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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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PHILADELPHIA CLOAK JOBBERS’ SHOPS IN GENERAL STRIKE

On Wednesday, July 5th, all cloak jobbers in Philadelphia, their employers, cutters and button-makers employed in the 130 shops belonging to jobbers, sub-manufacturers and corporations* in the city of Philadelphia, have gone down on strike, in accordance with the decision adopted by the general membership of the Philadelphia Joint Board, a week ago. The following orange-colored handbill was distributed among the workers employed in those shops early Wednesday morning.

**A GENERAL STRIKE**

Of all workers working for jobbers, sub-manufacturers and corporations is proclaimed to-day

On July 5th at 12 A.M. sharp every cloak-maker, skinner, presser, button-maker, cutter and button-issuer will lay down their tools and negotiate shops in a unit and will remain on strike until the employers will grant our just demands.

Sisters and brothers: The long awaited moment has arrived when the Philadelphia Joint Board of the Union says to the jobbers, “If you want to make profits from the garments that we are making for you, through the sub-manufacturer, as is guaranteed by the law, you will not give work to any sweatshops that endanger our health and destroy the interests of our trade. Fellow Workers, avail yourselves of this present opportunity to convince your employers that you are loyal soldiers of an industrial army and that you obey the orders of the Union. Therefore, you are requested to stop work to-day at 10 A.M. sharp and leave the shops. While leaving avoid all conversations with any member of the firm and march to the union headquarters at 233 No. 9th St., where you will remain on strike until you will be able to return to work victorious.

Fraternally yours,

GENERAL STRIKE COMMITTEE

CLOAK AND SKIRTMAKERS’ UNION OF PHILADELPHIA

At the time of this writing, reports have reached us from Philadelphia that the members of the Union have shut down all shops and have responded to a person to the call of the Union.

The great organization drive to unmines these theories. The ultimate object of cloakmakers, who have been kept out of the fold of the Union through the manipulations of jobbers in the scheming of the owners of the “corporation” shops has proved to be a splendid success. The blow of the general strike came in the nick of time, just before the actual beginning of the season, and the officers of the Union are already strengthened with sub-manufacturers and jobbers applying for settlement.

As usually stated in the strike call, the demand of the Union is that these outside shops to which the jobbers choose to send their material for the making-up of garments, be put on the same basis, as far as wages, hours and working conditions are concerned, as other organized shops in the city of Philadelphia.

President Schlesinger left for Philadelphia at the request of the leaders of the strike, on Wednesday evening, June 25th, in order to take a hand in its management and give advice and guidance for bringing the organization campaign to a successful end.

We hope that Vice-President Seidman, staying in Cincinnati and going to the streets will be fully justified in the success of the local organization and will result in the strengthening of the movement. There is still a considerable field of unorganized linsey worker garments workers in Cincinnati and in other cities where proper efforts are exerted they could and should be brought within the fold of the Union.

In accordance with an arrangement reached between the General Office and the Cloakmakers’ Union, President Schlesinger requested Vice-President Seidman to go to Cincinnati to assume permanent charge of the local organization of the city. Brother Seidman will leave by the end of this week.

Several weeks ago, Vice-President Seidman went to Cincinnati for the General Office to arrange for a settlement with a number of local cloak manufacturers. As reported in “Justice” was succeeded in reaching an understanding with those firms and his handling of the situation has so pleased the local workers, that they have insisted upon his return to become manager of the Cincinnati organization ever since.

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JUDGE DAVIS DENIES INJUNCTION TO DRESS MANUFACTURER

Supreme Court Judge Vernon M. Davis, in an opinion on Tuesday, July 5th, on the petition of the Women’s Union to issue an injunction against the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union and the Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers’ Union, which was denied.

The injunction was asked for on the ground that the strikers, members of the Union, who are carrying on a strike at the said premises for five weeks, have been interfering with the workers of the manufacturers.

