4-8-1921

Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 15)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice

Thank you for downloading an article from DigitalCommons@ILR.

Support this valuable resource today!

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union (ILGWU) at DigitalCommons@ILR. It has been accepted for inclusion in Justice by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@ILR. For more information, please contact catherwood-dig@cornell.edu.
Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 15)

**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*.

This article is available at DigitalCommons@ILR: [https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice/184](https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice/184)
JACOB HALPERN NEW MANAGER OF WAIST AND DRESS JOINT BOARD

Cleveland Cloak Refusers Hear Wage Dispute

Cleveland Cloak Refusers have been pressing for the past several months for a reduction of hours and an increase in wages. The union, the United Cloak and Suit Makers of Cleveland, has resisted the demands of the refusers, and the workers were therefore obliged to allow a cut in their earnings. The International was represented at all these hearings through Vice-President Pearlstein of Cleveland and Alexander Trachtenberg of the Research Department of the Union. Trachtenberg has spent several weeks in Cleveland in investigating conditions and has succeeded in obtaining a reduction of hours and an increase in wages for the refusers. The refusers are now able to live even on the wages they were earning now.

When these lines are being written the hearing of the refusers is not yet known. The Board of Trustees has reserved its decision and will announce it for several more days.

My righteousness: I hold fast, and will not let it go; for I have not withdrawn my hand from the destruction of the wicked.

President Gompers to Launch Anti-Injunction Fight

JACOB HALPERN NEW MANAGER OF WAIST AND DRESS JOINT BOARD

Cleveland Cloak Refusers Hear Wage Dispute

Cleveland Cloak Refusers have been pressing for the past several months for a reduction of hours and an increase in wages. The union, the United Cloak and Suit Makers of Cleveland, has resisted the demands of the refusers, and the workers were therefore obliged to allow a cut in their earnings. The International was represented at all these hearings through Vice-President Pearlstein of Cleveland and Alexander Trachtenberg of the Research Department of the Union. Trachtenberg has spent several weeks in Cleveland in investigating conditions and has succeeded in obtaining a reduction of hours and an increase in wages for the refusers. The refusers are now able to live even on the wages they were earning now.

When these lines are being written the hearing of the refusers is not yet known. The Board of Trustees has reserved its decision and will announce it for several more days.

My righteousness: I hold fast, and will not let it go; for I have not withdrawn my hand from the destruction of the wicked.

President Gompers to Launch Anti-Injunction Fight

Cleveland Cloak Refusers Hear Wage Dispute

Cleveland Cloak Refusers have been pressing for the past several months for a reduction of hours and an increase in wages. The union, the United Cloak and Suit Makers of Cleveland, has resisted the demands of the refusers, and the workers were therefore obliged to allow a cut in their earnings. The International was represented at all these hearings through Vice-President Pearlstein of Cleveland and Alexander Trachtenberg of the Research Department of the Union. Trachtenberg has spent several weeks in Cleveland in investigating conditions and has succeeded in obtaining a reduction of hours and an increase in wages for the refusers. The refusers are now able to live even on the wages they were earning now.

When these lines are being written the hearing of the refusers is not yet known. The Board of Trustees has reserved its decision and will announce it for several more days.

My righteousness: I hold fast, and will not let it go; for I have not withdrawn my hand from the destruction of the wicked.

President Gompers to Launch Anti-Injunction Fight

Cleveland Cloak Refusers Hear Wage Dispute

Cleveland Cloak Refusers have been pressing for the past several months for a reduction of hours and an increase in wages. The union, the United Cloak and Suit Makers of Cleveland, has resisted the demands of the refusers, and the workers were therefore obliged to allow a cut in their earnings. The International was represented at all these hearings through Vice-President Pearlstein of Cleveland and Alexander Trachtenberg of the Research Department of the Union. Trachtenberg has spent several weeks in Cleveland in investigating conditions and has succeeded in obtaining a reduction of hours and an increase in wages for the refusers. The refusers are now able to live even on the wages they were earning now.

When these lines are being written the hearing of the refusers is not yet known. The Board of Trustees has reserved its decision and will announce it for several more days.
JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 117 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

Tel. Shubert 1124

B. SCHILLER, President

T. S. MANN, Secretary-Treasurer

A. BRAKEY, Secretary-Treasurer

ABRAM TUVIM, Business Manager

Subscription price, paid in advance, 50 cents per year.

