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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.*

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NEW YORK DRESS AND WAIST INDUSTRY AT A STANDSTILL

The Union has issued the following General Strike call:

"The strikes have been declared in all departments of the industry, including tailoring, dressmaking, skirt making, suit making, underwear and children's wear. The purpose is to maintain our wages, working conditions, and general standards of living in the face of the current economic crisis. All workers are encouraged to participate in the strike and ensure its success."

Cincinnati, Toledo and Toronto Strikes Continue Vigorously

Vice-President Lefkowits, who has been in charge of the strike against Cincinnati, reports that the strike is continuing to be well-organized. The workers are determined to stand firm and fight for their rights.

GREAT BARGAIN COUNTERS AT UNITY BAZAAR

One of the big features of the Watsmakers' Unity Bazaar and Hall at Star Casino on February 8th and 9th will be the bargains counters. Numerous bargains in shoes, suits, waists, skirts and children's wear will be offered at prices lower than the regular store prices.

WAIST AND DRESS STRIKE AVENTED IN PHILADELPHIA

The united efforts of President Schwartz to preserve peace in the waist and dress industry in Philadelphia have finally been crowned with success.

At a conference on February 5th in the office of Mayor Moore of Philadelphia a President Schwartz and a President of the Dress Manufacturers' Association of that city continued to continue in force the existing agreement until July 14th, 1921, similar as the wages scale, hours and other terms are concerned. Mr. Samuel Schwartz of the employers' delegation and Dr. Max Leibeng of the workers' delegation, the manager of Local No. 16, were empowered to take up the contract at a time, and the payment of membership dues and to adjust same in the best possible manner.

Boston Cloak Strike in Fine Shape

The cloak strike in Boston entered upon its second week. The shops are empty, and the feeling among the manufacturers appears to be not quite as rebellious as at the beginning.

The strike is conducted in an excellent manner. Meetings are held daily which are being addressed by Vice-Presidents Max Gerstein and the President, General Secretary Chester and Abraham Rosenzweig are at present in Boston, siding in the interest of the strikers."
WILSON RESPECTS RAILMEN

The situation on the railways, along with the wage controversy, is discussed in a new issue of the journal. The controversy which has raged for the past several weeks between the railway executives and the Railway Executives is apparently coming to a head.

In addition to the following:

The railway executives have petitioned the Railway Quartermaster's Office, the Commerce Commission for the arbitration of the existing contracts between the railway lines and the railroad companies. The arbitrators are to act independently of each other. Essentially the argument is over the question of wages and working conditions.

The arbitrators are to be selected by the railway executives and by the union leaders and are to be appointed by the President. The arbitrators are to act independently of each other. Essentially the argument is over the question of wages and working conditions.

The campaign being waged against the workers' wages throughout Spain is attracting widespread attention. The Spanish-speaking countries in Europe are being urged to support the workers' struggle. The labor movement in Spain is at a crucial moment-test of strength.

TERRORIZING LABOR IN SPAIN

As the campaign being waged against the workers' wages throughout Spain is attracting widespread attention, the labor movement in Spain is at a crucial moment-test of strength.

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THE CONVICTION OF BRINDELL

That Brindell, accused of graft and corruption, would be found guilty in short order, was a foregone conclusion. The evidence accumulated by the Lockwood Committee and its indefatigable counsel, was so much to Brindell's discredit that the highly paid attorneys of Brindell. Organized labor all over the city is quite in the same position. The railroad movement has, however, begun to show signs of strength and stability, and it is hoped that the industrial interests of Spain are at present prevailing their attack.

With the aid of a government deputized to protect their allies, these industrial interests have made a serious effort to bring about an understanding between the government and the railroad companies.

The "FOREIGNERS" OF STANDARD OIL

The Standard Oil Company, that universally known labor-baiting agent, has been working on the industry of cutting wages of all employees in all parts of the United States, 14 NEWS of the impending reduction in wages caused much concern in Bayonne and Bay-

way, N. J., and while no announce- ment has been made to that effect, there are strong indications that the companies concerning the effect the reduction might have on the workers.

As a result of the campaign to cut the wages of all employees, the Standard Oil Company has scrapped its old wage scales. The new scales are to be announced at a later date.

NEW ENGLISH CLASSES AT RAND SCHOOL

New Rand School English classes are to begin on February 25th. The classes are for four of these classes accommodating pupils of all grades. They are in the morning, after school, and on weekends.