Mr. Robert Davis, the attorney for the Union, presented to the Court evidence to the effect that the strike was really not conducted against the manufacturers but against the firm of Horowitz & Cohen who previously conducted a dress manufacturing establishment at No. 21 West 17th Street, New York City. They had entered into an agreement with the Union providing for work standards and conditions and later discharged their employees, claiming that they were put out of the dress manufacturing business. A few weeks later the Union discovered that the firm of Horowitz & Cohen were in business at No. 164 W. 31st Street, New York City, where a dress manufacturing establishment was conducted and non-union workers were employed. The workers of Horowitz & Cohen thereupon began a strike to prevail upon the firm of Horowitz & Cohen to enter into an agreement which they had entered into with the Union. The workers did not believe that they had the right to keep the owner of the factory but that it was really under the control of Horowitz & Cohen.

The Court in refusing an injunction said that the plaintiff had failed to prove that the dress manufacturers had been guilty of any unlawful conduct.

President Schlesinger to Confer with Phila. Waist and Dress Association

President Schlesinger left last Wednesday night for Philadelphia, where he expects to spend several days. During this stay he will begin conferences with the Waist and Dress Manufacturers’ Association of Philadelphia on the terms of a new working agreement in the local industry.

As known to readers of “Justice,” the agreement between the Waistmakers’ Union, Local No. 15, and the employers’ association of their trade, which was brought about through the intervention of Mayor Moore of Philadelphia last winter, expired on July 3rd. Schlesinger has made an appeal for a new agreement which is imperative to establish definitively a set of work terms under which the Philadelphia waist and dressmakers were to continue to work.

Manager Reinsberg of Local No. 15 in New York, who is in touch with General Office all during last month, in an effort to obtain the presence of President Schlesinger in Philadelphia for the beginning of negotiations. The absence of President Schlesinger at Denver for practically the whole month of June compelled the postponement of the visit. According to Schlesinger and now, at the first opportunity, he left Philadelphia to aid in the establishment of the proper working conditions with the local waist and dress employers.

Local 19 of Waistmakers and Dressmakers of Philadelphia is well organized today, and it stands ready to defend the interests of the workers. It is free from unwarranted and unjustifiable charge of working standards and conditions which are now the subject of the hearing.

ELECTION OF CLOAKMAKERS’ BUSINESS AGENTS NEAR AT HAND

On Saturday last, the list of applications for business agents of the Joint Board of the New York Cloakmakers’ Union was closed.

The Examination and Objection Committee of the Joint Board which will go over, in a thorough manner, the list of applicants begins its sessions on Saturday, July 9th, at 1 P.M., at the office of Local No. 11, 144 Second Avenue.

The applicants are requested to be at the examination proceedings sharply on time as specified in the application, to have them from the secretary of the Joint Board.

All those who have any objections to make or information to give regarding any of the applicants are requested to appear before the committee in person to make their statement.

* For a detailed list of the names and addresses of the jobbers, sub-manufacturers and corporations participating in the strike, please refer to the full article.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK

BY MAX D. DANISH

EXIT GOLIOTI

The Golioti Cabinet of Italy fell yesterday, precipitated by a resolution
offered by Deputy Turati, the So-
cialist leader, against the Mineral
Chamber oner.

The resolution read:

"The Chamber affirming itself finally appraised of the importance of harmony in political life, and of the ar-
titude and action in foreign as well as in internal economic and social
policies, passes to the order of the day."

It is true the resolution was de-
feated by a vote of 234 to 200, Golioti
having received the support of 230 only
as a matter of confidence and the margin of 24 votes was apparently
designed by him not enough to re-
main at the helm of the government.

The vote was the first to be taken
equivalent to Golioti there holden
following the recent election, and in
up principally the Socialists and
and labor deputes. The

The explanations, or opportunist policies of Golioti, "the greatest statesman of Europe," were bitterly repudiated by every company
of progress and advancement in Italy. Golioti chose to stifle on
every point the speech of the compromise
and chicanery. The

bearer merits of Italy remain well
considered. He

plan was written back about nine months ago, during the
great metal strikes in Italy, Turin and

the industrial plants of Turin and Milan were in the hands of the workers. It was at

the time after that Golioti's "statesmanlike"
was displayed at its best. He

managed to take over the labor

up the shops on the promise of a share of
of management of industry and

90 days on the basis of which he neither kept
nor intended to keep.

The going out of Golioti will, per-
haps, open the way for a more sin-

and open-faced handling of the

questions that confront the

working masses of Italy to-day.