Vol. III. No. 15

Friday, April 8, 1921

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1920, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1872.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 110a, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1919.

EDITORIALS

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE IN ENGLAND

The causes of the present miners' strike in England can be put down in the following few words: The organized workers of England are the only workers in the world who refuse to forget the rosy promises made to them by their government during the War—when their till and blood were so valuable in winning of world-wide "democracy"—and they are determined never again to be swindled and cheated by their masters.

It is true, the present strike in the mines is not for an increase in wages, but for the retention of prevailing scales. Nevertheless, it is a much more important fight than what it may appear on the surface. For the very first time in history, the working men of the world are taking the control of the government and all miners, regardless of the pit where they may work, received equal wages. Now, after the government had returned to London, and the miners who are working in better fields would receive probably the same wages as those receiving a bare subsistence, they would suffer a very substantial reduction of wages. This is the fundamental cause why workers of England will not permit. They demand an equal wage for equal work, and they will not tolerate any division into well-paid and poorly-paid coal mine workers.

The present strike, therefore, is a fight for one of the fundamentals of labor. It is a battle between us and the nature. Naturally, it assails the demand of the miners as revolutionary, but the organized workers of England have long since become indifferent to being branded nameless seditionists, Bolshevists, or whatever. They do not see a "Revolutionist," "Bolsheviki, or "Communists" do not seem to frighten a worker, and therefore, the cause of the miners, it is necessary to attack and destroy the strike in a manner which retains its wage standard and determination than in former contests. They have called on the miners, it is a battle against the employers, the engineers and pump attendants, and in former mine strikes against the union, to have the miners against flooding. This is a new and an important departure. It is a battle not for the right to organize, but for the peace and a labor movement. It is a battle for the will and determination, there is no reason why the 6,000,000 organized workers should not double their number within the next year. The organized labor movement lacks no financial means or organization. It is ready to take up the burdens of the workers and register it in a strik- ing manner their determination to struggle to a finish. When added that the strike broke out practically without a preliminary discussion, the bitterness of the contest becomes apparent at once.

It is impossible to foretell at this hour, the end of the obsti- nate struggle. It is, however, possible to foretell that the workers will emerge in a compromise that the fight of several months ago. This is, however, the first time that a movement has come out strongly against the nationalization of the mines. The organized workers of England will not permit poverty's poor fields to equalize wages. The workers on the other hand, are fighting for the right to work, and the right to a decent standard of living, at least, of the present working standards. The lack of a strike ground makes, therefore, the early settlement of the strike highly important. The workers will not permit the transport workers—the most essential workers of England—will join the fight of the miners and paralyzed the industrial life of the country. The local agreements of the railwaymen and the transport workers in a "Triple Alliance" are pledged to work hand-in-hand with them, and the latter know too well that the defeat of the miners would be their own, and they would be the first to appeal to the miners to "fight for a decent living." If Lloyd George, indeed, has found it necessary to use his influence to appease with him, he will certainly not find it impossible to issue a clean bill of health to his own English "communists."
HAPpENINGS IN LOCAL NUMBER THREE

By C. SCHATZBERG

Our trade is at present quite prosperous; our members have plenty of work, and they receive many calls for work. This is a sure sign that the workers are gaining confidence, because the trouble with our trade, as with all seasonal trades, is that only during certain times of the year can we be assured of a livelihood. We must, therefore, be ready at all times to defend ourselves against the enemy.

Our employers are now very anxious about the trade and the form of the piece work system; under which the workers in our line have to work, the price is very uncertain. The remedy for this is to get rid of it, in order to do a few fewer hours work. The number of workers in the shop will be reduced.

The workers have adopted the system of piece work prices, and prices are being negotiated for the pieces of work, as well as the prices of the goods. The workers are determined to fight for the price of their labor, and they believe that the workers can only be successful in their struggle if they have the support of the workers abroad.

The workers have decided to strike if the employers does not agree to their demands. They are determined to fight for their rights and to protect their interests.