There are many reasons why the workers should attend these classes. Not only is it a way to improve the industrial world; for the advancement of the trade-union movement in America and as well as for personal benefit it is advisable that each one should be as much English in his control as possible.
The Union presented its request for an investigation of labor conditions and wages for the establishment of temporary production standards, pending the investigation by the National War Labor Board, which had worked out the Joint Board of the employers and workers, and the agreement of contractors, by the adoption of the system of a guarantee of forty week's work, and a propo, resolution.

"The manufacturers asked for a de- crease in the wage scale and for the main Reduction of the amount of wage payments and price fixing pendling the introduction of standards by the Joint Board.

WITH THE RAINCOAT MAKERS OF BOSTON AND CHICAGO

Manager Fred Monsson of Local No. 7, the Boston Raincoat Makers' Union, writes: "The agreement with our employers has expired on February 1st, and our employers are getting ready to renew the agreement with the union. There is, however, no hope of the renewal of the agreement at this time. Our employers, of course, would not agree to an increase in the wages of the other trades, and would not even mention the words 'wage increases.' They, however, have managed to slip into the negoti-ations the following eight nice little points. Here they are:

1. All payments, such as leather- ing, garbarding, "submarines," are to be priced like any ordinary rain- coat orders.

2. Workmen to get time and a half for overtime and no pay for legal holidays.

3. A permanent committee of two from each side to settle questions of price setting. The Association will not recognize any individual settlement.

4. No equal division of work in place of the present division of labor on which the employers see fit to grant it.

5. A 40% reduction of wages.

6. The union must guarantee the "charter" for the roving of the contractor. A violation, and if this cannot be accompl- ished, all the shops shall become "open shops."

7. The employers reserve the right to refuse to discharge any worker whose conduct is not satisfactory to the employer or to the jury to determine what unsatisfactory be- havior constitutes in each case.

8. The establishment of a reac- tionary labor organization.

These are the terms that our employers insist upon. Small matters, the question of reduction of wages by 40%, the indiscriminate right of hiring and firing, and the other points, we have bitten off too huge a slice in this respect. Their demands were read at the special meeting of our Union, and the answer was a cap of $5.00. It must be considered that we are working in a market where most of the other shops are closed. Yet, our men voted unan- imously to renew the agreement with members of Local No. 7 concurred fully the earnestness of the situation, and our employers might as well consider it. The raincoat makers of Boston want peace, but if the employers will insist on it, they will not be found unprepared for fight.

8. Schneider, the manager of Local No. 54, the Raincoat Makers' Union of Chicago, writes: "Our local skins are overdrawn with heavy clouds. The good times they were enjoying but a few months ago are now over, and to tell our trade in Chicago, we have disappeared, and all our men are just making their way into our minds: What will the following day bring to us? The little savings of our workers are nearly gone, and we have to go day by day. The opportunities for improving the lot of the workers are not so bright. Un- employment is growing and the pitiful situation of the workers in some of the Chicago shops will still remain at work, are being so brutally handled by the management. Many of the members have been giving them on the part of our men, who are not employed. The employ- ers have no intention of employing the non-union men will, certainly, not dare to resist their heartless stand and are ready to kiss the whip of the em- ployer with their heads bowed down.

Let me give a specific example: the workers in the shop of Basanawski and Collop, who now are reported to have fired their men by the fact that they have committed the most of the shop, and to aid them in improving their conditions. They have remained deaf to our call. We have found it impos- sible to make self-respecting workers of those slaves. They have barricaded their doors and a ray of light penetr- ate the darkness of their shops. Now they are suffering more than any other workers in the country. We have refused them something they have chosen for them- selves and have to pay the pen- alty.

This is the most difficult period in the raincoat business in our city that we have known, and the demand for employment has caught our workers and has carried us along with many times the price of the wares. At such a time it is hard to conduct wide organisation activities. Never-
EDITORIALS

EXIT BRIDELL

The sentencing of Brindell to a term in State prison marks the end of his career as a labor leader. The unlimited power which he wielded in the building industry of New York has been wrested from his hands. The question before us is, therefore: Does the sentencing of Brindell mean at the same time the end of Brindellism?

The answer, in all frankness, is: No. No matter how sad it is, it is just as it should be. The facts of the Brindell case are clear. He betrayed his workers, his union, and the building industry of New York and he was brought to book for it. The question is, did Brindellism die with him?