THE RAILWAY WORKERS' PROBLEMS

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last week the order reducing

1,300,000 railroad

employees will take the

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voted for its rejection by a vote of 5 to 1.

Nevertheless it is predicted that

the order will remain in force

the outcome of the strike

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railway wages question in a

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THE INTERNATIONAL

There were many attempts to establish unions in the ladies' garment industry in the United States before 1900. Some of these efforts were successful, but others were not. By the middle of the 20th century, the garment industry had become largely unionized. The labor movement in the United States has a long and complex history, and understanding its development is crucial to understanding American society.

IV

Davil P. Berenberg

Odds and Ends From Chicago

By H. Schoolman

After a storm there usually comes light and sunshine. After months of wrangling with Local No. 100, caused by a thousand and one things, big and small, the tailors, the clothiers, the cloakmakers and the dressmakers—had fervently desired, at least, to work. A number of them, however, in this small part of the world, have unanimously decided to put all grievances, real and imagined, aside. Doing so, they have performed a tremendous job of organizing the still unorganized thousands of shirt and dress cutters, and thus the task of putting shoes on the feet of the people is worth staring at us in the face.

Said and done. Brother Ginsburg was appointed as organizer for this particular branch of the work and now the shops are all agog. Thousands of circulars are being spread widely in the shirt and dress factories of Chicago, and meetings are being called nightly. It seems, indeed, that we will meet with success this time, in spite of the fact that the work is arduous and quite ungrateful in the beginning.

The Philipp Kaftner settlement came as a very pleasing little event to all of us. In 1917, when we had lost our jobs, we were not only out of work, but out of money. At the time, when it belonged to that group of manufacturers and that group of employees, the movement was called "mediaTION." It was this "fighting group" that had caused at that time over $10,000,000 to be lost by the employers of Chicago, but we lost out with this firm twice. Once, when we had to work, and twice, when we had to work, and twice, when it belonged to that group of manufacturers and that group of employees. The movement was called "mediation." It was this "fighting group" that had caused at that time over $10,000,000 to be lost by the employees of Chicago, but we lost out with this firm twice. Once, when we had to work, and twice, when we had to work, and twice, when it belonged to that group of manufacturers and that group of employees.

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JUSTICE

JULY 8, 1921

EDITORIALS

BEER AND FREEDOM

The demonstration for beer, liquor and personal liberty, a fifth part, at least, consisted of organized labor. The Central Trades and Labor Councils of the country have put out a call to their members to participate in this demonstration, and on the eve of the parade notified all affiliated unions to appear in the line of march with all the flags they could find. Nevertheless, when all things are considered, including the murder of that day, the demonstration was by far not a failure. We are, however, inclined to believe that it was mere a thrice for beer than personal liberty that animated the 20,000 marchers against the Eighteenth Amendment. We daresay that had it been even proven that prohibition has little or nothing to do with the ratification of our paddies would not have been dampened in the least. Honestly, it appears to us that the alluring slogan of “personal liberty” is being used only as a means to an end. Some people in New York have always felt that personal liberty, it would not only have protested and fought for it long ago, but it might have obtained a more favorable consideration by this backhanded approach.

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One more word. It is puerile to protest against the Eighteenth Amendment only as an enactment designed to limit personal liberty. That is what prohibition is, as a matter of law. The prohibition of child labor in factories, of overtime for women, laws regulating rent increases, etc., etc., all affect, to a certain degree, personal freedom, and all are met by the basic explanation that the welfare of organized society is superior to the personal freedom of the individual. Once we accept this point of view we must, in logic, apply it to prohibition. It is just as valid for us to say that the right of a child to work is secondary to the welfare of society, as to say that the right of a mother to work is secondary to the welfare of society.

We cannot accept as genuine the explanation that Debs must suffer his punishment because he violated the law of the land in the hour of his nation’s need. The fact that an individual government does not treat all political prisoners alike. Only recently President Harding pardoned a priest, by name Finley, an alumnus of the student body of the University of Notre Dame. His unit and was sent back home because of avowed sympathy with Germany. He was, that time, banished to Honolulu and was severely warned against acts of disloyalty. He was, however, however, however, did not change his attitude and openly spoke against volunteering. He was put on trial, and while on the stand, stated publicly that the Germans were right in sinking the Lusitania and that Miss Cavall, murdered by the Germans in Belgium, deserved punishment. This statement was only a sentence was commuted to fifteen years imprisonment with loss of civil rights.