Another instance of the determination of our membership to combat the enemy is the unprecedented success of the Million Dollar Fund. As this fund was established for only one purpose—a general strike. If the manufacturers were not so very anxious for a strike, our members would still have a few more demands in which to fight. But they are now preparing for a struggle, and their union will not be easily defeated.

The workers have appealed to the public for support, and a large number of workers have pledged their support to the strike.

On Saturday, March 15th, the installation of the Italian Branch of the Workers' Union was held. The officials and members were present and the meeting was very successful. The workers will continue to fight for their rights and to protect their interests.
THE WORKERS' EDUCATION

The members of our International are all undoubtedly interested in the educational work of the union. It was called to organize a Workers' Education Bureau of America. Many of the officers and members of the union are members of the National Education Commission. It showed that a deep interest in education exists.

The reports of representatives of the labor colleges on the educational achievements of the movement in various parts of the country were listened to with great attention. The audience displayed deep interest in the reports of the activities of our International. The net result of the conference is that the new Workers' Education Bureau of America has been organized. The Chairman of the Bureau is James H. Brown, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. The union has already been organized as a labor college known to our students as one of the teachers in the Workers' University. It was announced that representatives of numerous labor bodies, and an Advisory Board, will be elected.

The function of this Bureau will be to secure the publication of valuable sources on the methods of organizing, and to collect and disseminate literature. It is hoped that the union will also collect the influence of the organizers that this Bureau will not only collect the influence of the organizers but also provide reports as will stimulate other labor organizations to establish their own Bureau of Education.

Naturally, it is not expected that this Bureau will accomplish everything; very much more at the outset. Such work has generally been very slow. As a matter of fact, the first step was taken. It was at the beginning. The Bureau will merely act as a nucleus and help to collect literature. It has already justified its existence. The hope is that it will gradually grow and that in time it will eventually become an important factor in developing the labor college movement.

WHERE STEEL IS KING

(Continued from page 3)

is to strike a frightened woman in the teeth. The strikers and agents came in an endless flood. There was no end of them. Twenty-five to a day was not uncommon. They were drenched with them. In three days they were saturated. They made no promises; they became part of life.

The other awesome force, perhaps the most formidable, was the mass that struck, the strikers. It was the power of silence. The strike lasted for days. The strikers were isolated in their homes. No meetings were permitted; no newspapers, except the official organ of the union, were available. The bureau of strikers, a narrow little room with two emblems of labor, the wheel and the steel magnate, have struck, the strikers was paid for it. It was the power of silence. The news spread that it was over. The strikers were isolated in their homes.

No meetings were permitted; no newspapers, except the official organ of the union, were available. The bureau of the strikers, a narrow little room with two emblems of labor, the wheel and the steel magnate, have struck, the strikers was paid for it. It was the power of silence. The news spread that it was over. The strikers were isolated in their homes.

Here is a problem that we are facing now. Shall we keep open doors to workers who are affiliated with other labor organizations.

Many of them applied for admission to the classes. They were asked to communicate with the International through their own organization and not through the union. The class was too small to admit all to our classes free of charge. It was hoped that the increased interest in the organization on the part of other workers will prompt their organizations to cooperate in the future work of Labor Education. Is it too much to hope that before long every union will participate either directly or indirectly in the extension of educational work for workers and by workers?

TEXTBOOKS

During the past season, a number of books were recommended by the teachers and purchased by the students. These books can still be ordered through the office of the Educational Department. Those who wish to send some of their vacation in reading and study, these books can be purchased through the office at wholesale prices.

In the courses in Trade Unions and Economics the following books are suggested:

Trade Unionism in the U. S.—Prof. Robert F. Hoxie, New York.
Short History of American Labor—Mary Beard, New York.
A Short History of Politics—J. S. Mill.
History of Economic Doctrine—Gilde and Rist.

WHERE STEEL IS KING

(Continued from page 3)

Men and Steel is a series of episodes, a collection of scenes, impressions, facts and tales. The chapters are short—a page or two—and make the impression of a haphazard prism which reflects in each little surface the great tragedy, the big struggle in the Principality of Steel. As we have said at the beginning, it is impossible to approach the book as a literary production. It is so much more than that, and its worth is so much greater than that of an ordinary book because of that. It is a book worth reading while those who are not acquainted with this brutal nation of America, those who want to sense the atmosphere that surrounds the hundreds of thousands of workers in the kingdom of steel, and who want to get a clear idea of the nation for which can find it in "Men and Steel."