Brindellism, as a movement, has outlived its usefulness. It was a byproduct of the trade union movement, a byproduct which from time to time has flourished, only to wither and fade away. But the trade union movement lives on. And it is the duty of all of us to be proud of it and to look to the future with confidence.

What is the future of Brindellism? That is not a question we can answer. But we do know that the future of the building industry of New York is at stake. And we know that the future of the building industry of New York is at stake when we think of the damage that Brindell has done.

The PREPAREDNESS CAMPAIGN OF THE CLOAKMAKERS

The fact that the cloakmakers in New York are working under a new system is not surprising. The new system is based on the principle that the cloakmaker and his family should be able to live on a decent wage. The system is working well. The cloakmakers are happy. The new system is the result of hard work and determination on the part of the cloakmakers. It is a victory for the working class.

THE SPLENDID PROSPECTS FOR THE UNITY BAZAAR

The work of making the Unity Bazaar on February 21-22 a success is continuing. The Bazaar Committee has been working hard to make sure that the Bazaar is a success. The Committee has been receiving orders from people who want to buy goods at the Bazaar. The Committee is also receiving orders from people who want to rent space at the Bazaar.

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DEBS AND WILSON

By having refused to release Eugene V. Debs, President Wilson presented to the world an unexampled display of his hatred towards the man who is such a complete antithesis of himself.

What is the most characteristic feature of Eugene V. Debs? It is his loyalty to his principles. Debs is the very embodiment of sincerity of convictions. Convictions are for Debs the basis of everything. His is ready to sacrifice for his convictions his liberty and his life. Debs knows nothing greater than his ideals and his principles, without which his existence would have neither meaning nor sense.

What is the outstanding feature of the psychological makeup of President Wilson? No one can deny that he is one of the greatest statesmen that our country has ever seen. He is a most subtle, very sly, person. It is probably true that he loves America very strongly, the country from which he has received so much and with which he has done so much. It is granted all this, anyone who has followed his public activities is bound to admit that the predominant trait of his personality is a complete lack of steadfastness.

Was there a question in our public life in the handling of which Wilson did not take both an affirmative and a negative position? Wilson was a pacifist; and a pro-war man. Wilson was war for Russia and against Germany. He was the complete freedom of the written and spoken word and the sponsor of the most ruthless jaws against every vestige of freedom. Is it not reasonable to think that the bitter opponent of a Debs? Debs with his loyalty to principles and his readiness to undergo the greatest sufferings for the least of his convictions, is the eternal rival to Wilson who is ready to change his opinions from day to day.

That is why Wilson would free from prison the worst German spy, as it happened only recently, but he would never, never lay his personality like Debs. President Wilson has acted in this case true to his natural form.

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Let the tens of thousands of our workers respond.
As I stated already, the week of the "Labor Day holiday" was a week of hard and strenuous work for everyone of us. All the speeches, debates, and arguments have revolved around one pivotal point: New York vs. the other cloister cities. This is the key point that we must take into account the fact that New York, the foremost citadel of our International, is the one that is most open to us any difficult problem; that it is the smaller centers outside of New York that have created the knotty situations we are called upon to solve.

This state of affairs, indeed, is quite novel. New York always has been the keynote for all other cities where labor's garments are being "worn, like New York goes, so goes the country." After New York had introduced week-end work, the general week work spread like wildfire to all other cities and was introduced there in short order. Other working conditions in New York were followed faithfully in other centers: the International. As a result, wherever we try to maintain a uniform policy for all our industries, no matter where located.

Quite recently, nevertheless, it appears that the Executive Board developed an inclination to dictate conditions to New York, which is quite new. It was New York that was responsible for the working conditions in all the other cities. What would Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati and Toronto amount to without New York's leadership in the trade, without the aid of New York? New York, for instance, has spent millions of dollars on organizing work in Cleveland, Toledo and Cincinnati. All that work was being reported, from time to time, by New York. Yet, it seems that these smaller centers are trying to dictate to New York how they want to spend the money, how they want to spend the days the temerity to dictate trade policies for the main labor centers every week.

Let us see what is back in this development. The employers have recently threatened the workers in the above manner. They agree to a "standard of production," one which is not necessary, they say, to the proper operation of the business. The workers have the right, they say, to stand firm upon the ground which they had gained regardless of how little work they might have to do so. Of course, the International does not intend to leave them to their fate, but to aid them with every resource that they can command. But there can be no talk or thought for any further union of the smaller centers with the International, in view of the exceptions. It is now clear to both sides that there should make certain compromises. But, he conceded as long as he remains a member of the Board, he will follow its decisions and that he has no right to oppose in the slightest degree the policy of our International.