The demand given by President Harding to this army chaplain and the restoration of all his rights would seem to indicate that the spirit has materially changed in Washington. Why then a_Fi

The Dempsey-Carpentier fight

You all know the result. Dempsey is the victor. He mated his French opponent in the fourth round, much to the chagrin and disappointment of the 90,000 spectators who really did not get their “money’s worth” in this trumpery staging of the art of fistfights.

It would be unfair, of course, to say that the interest in the fight was confined to that paltry audience. All of New York, the entire country, and, for that matter, the Continent, was in on it. Dempsey was on July 2nd. Dempsey and Carpentier were the heroes of the last few weeks in England, France, and New York.

Indeed, the world has lost sight for a while even of the English strike in the British Isles, of the merry wage-cutting campaign all the way from the Punjab to Paris, and of all other more or less important political and social happenings.

Do not forget, please, this pacific enthusiasm did not rise to its supreme height in America by itself. In other lands, especially in those where the intervention and independence is the preposition, the interest in sports is prevalent the world over. There was sure to be a new romance in every corner of the globe. Today the English have the British, and he spoke of nothing else but the “sport of kings.”

There is an interesting story told by the correspondent of a New York paper in connection with the present state of mind in the continent. He approached a well-known writer for an opinion over the Silesian situation where the Germans and the Pole are battling for power and according to the writer’s attitude toward it. The reply was; “Millar? Millard?” In the French race did he run anyway?” Betting, the correspondent further states, has been for the last few days in America. “The French are the people of our country.” But I have seen, elderly ladies of seventy, running to the French tracks, with a shilling or two wrapped up in a piece of paper on which the name of the horse or even the horse’s own name is written on a slip of paper.

Of course, it is not our intention to prove here to the reader that the human kind in New York and London, and everywhere else, is uncommonly had and depraved these days. One thing, however, is clear: If our own domestic Leftists and Trotskists and their mimickers abroad had given more profound attention to these seemingly insignificant questions, we feel they would find it quite difficult to cling to the delusion that the “departure of the democratic” would, perhaps, then act more in conformity with the living facts of real life rather than with their pet theories.

President Schlesinger on the Denver Convention

(From the New York Call, July 2nd, 1921)

“It was the most constructive and the most successful convention of the American Federation of Labor I have attended in my long experience.”

“The most advanced step taken was the adoption of the minority report by the committee on reorganization and declaration in favor of government ownership of railroads and decontrol of industry.”

“I heard expressions from the most conservative delegates this year which indicate that they have more radical ideas than they ever thought was possible. Men who regularly told me they would vote against any change in the status quo to us are now more outspoken in the declarations of the broken promise of the government and of many of the large groups of employers that we have never heard in a radical gathering.”

Schlesinger remarked in particu

lar about the speeches of the former Colorado Senator and delegate of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers on war and the causes of war as a fairly

He asserted that the resolution placing the American Federation of Labor on record in favor of a referen

The Denver convention has declared war was defeated only because of a mistake in wording and that they were moved to vote against the war because they have voting those who voted for war while those opposed remained at

“Although the resolution was de-

feated for the reason that such a referendum would be a foremother to some future conflict. It does not appear to me as if Congress can declare war was defeated only because of a mistake in wording and that they were moved to vote against the war because they have voted those who voted for war while those opposed remained at

President Schlesinger also re-

minded the delegates that the “deadlocks were more than tolerant than at the last four conventions, which were to some degree usual”.

He added that the majority vote of the International Laborers’ Garment Workers’ delegation for the
ROMA, June 11—Women workers of Italy are standing shoulder to shoulder with their men comrades in the national struggle against the organized employers who are plotting to be better men to lead organized labor and working conditions that have been won by the organizations of the labor movement in the last five years. Never before has Italy been faced with such a gigantic wave of reaction, and every effort is being made not only to hold what they have gained, but also to better conditions which provide only starvation wages for the highest paid workers.