BUY

WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI

EXCLUSIVELY

DR. BARNET L. BECKER
OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN

215 Broadway
100 Lenox Avenue
2107 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn
895 Prospect Avenue, Bronx

April 8, 1922

* Open Sunday until 5 P.M. Eyes examined by the best specialists.
A Declaration to the American People

(Continued from last issue)

These manifestations of autocratic power in industry already constitute almost entirely of a purely industrial character. There remains other alchemy of the industrial cock, finding expression more often through our political machinery. This is the reactionary doctrine of the courts, the unwarranted and reckless use of the writs of injunction, through laws establishing industrial courts and boards, through compulsory arbitration laws, and through the utter failure of Congress and of state legislative bodies to attempt anything which these men serve as a stimulus to labor in these trying times, the welfare of the entire country and in fact the stability of many of our democratic institutions, is in the most serious menace. These are matters of paramount interest to every American.

Industrial Courts Destroy Freedom

The nature of the modern industrial courts, employers are seeking to inject into American in- dustrial life a device through which they may annul constitutional guarantees and deprive workers of freedom of speech, of free and open meetings through their organizations. Aside from the denial of guaranteed rights before the courts, the employment of industrial courts, these instruments were established to determine a disharmony which inevitably must result in a chaotic industrial condition and consequent loss of production. The joint relationship between or ganized workers and employers which exists when the workers and employers work together for the common good of all through their organizations. Aside from the denial of guaranteed rights before the courts, the employment of industrial courts, these instruments were established to determine a disharmony which inevitably must result in a chaotic industrial condition and consequent loss of production. The joint relationship between organized workers and employers which exists when the workers and employers work together for the common good of all through their organizations.

The New Unionism

In The Clothing Industry

By J. M. BUDISH and GEORGE SOULE

Workers in the clothing industries have progressed inside of twenty years from the worst sweatshop conditions to a leading position in organized labor. This is the story of how this was done, which every union member should know and understand.

The Call says:

An important contribution to labor history and an invaluable book for those seeking a more powerful and effective labor movement.

The Survey says:

The authors have a thorough knowledge of the subject and a broad outlook on the industrial problem. Should be widely read.

The New Republic says:

Reveals the new unionism as the revolutionary project of a highly intelligent and labor-loving people, arming against the pressure of a gigantic economic and industrial machine.

The Freeman says:

Budish and Soule are evidently confirmed Marian socialists and they let the facts speak for themselves, and even the general reader will find it an interesting, sometimes, a moving story.

The New York Evening Post says:

A human document of great interest. An important contribution to the study of the labor movement because of its clearly reasoned analysis of cause and effect. A study in social evolution.

This 350 page octavo cloth bound book is published at $3.00, but at the request of the authors, who are anxious to have the book distributed to the members of the industries, the publishers will send copies, ordered this advertisement on receipt of $2.00 for each copy. This offer is open for ten days only.

Order From:

Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1 West 47th St., New York.

For readers: send: copies of THE NEW UNIONISM to

Address:

DR. LOUIS SADOFF
Dentist
IS NOW IN HIS OWN OFFICE

1 UNION SQUARE

Room 503

(Completed from last issue)

- All calculations are based on the principles that the workers who have been working under the regime of the courts have a legal and guaranteed right to refuse to do, or which seem to compel workers, to refuse to do, which is the only course that the workers can find relief and this course it pursue. Labor realities fully the consequences of such a course, but in the defense of American freedom and our democratic institutions, is compelled to adopt this course, be the consequences what they shall.