The Board then proceeded to decide what to do, thus the report presented by General Secretary Baroff in his report.

LABOR EDUCATION

By Alexander Vianovsky

Streets, Jan. 8, 1923)

There are two important matters to be considered in labor education. The first is that of the people to be reached. They must not be separated, they must not spend all day in labor, generally hard and not particularly pleasant. At the end of the day they are tired, mentally and physically. They need recreation and amusement, but it must be of the kind of recreation and amusement that possesses the initiative, curiosity and will-power to seek education and information in free time.

But even this group cannot be in the nature of the case, give too much time to any one subject, and be in serious mind they may be, they are inclined to grudg the demands of the employer. They must have recreation and amusement, but this must not be such as learning can be done in short order. What kind of education should be given to workers?

Art, science and literature are needed, but they must be as economics; labor education should be nothing less than human education. This is not a luxury, or as splendid as such an answer may be from a purely human point of view, it is possible of realization. The worker has the time, leisure and opportunity to learn to write. It is therefore necessary to select from the entire field that which is most useful to them. To the main question therefore of what kind of knowledge is of most worth to the worker, the answer is obvious. One outstanding industrial fact today is that workers organize for protection and labor education is the ideal way to change them. It becomes necessary that the nature of the institutions they wish to establish; and third, the people who are to help workers to change successfully and effectively.

This analysis practical furnishes a complete picture of the problem. To understand the nature of existing institutions, workers must know the nature of existing institutions, workers must know how the workers are to change successfully and effectively.

It must not be understood from the foregoing that existing workers with other fields of knowledge. It is the nature of existing institutions, workers must know the nature of existing institutions, workers must know how the workers are to change successfully and effectively.
CONCERTS

Members of the International will be interested in the splendid concert given at the Madison Square Garden on Sunday, April 25th, by the Choral Society of New England and Joseph Stalin and the 100-year-old artist, will make her debut.

Tickets for this concert can be secured through the office on the presentation of a season card from the Educational Department.

THEATER PRIVILEGES

The Educational Department is making arrangements with the Bransham Studio of Repainting for the presentation of a season card from this department, Union members will be entitled to two tickets at half rate for performances on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday evenings and Saturday afternoons.

All members who wish to obtain such cards are requested to apply to the Educational Department, Room 1003.

STUDY ENGLISH

AT THE RAND SCHOOL

ALL GRADES

COURSES OPEN NOW

$7.50 for three months

For Information, inquire at 7 East 15th St., New York City

EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

OUR OWN WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

The courses which are being offered to us, according to the catalog prepared for our workers' University cover by this time a large number of subjects. All workers who are interested in literature and persons who wish to pursue definite lines of study have ample opportunity to do so. Those who are interested in literature are taking a course in "Tendencies in Modern Literature" by J. R. Stolper, which is concerned this year with the great Scandinavian and German writers.

Those who are interested in problems of Trade Unionism have an opportunity of obtaining a large amount of information in Dr. Leo Wolman's course in Trade Union Policies. Those who wish to understand how the present social system works and on what lines modern industry is evolving are interested in receive valuable instruction on this subject in Mr. Wilbert's course on "Social Relations of the Workman." To those who are attracted towards an analysis of the workings of the human mind, Mr. Will's course in Applied Psychology and Logic offers important material. Dr. Miller's course on "The Psychology of Interest" is of interest to those who wish to understand the motives and methods of the retail art of selling.

Mr. Spencer Miller's course in the History of Civilization gives a concrete idea of the development of the human race from the earliest days to the present. Miss Lucy Brasham's course in economic geography furnishes another opportunity for a student to build his theory of economic reconstruction of the world.

As Mr. Schmahl's course in Public Speaking, those who wish training in self-expression find another opportunity to further their ability to say what they want to say, clearly and effectively.

One point that we have recognized is exceedingly important. The statement is made that all these courses are of very little value unless they are pursued carefully and systematically. Therefore, those who attend one or two sessions in connection with another class for a few weeks, then change to something else, not only get very little out of them, but are also likely to be actually harmed himself. His case becomes a mere jumble of unrelated ideas, a mere mixture of words and phrases, and altogether he is worse off than the man who never enrolled at all.