Until the war years the organization of women workers was neglected by the General Confederation of Labor. As in America and other countries, the leaders of the labor movement never believed that women could be organized. Their appearance in industry was believed to be only temporary, and it was not believed that girls could or should unite as a large body. They were taught to devote a lifetime to work in the shops and factories could be organized. When the war came and the employers sought to break down wages by the workers by substituting the women for the men, the battle was long and hard, but the women fought in every corner where there was a struggle.

To the great surprise of the labor movement, the girls and women welcomed the invitation to join with their men comrades in the struggle. Hundreds of thousands of girls and women entered the labor organization. The character of the women workers was closely watched. The greatest growth was made by the Textile Workers' Union and the Land Workers' Union which together have about 600,000 female members.

Although no leaders were developed in the women's movement, the girls and women welcomed the invitation to join with their men comrades in the struggle. Hundreds of thousands of girls and women entered the labor organization. The character of the women workers was closely watched. The greatest growth was made by the Textile Workers' Union and the Land Workers' Union which together have about 600,000 female members.

Many of the older men have been re-elected to the National Industrial Congress, knowing that the women workers are likely to hold their own and to continue to advance the cause of labor. The women workers are now demanding better wages, shorter hours, and more representation in the councils of the employers. They are also demanding the right to vote in all elections. They are determined to fight for their rights and to make the world a better place for all workers.
FROM THE WORKERS’ EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF ENGLAND

The Educational Department of the International has kept in constant touch with the Workers’ Education Association of England, and at the request of its president, the Rev. D. T. MacTavish, we have written him a letter on this subject.

In a letter dated June 8, Mr. MacTavish states that his association is extending its work and that they are to provide an educational course for the workers. This statement is not surprising, for the educational work of the workers’ movement is one of the most important tasks of the workers.

In conclusion, Mr. MacTavish states that the educational work of the workers is one of the most important tasks of the workers.

EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

The Fourth at Unity

By Jennie Matyas

You want to know all that has hap-

pened in the last year; but you don’t want to hear about my personal experiences. I can’t tell you what I have been through, but I can tell you that I have learned something.

I was born in a small town in Siberia, where my father was a poor farmer. When I was ten years old, my father died, and my mother had to work hard to support us. She worked in the fields all day and cooked for us at night.

I was always very poor, but I tried to be happy. I went to school every day, and I studied hard. I wanted to learn everything I could, but I never had enough money to buy books or pay for my tuition.

When I was sixteen, I left home to work in the city. I went to work in a factory, and I worked very hard. I was always very tired, but I never complained.

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I was very happy in the city, and I worked very hard. I was always very tired, but I never complained. The books are still open at 6 West 11th Street. Will you, reader miss it, -can you read it, read it!
LADIES' TAILORS, SAMPLE MAKERS AND ALTERATION WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 3

ATTENTION!

Local Election for Executive Board, Financial Secretary and Sick-Fund Committee will be held on

SATURDAY, JULY 9th
from 12 sharp to 5 P.M.

at Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth Ave.

All members are requested to take part in the election.

EXECUTIVE BOARD LOCAL No. 3
B. Schatzberg, Sec'y

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EXECUTIVE BOARD LOCAL No. 3
B. Schatzberg, Sec'y
The Weeks News in Cutters' Union Local 10

BY ISRAEL LEWIS

The attention of our members is called to the resolution passed by our Executive Board on June 21st, to this effect: That beginning August 1st, 1921, all members who have six months' or more dues will be considered dropped from the rolls and will be compelled to reaffirm themselves as new members by paying a new initiation fee plus a year's back dues and assessments.

It was further decided that beginning January 1st, 1922, any member who has six months' dues or more will be considered a dropped member and will have to go through the aforementioned procedure in order to reinstatement himself in our local.

This resolution was adopted in compliance with the decision of the last convention of the International held in Chicago, which decision went into effect thirty days after the last session of the convention. However, it was not enforced until now, so as to give the members of the different locals, who are delinquent in paying their dues, a chance to straighten out their accounts.

Our members are advised that this decision will be rigidly enforced by our local.

On Monday, July 15th, a special meeting of the local and suit cutters will be held at Arlington Hall, 82 St. Marks' Place, for the dual purpose of acquainting our members with the present settlement reached between the Joint Board of the Cloth and Suit Makers' Union and the Cloth and Suit Manufacturers' Protective Association and also to explain to our members the new method of electing business agents for the Cloth and Suit Division.