The workers maintain that the constitution of the United States is a living document, its provisions and guarantees are applicable today as when they were adopted. The workers maintain that in their every day work and work rights which the Constitution declares to be inalienable should practice, as well as in theory, be inalienable. Right to liberty—freedom from involuntary servitude or compulsory labor, its punishment for crime. This guarantee of the thirteenth amendment is not only a right, but is "determined that it shall not be denied them. Nor shall this guarantee mean only that there shall not be compelled to the service of slavery, compulsory labor, the tying of men to their jobs, will be no more tolerated than was chattel slavery. It has no more right to exist, and just as repugnant under our democratic institutions as it would be under a government of monarchy, aristocracy or under any other form of government. The Clayton Act was made law by Congress and by the signature of the President. The President had signed the bill after the advice of Congress, in order to correct a condition under which such cases as the Darkymatier cases were possible. It was made law for the express purpose of instructing the President to assert the powers, shortly after placing his signature to the Clayton Act with its labor provisions the President of the United States made the following declaration:

The President's labor is not a commodity but a part of his life. The courts must not treat it as if it were a commodity, but must treat it as if it were part of his life. I am sorry that there were any persons who were supposed to have to do that. It is so obvious that it seems to me as if Section Six of the Clayton Act was a return to the primer of human liberty; but if the judges have to have the primer opened before them, I am willing to open it.”

The greatest force in American life capable of restraining predatory capital and to that extent capable of maintaining the economic well being of the country is the trade trust, fails to the ideals of our Republic and to the democratic confidence it must have, as well as to the democratic interests it is organized to protect, if it neglected any proper interest in behalf of which we hold the great mantle of our people.

TO BE CONTINUED

PATRONIZE "JUSTICE" ADVERTISERS

Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1 West 47th St., New York.

For residents $... send... copies of THE NEW UNIONISM to

Name

Address

SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1921, 8:15 P.M.

Washington Irving High School, 16th Street and Irving Place.

WASHINGTON, DC. 20037

UNITED LABOR EDUCATION COMMITTEE

41 Union Square, Room 314

Dr. S. MERMELSTEIN

302 Grand St., corner Safford St., New York City.

Once Upon a Time and Now

Once upon a time, when nature would not let us rest, he would pay us attention by way of a dream, he would hunt and buy a pair of gloves from a street peddler. When we are in a hurry we would let him go for just a hint of his end of his days. Eventually he would end the rights to freedom. When we would get a kimono and the new, man has been wise. At first, the dreams of the people, all we thought, all we were wise, before you get up you will be standing in that vision in your own shop at moderate prices.

We are open daily, and every day.

DR. S. MERMELSTEIN

302 Grand St., corner Safford St., New York City.
The past two meetings of the Joint Board in the Dress and Waist Industry were with discussions and plans for action on the problems facing the trade. Of prime importance was the discussion of the injun- ration matter now raging in the ladies garment industry. President Schlesinger was present at both meetings and spoke at length on the evil of the injunctions and what steps can be taken to eliminate them. Unless proper steps are taken, and taken at once, Schlesinger said, the situation will be worse. Schlesinger then said it was time that the industry would revert to the old-time union methods and every helper has to say now is that he made a week-to-week contract with the workers in his shop, and a judge will declare the shop immune from injunction. The time is perhaps not yet ripe to enter into details as with regard to steps contemplated in this anti-injunction campaign. Suffice it to say that President Schlesinger is planning to get in touch with Samuel Gompers, President of the A. F. of L., with whom this matter will be taken up. This, it should be remembered, is but one step; other means will be taken up in due time.

Of course, to carry this fight on will take a great deal of money. Hence, the Joint Board has decided to have the cutters in the dress and waist trade with a flat $20 a week. In other words, the $1.50 assessment that has been levied has been increased to $4 a week for the last four weeks and a uniform assessment placed on all members.

A dress and waist cutter who had paid part of the assessment or none at all, is in receipt of instructions to pay the whole or the balance of the $8 to the treasury of their organization. This matter will be taken up with the Executive Board and it is likely that the same procedure will be followed upon the other assessments. The secretary will be instructed not to accept dues unless the assessment has been paid in full.

The second meeting of the Joint Board was of importance to the cutters. At this meeting, which was held on March 25th, a resolution was intro- duced by the delegation representa- ting Local 10, urging the Manager to take up certain slack time problems affecting the cutters in particular. The resolution follows:

"Whereas, there are certain definite affected by certain that are peculiar to the cutting trade, particularly in the slack season, which is now almost in full swing;

Therefore, it is the sense of the cutters that these problems be

1. That many employers do not give the cutters the slack season;

2. That many cutters are part- ners in the firm in some form or other;

Do it Resolved that the Joint Board in the Dress and Waist Industry hereby instructs the General Manager to call a special meeting of all Department Man- agers and Business Agents to- gether with all the dress and waist workers, to take place at the Dress and Waist Cutters for the purpose of looking into these problems and the meetings held under a line of action that will in some way check these evils."

