DR. BARNET L. BECKER
OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN

*215 Broadway
*100 Lenox Avenue
*1709 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn
895 Prospect Avenue, Bronx

* Open Sunday until 6 P.M. Eyes examined by the best specialists

DRESS AND WAIST MAKERS
are requested to attend a
SPECIAL MEETING

ON

Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1921
at
BEETHOVEN HALL
210 EAST 5th STREET, at 8:00 P.M.

Arrangements will be made for calling the General Strike. This will be the last meeting before the call of the General Strike.

Only members showing Union Cards will be admitted.
The Weeks' News in Cutters Union Local 10

BY ISRAEL LEWIN

A call for a General Strike in the Waist and Dress Industry may be expected in any day if preparations for this strike have been completed by the Joint Board. The district committee who will have charge of the strike machinery have been appointed. A special circular will be distributed by the union on the day of the strike and all our members working in waist and dress shops whose exception are to quit work at the given hour and report to the different halls that will be indicated in the circulars.

One departure is made in this strike, in that the cutters will meet together with the rest of the workers of the shops in their respective halls, instead of meeting in a separate hall for themselves. There are various reasons for this change. One of these is that we are affiliated with the Joint Board and our members are being attended by the business agents of the Joint Board, it would be inadmissible to the proprietors the cutters. Another reason is that during the General Strike of 1919, many of the cutters went to the courts and gave evidence, and go home. The rest of the workers of the shops, meeting in different halls, were all apprehensive about the whereabouts of the evidence. They would then dispatch committees to Arlington-Hall to try and locate their cutters, and not being able to find them there was a general lack of misunderstanding would be caused.

We feel that this is a great opportunity for the members of the different locals to get together, acquaint themselves, and become more united, which is a very essential to the proper conduct of a strike. We are confident that this strike will be won in short order, as the number of applications for settlements from the manufacturers in the waist and dress trade is now greater. The bulk of the work is home, employed by the members of the Association of Dress Manufactures-General, and at the same time, within the first few days of the strike. The greater part of the manufacturers employed by this number of manufacturers, in whose shops union conditions and standards are maintained, will also return to work in a short while.

Business Manager Shenker has been notified of the settlement of the Committee, and he assures us that the interests of our cutters are well taken care of and that settlements are made. The Information Bureau of the General Strike Committee will be located at the headquarters of our union, 7 West 21st Street, and will be in charge of Secretary Stinson. All those desiring information regarding their respective shops may either apply in person or call Greymore 5150, 5191 and 5197.

The in the Cloak and Suit Division Business Manager Perlmutter in conjunction with the different managers of the Joint Board, visited a number of shops both in the Independent and American Association Divisions where the hourly wage of the same was raised and placed members of our union to work. In all these shops, the shop chairmen were instructed that should the employers at any time do their own cutting or hire a learner to work at the cutting table, they are to cease work immediately and report to the office.

In the downtown district, where the proportion of manufacturers doing their own cutting is greater than in any other district of the city, the office is co-operating with the Cutters' Union. In no instance, the employers were made to pay fines for doing their own cutting.

In the Protective Association Department, the work is conducted on a normal basis. Complaints are being adjusted with the individual manufacturers, and where an employer is stubborn, action is taken against him. During the week, some of the Protective houses against which a strike was conducted were settled to the satisfaction of the union.

Things are becoming lively in the Miscellaneous Division, and we are glad to announce that the strike conducted against the House of Deutsch, 114 Spring Street, and David Harris, 38 West 4th Street, children's dress houses, have been settled. In the latter house, the firm tried to take advantage of the dullness in the industry and offered to workers a reduction in wages, and also intended to discharge some of the workers. After a series of strikes of one week, the firm was convinced that it pays best to live on friendly terms with the union, and the strike was settled.

On Monday, January 31st, a strike was declared against the Arlington Underwear, 109 E. 23rd Street. This firm refused to distribute work equally among the workers of the shop, and when the business agent visited the shop on this complaint, the firm stated that they will not deal with the union any longer. To answer that statement, this strike was called. The agreement of the Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association will expire next month, and a conference will be held shortly with a view to renewing the agreement.

In order to acquaint themselves better with the situation in the different branches of the Miscellaneous Division, members are urged to attend the next meeting of the Miscellaneous Division which will be held on Monday, February 21st, at Arlington Hall, 22 St. Mark's Place.

We wish to call the attention of our members to a recent decision by our Executive Board which was approved of by the membership at the General Meeting of Members on January 31st, 1927: L. C. is the member who is going into the manufacturing business and failing to register with the union within one week's time after entering such business, shall automatically be expelled from our union. No excuses will be accepted by the Executive Board from anyone who will fail to comply with this decision. The difference between a member who resigns and an expelled member is just this, when the member wishes to return to the trade all that he has to pay is $15, whereas the inflation fee for an expelled member is determined in each individual case by the Executive Board.

Once more we urge our members in the dress and division to check last season's working cards for the new white cards, as failure to change a working card is as much a violation of our constitution an failure to take out a working card when going into a shop to work. We hope that our members will heed this advice and act accordingly.

Washington's Birthday
FEBRUARY 21 AND 22.

UNITY BAZAAR AND DANCE

General Store
Interesting Booths
Chic Garments for you and your friends.
Good Value.

STAR CASINO
107th Street
Park Avenue.

Pagant
Costume dancing
General dancing
Folk songs and dances

Tickets, 50c.
on side at
All Union Offices
Rand School
N. Y. Call
Die Zeit

Auripics
Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local 125

DESIGNING PATTERN MAKING
and GRADING
Taught Strictly Individually

During Day and Evening Hours
Our method is specially designed for the wholesale line of women's, misses', juniors', children's and infants' garments.
See us before making a mistake

LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING AND PATTERN MAKING
Practical Designer Building
PROF. L. ROSENFIELD, Director
233 East 44th Street, New York.
(Between 33d and 34th Avenue)
Telephone: Rives 4017

Attention of Dress and Waist Cutters!

The following shops have been declared on strike and members are warned against seeking employment therein:

Jesse Wolf & Co., 105 Madison Avenue.
B. Mark, 105 Madison Avenue.
Solomon & Metzler, 43 East 23rd Street.
Clairmont Waist Co., 14 West 25th Street.
Mack, Kammer & Milus, 136 Madison Avenue.
M. Stern, 148 East 33rd Street.
Max Cohen, 105 Madison Avenue.
Julian Wait Co., 15 East 22nd Street.
Dreswell Dress Co., 14 East 22nd Street.
Regina Kobler, 564 Fourth Avenue.
Deuts. & Orsberg, 2-16 West 33rd Street.
J. & M. Cohen, 210 East 32nd Street.

CUTTERS UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION
NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

CLOAK AND SUIT:
WAIST AND DRESS:
MISCELLANEOUS:
GENERAL:

Monday, February 7th.
Monday, February 7th.
Monday, February 21st.
Monday, February 28th.

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.