As is already known to our members by this time, the locals affiliated with the Joint Board have decided on a General Election for business agents, to take place either Tuesday, July 19th, or Wednesday, July 20th. Our local, as per arrangement with the Joint Board, is entitled to four business agents, who are to be elected at this coming general election. In addition to the Joint Board's incumbents of the office of business agent, four of our members have been elected to the Joint Board for place on the ballot, which means, in other words, that our members will have the wide field from which to choose the best men. It is to the interests of Local No. 10 and the Cloth and Suit Makers' Union as a whole that all of our members working in the Cloth and Suit Division participate in this election.

CLOAK AND SUIT DIVISION

Manager Perlmuter in reporting on the conditions in this branch, states that the machinery between the Cloth and Suit Protective Association and the Clothmakers' Joint Board is restored and is again in operation.

The commission representing the Union which was agreed upon between the two organizations at the time of the conference held on the resolution of relations, consists of Brothers Phil. Kaplowitz, Treasurer of the Joint Board, Salvo Nino, Vice-President of the International, and I. Sorokin, Manager of Local No. 8. This committee, together with a like committee of the Employers' Association, is taking up all disagreements and rendering final decision in place of an impartial chairman. It is also making a study of conditions and gives as a report of which will be made some months hence.

Maurice Shaw, No. 5784, appeared on-summons, charged with failure to quit and the G. E. H. Dress Co., 41 West 17th St., at the request of the Joint Board of the Cloth and Suit Makers' Union. Brother Shaw states that the business agent in question did not order him to stop, but merely told him he might have to stop. He further states that the above firm became a jobber and there are no people out on strike from the house. On motion, Rev. Shaw was instructed to quit the house by Saturday, May 21, else he will stand expelled from the union and a fine of $100 will be imposed upon him.

A MONTH WITH THE INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 5)

SECURITY

We also collected the sum of $2,100 as security from firms that have signed new agreements during this period and also from firms who have previously signed agreements but have given R. G. checks and have changed names. After strikes have been called in their shops.

OUTGOING SHOPS

The number of shops which went out of business from May 2 to June 6 is 22 shops.

The number of shops which joined the Dress Association for the above-stated period, which were formerly Independent shops, total 8 shops.

ORGANIZATION WORK

The number of shops which were organized for the said period in 62 shops, of which 40 were organized through the main office, 13 in the Downtown office, 6 in the Harlem office, 3 in the Bronx office, and 1 in the Brownsville office.


When the organization work was put under the control of the Independent Department, the dress season was practically over and it was very slow in the waist shops. We had an appealing circular printed in which thousands of copies have been distributed around the main office and also in the outlying districts through the very special efforts of Brothers Grogov and Olofors, officers of the downtown district and also Brother John Newman of the Buttechine Makers' Union. We have succeeded in organizing twelve new waist shops in the downtown district and also succeeded in unifying a few shops of the Waist Association which have up to that time not been employing union Waistmen. We are at present making preparations for the next season, having non-union shops investigated, preparing lists and doing generally whatever we can to be ready to start doing organization work as soon as work starts in the factories.

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LAKE HUNTINGTON, SULLIVAN C. N.

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Excellent Cuisine

Moderate Rates

All Modern and Up-to-Date Conveniences

BATHING

FOSHING

Write for booklet

DR. S. MERMELSTEIN, 392 Grand Street,

Bennet and Oriental Streets.

If you want a week's vacation in a peaceful, healthful country resort, you are invited to visit Lake House for fourteen years of service to your patient fraternity.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, July 11th

CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, July 18th

GENERAL & SPECIAL: Monday, July 25th

CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, Aug. 1st

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.

Cutters' Union Local 10, the office of the Cutters' Union will move to 231 E. 14th Street

(Second and Third Avenues)

Competent Croonberg Graduates Wanted Everywhere

A PRACTICAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION AT CROONBERG'S

Instructed by a good professor, Independent future and a large income.

One month, $10.00.

Cropped, Tailoring, Dressmaking, Needle Craft, Pattern-making, Dressing, Dressing, Fitting and Sketching of Men's, Women's and Children's Garments, taught in all their scientific and practical details.

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LAKE HUNTINGTON, SULLIVAN C. N.