In compliance with this resolution, a meeting of all Business Agents was called for Saturday morning, April 2nd, at the Office of the General Manager Local 10, and chairman of the Joint Board was present. M. Bigman, Gen- eral Manager of the organization, was present and outlined its purpose. He then called upon the managers of the Dress and Waist Cutters who dwelt at length on the problems affecting the cutters as contained in the resolu- tion. Brother Bigman then followed along the same lines, urging upon the business agents the necessity of con- trolling the shops in a manner that would bring to light all violations.

The Manager of the Dress and Waist Cutters, W. H. Rosenfield, and the representatives of Local 10, M. Bigman, Manager of the general managers of the Joint Board, for control and regulation of the last few days approaching the affair, was somewhat inexplicable regarding the order to the Board.

At an early hour the cutters began to come in, not, as is their wont, with shears and knives, but with rose- buds, and looking and feeling as the saloon spring evenings. However, the point is that the ball was a complete sellout. At 10 o'clock the doors were opened and a full house was in evidence due to the large crowd of couples shivering, or, as one of them said, "shimming." And that was when the cutters found that Petite Sylvia Brint, who was responsible for a good deal of the evening's pleasantness with her pretty dancing, was really petite. What the cutters were not aware of was that Miss Brint was anyway, they enjoyed the dancing.

And the march, led by none other than Local 300's Max Spivak, capped the climax of the evening. The Secretary of the Arrangements Committee, Israel Levin, who so splendidly arranged the evening, has placed the band, supervised the march. In the report to the Board he said that the band was unable to say without fear of contradiction that the ball was a financial success as well as a moral success."

The General Strike in the Children's Dress Industry is on as an extension of the last few shops having returned to work under union conditions during the past few days. The reason for this General Strike was even greater than had been expected or hoped for, considering the times and the depressed conditions in industry generally, when millions of workers in the United States were on the verge of the point of view of the cutters, the most necessary and the most serious. If secured by them, is the increase of the minimum from $11 to $40 per week. The cutters, who prior to this General Strike, had no established minimum scale, the leaders of the strike, the bargaining for the agreement with the Children's Manufacturers' Associa- tion, not only has succeeded in obtaining the minimum that has been; to a great extent by compelling coop- erating on among the workers in the trade.

The weeks' news in Cutters' Union Local 10

BY SAM B. SHENKER

UNION HEALTH CENTER

DENTAL CLINIC

We beg to announce that the Dental Clinic is at present in charge of Dr. Max Price, a dentist of fifteen years' experience, with whom are associated Dr. Lewis B. Ellis, Dr. H. B. Silver, Dr. L. Epstein and several other graduate dentists and specialists.

We make a specialty of removable bridges made in our own laboratory by Mr. A. Chankin, one of the most skilled dental mechanics in the City.

UNION HEALTH CENTER

151 E. 17TH STREET.

Open Daily except Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

HARRY WANDER, Chairman.

DESIGNERS OF LADIES' GARMENTS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND!

A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN!

To Easy to Learn, Pays Big Money

Take a Practical Course in Instruction in the Mitchell Schools

In designing Women's, Men's and Children's Wearing Apparel. A course of "Instruction in the Mitchell School Means an Immediate Position and Big Pay.

The Mitchell Schools of Designing, Pattern-making, Grading, Draping and Fitting have been established for over 50 years and have achieved New Ideas, New Systems, Best Methods, Best Results. Individual Instruction. Day and evening classes. Reasonable terms. Write, phone or call for free booklet, demonstration and full information.

MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL

Evening Classes: Monday, Wednesday and Friday

912-920 BROADWAY (Corner 21st Street) NEW YORK

Telephone: Storyville 8603

Boston Branch: 148 Washington Street, Boston

Cutters' Union Local 10

ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, April 11th.

MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, April 18th.

GENERAL: Monday, April 25th.

SUIT: Monday, May 2nd.

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks 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.