The Educational Department feels exceedingly gratified because practically all of the students in the Workers' University are pursuing only the kind of study which is worth while, in that the regular and systematic study of each subject. It is extremely encouraging to note the large number of serious-minded workers who read the course catalog and who, with the aid of teachers, are able to reach at some value of such workers constitutes an established body of students, and they are the hope of the working class movement. These men and women will enable us, sooner or later, to instruct or lead their fellow-workers; and their success and future leaders will be as great as the education is thorough.

SUNDAY, (mornings)


11:30—Sociology—Dr. F. C. Melvin.

11:45—Public Speaking—Gustav F. Schools.

12:00—Current Economic Literature—Mr. A. L. Wilbert.

One of our Unity Centers has a large number of students purchased copies of "How to Read," which is one of the best books on the subject. In another class, a large number of students purchased a copy of "How to Read," which is a short and well-written book on the subject.

In another class, many copies of McAllister's "Introduction to Social Psychology" were bought.

Many copies were purchased and Gleason's book on "Workers' Education" were sold by the Educational Department at a reduced price. In the English classes in the Unity Centers taught, for personal use, text-books in language readers and works of literature.

All these are proof of the fact that our students take more than usual interest in their work. There is no doubt that in time this interest will show results. These results may be shown in different ways. Some of the students will perhaps become leaders in their own labor groups. Others may be able to organize new localities and take more successfully among their fellow workers. But altogether, it is the future of the movement that will benefit by the exertions and hard work of so many of the members of the International.

These books are furnished by the Educational Department at wholesale prices.

The Educational Office has moved to Room 1003, in the basement of the Student Service Building.

The Workers' University will be closed on Saturday, February 12, Lincoln's Birthday.

HEALTH TALKS

BY DR. L. A. GALSTON

THE MEANING OF HEALTH

In order to understand disease and disease prevention it is first necessary to understand the full meaning of the word health. Of course, it is difficult to define, and especially so because health is not a thing in itself, but rather a state of being.

We all know that the human body is made up of a number of systems, and that each of these systems, the digestive system, the sexual system, the nervous system, etc. We further know that these systems in turn made up of organs. So, for example, the circulatory system, consists, in short, of the heart, the arteries, the capillaries, and the veins. The health of all these parts of the body work together harmoniously and to their normal degree, we have what is known as health. When, however, the tissues of an organ or the organs of a system, or the systems themselves do not work together harmoniously or to their proper degree, then we have the condition of disease.

In every medical office there is a self-conveys this idea of disorganization, for disease means absence of health. It means the human body does not do its job. It results in illness, health everything goes well and we are comfortable, and when things do not work harmoniously, through improper structure.

The first of these types of diseases is that which affects the organs and the second is commonly spoken of as organic. The greatest number of diseases are of this type, and the cause of them are caused by interference with the normal tendencies and desires of the. Body. The way to avoid functional disorders is to become acquainted with the normal tendencies and desires of the body and to strive to the highest extent possible. The organic diseases or those diseases that do arise by natural change of structure in the body's systems and organs, are more difficult to explain or detail, but the will be said of them in relation to the functional diseases: Any functional disorders or any disease, that is, interference with the normal activity of an organ will, if kept up long enough, result in disease of that organ. For example, a stomach which is abused and which is subjected to irritating foods will at first rebel and give a functional disorder. But should the abuse continue, the stomach will ultimately undergo a change in structure. The same holds true for the brain, for the kidneys, and even for the heart.

In brief, this is the condition of disease in the body, and disease prevention is the first step toward understanding the true meaning of health. We will not dwell upon the harmful or the disease itself, but rather a state of being.

But the word health is a word that has not been explained adequately. It is the word that has been used in this message.

This word health means the word health for the present we must content ourselves with the meaning clear in the mind of the reader. Health means harmony and disease, disease and harmony. The need to keep healthy and prevent disease is to have the health of the body harm. The body to its very being, and the body to its very being.
How long will I live?

WHO WOULD NOT LIKE AN ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION?

THE ONLY WAY TO ANSWER IT IS BY UNDERGOING A THOROUGH PHYSICAL EXAMINATION BY COMPETENT MEDICAL AUTHORITIES.

YOU EXAMINE YOUR MACHINE ONCE IN A WHILE BY A MECHANIC.

WHY NOT EXAMINE YOUR BODY BY A COMPETENT DOCTOR?

The Union Health Center has organized a Life Extension and Prolongation Service which gives a thorough medical examination, including X-ray, urine and blood examinations and a thorough examination by several physicians, with advice and written instructions how to live so as to prolong your life. Moreover, you are entitled to three other examinations during the year, every three months.

Do you not think that a service like this is absolutely needed for you, and that it is worth Five Dollars a year?

IF YOU DO, COME INTO THE UNION HEALTH CENTER, 131 EAST 17TH STREET, AND MAKE AN APPOINTMENT WITH THE NURSE FOR THE PHYSICIANS TO EXAMINE YOU.

GEORGE M. PRICE, M.D.,
Director.

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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 EVENING, FEBRUARY 12, 1921
LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

Tickets, 35 cents
Tickets at the office of the union, 29 North Wells Street

B All Committee
A. BETCHUK, Chairman.

CHICAGO

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LADIES' GARMENTS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND!
A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN!

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THE 1920 YEAR BOOK of the JUSTICE is ready. Locals and individuals desiring bound volumes should apply to the office of the Publication Department, 31 Union Sq., Room 1008.

A. Tuvim, Business Mgr.
The Weeks' News in Cutters Union Local 10
By ISRAEL LEWIN

By the time this issue of "Cutting" reaches its readers, the General Strike in the Waist and Dress Industry will have been called. Not although it has been called, but the greater part of it will also have been settled. The Association of Dress Manufacturers' Union, with a membership of about five hundred manufacturers, has already settled, and arrangements have been made to return the workers to the shops as soon as possible.

At the time of writing, the settlement is about to be reached with a new association of waist manufacturers which organized recently. Almost all the independent shops that had agreements with the union have sent in their applications to the Settlement Committee, and are ready to renew their agreements. A number of open shops have also filed applications for settlement with the union.

It seems that it will be an easy task to organize most of the open shops, for, with few exceptions, they are all working for the same wages that are paid to the members of the former Association which has settled with the union. So many are working for the same wages that settled shops, and unless their shops become unionized, they will not receive any work from them.

The few manufacturers who may try their luck in a fight with the union workers will find all the force of the organization concentrated against them, so as to secure a speedy victory for the workers.

The Settlement Headquarters, which is located at Cooper Square Hotel, 2 St., Mac's Place, is in charge of Julius Hochman, and is being supported by hundreds of manufacturers who are eager to settle, each one trying to be one of the first ones, so that his workers may return in a short time.

As was announced in these columns last week, the cutters will have their own separate hall, and will meet together with the rest of the workers in their respective shops in the different halls. Our members, as in former years, are expected to take the lead in their shops and imbue the other workers with fighting spirit.

The General Executive Board of the International, at its third quarterly meeting held recently in Boston, Mass., decided among other things that all the members of the union are to donate two hours' pay towards the strike fund of the International Clothing Workers of America. Plans are being worked out in conjunction with the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Unions, for the collection of this two hours' pay within the next few weeks.

Our members are well acquainted with the situation in the strike being conducted by the International Clothing Workers, and appreciate that the latter fight not alone their own fight, but also the battles of the workers in all the needle industries.

For the Cloth and Suit Division, Manager Perlmutter reports that the spring season is in full swing. Practically all cutters are working. The proportion of cutters working for just the sake of being out of work has decreased. Some Protective Association houses which continued in getting cutters during the early part of January, at the $14 rate have come to the realization that in order to retain them in their shops they must pay them far above the scale.

There are still a few cloth manufacturers belonging to the Protective Association who believe in reducing wages, but strikes are being conned against them. From the present situation, it appears that very shortly they will realize that they had better abandon the hope of reducing wages. Practically all the cases that were pending against Protective Association members are now adjusted to the satisfaction of the union.

Cutters working for Association houses are instructed to respond to the call of shop meetings as soon as they receive notification from their shop chairmen. Failure to appear at shop meetings will be considered violation, and will be subject to punishment by the Executive Board.

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Special Mass-Meeting in BRYANT HALL

Tuesday, February 15th 1920, at 7 P.M.

Speakers: B. Schlesinger, I. Feinberg, M. Sigman, P. Kaplowitz

P. S. — The 12th of February, Lincoln's Birthday, is a legal holiday. All members of Local 3 are instructed to refrain from working.

ATTENTION OF DRESS AND WAIST CUTTERS!

The following shops have been declared on strike and members are warned against even entering the following:-


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