Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 32)

Keywords
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.

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RAINCOAT MAKERS RENEW AGREEMENT; SEVERAL SHOPS ON STRIKE

On August 1st, the agreement between the Raincoatmakers' Union of New York, Local 20, and the employers in the industry had come to an end. Two weeks prior to its expiration, the Union forwarded to every raincoat manufacturer a copy of an agreement containing terms identical with the old agreement, with a request that it be signed on or before August 1st. A number of employers have not responded promptly to this invitation. A considerable portion of raincoat manufacturers, however, have, so far, ignored this request and have not gotten into touch with the Union.

The request for the renewal of the agreement was sent both to the individual employers and to the Contractors' Association. Meetings of last week of the Raincoatmakers' Union's representative and the members of a committee of the Contractors' Association at the Broadway Central Hotel. The results of this meeting, how women's markets were fruitless. According to the officers of the Union, the employers had not responded to the request.

Nevertheless, there can hardly be any doubt that the agreement on the strike in the trade, judging by the response given to the invitation to sign a new agreement by the principal firms in the trade, particularly in the uptown district. There may occur a number of individual shop strikes, as long as the strike continues, but little clouds are not expected to precipitate a general storm in the industry.

W. W. BEATY.

PHILA. WAIST AND DRESS WORKERS IN WATCHFUL WAITING

Readers of "Justice" know already of the "Five Points" presented by the Waist and Dress Association of Philadelphia, and the demands of these women are also familiar with the "Slavery Can Not Be Abolished" response given by President Schlesinger, following the refusal of the Union to these demands.

As yet, the Philadelphia waist and dress employers persist in their stubborn refusal to carry out their demands. This stubbornness has aroused every worker in the trade and the thousands of members in the district and dress organization of Philadelphia, Local 15, have endorsed enthusiastically the attitude of the Union as stated by President Schlesinger.

There is ominous uncertainty in the air and the situation is very tense. As far as the workers are concerned, they know that this tension only delays the inevitable, and that the strike is only a question of time. The employers have been drawn by the employers of their unorganized demands which they are trying to suppress.

On Thursday last, a general member meeting was called by the Union to discuss the situation, and in spite of the unanswerable nature of the strike, there were few who desired to register the fact. The strike was a success.

Brother Reissberg, the Manager of the local, reported that most of the demands of the Union, with the Association, of July 14th, and its phases in detail. "We wish to preserve peace in the industry,"

PRES. SCHLESINGER SPENDS FOUR DAYS IN CLEVELAND

On his way to Chicago, President Schlesinger visited Cleveland, and spent some time there, conferring with the local officers and with the Union's representatives.

He addressed regular meetings of the operators' and dressmakers' locals, and called a meeting of the Joint Board. He also visited several "standard of production" shops to get a firsthand glimpse of the opportunity to acquaint himself with this system of work not only through conversations with the employers, but through personal observation. He made careful observations of the quality of production, and the "production standards" are fixed by the efficiency engineers, and the dress and trunk makers. He will present his impressions on this subject to the next quarterly meeting of the Joint Board, at the end of this month.

Waist and Dress Chairman

Ordered to Watch Outside Shops

Last week we printed in these columns the contents of a letter sent out by the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry to all employers under agreement with the Union, calling attention to the fact that they make their embroidery in union shops only. The Union, the letter said, would hold them responsible for any infract of any clause in that agreement and would take steps to call them to account for it.

At the same time, Vice-President Halpern, the Manager of the Waist and Dress Joint Board, forwarded a letter to all the chairmen of the independent Department, calling their attention to the fact that the Board was exercising strict control over the hemstitching, tucking, pleating and embroidery work, and that the work is performed only in union shops. A list of union shops of these branches of the trade was enclosed with the letter to enable the chairmen to keep watch over the enforcement of the Union rules in these respects.

Dear Chairman,

P. W. H.-Do you happen to know if any of the other Union officers have been in touch with the Waist and Dress Department about the new letter which was sent out by the Joint Board? I should be glad to know if you have received any word from them.

Sincerely yours,

OSCAR H. SCHLESINGER,

General Secretary.

JOINT BOARD DRESS & WAISTMAKERS UNION

C. HALPERN, Gen. Secy.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK
BY MAX D. DANISH

THEATRE MUSICIANS AND ICE

Of course, there is nothing relevant between these two. They come to mind only in connection with the work of the United States and Labor movement in that country. The slaughter of the innocent men and women in the cities of Grozovetsk, Russia, who bear the record of patience which has kept the labor movement of Italy from striking, is a matter of influence in Italian life. As a result— this general strike. According to the latest reports, patches, it is a very serious affair and may lead to tragic, if not serious. The population of Rome “has gone into the country, owing to the cost of all life,” as the cable dispatches explicitly put it. The city is full of troops ready to quell any attempt of rising. To complete the picture, the Pope has made the strike the topic of a special prayer, in which the end of factional fighting is being prayed and “the fact is bitterly deplored that the land of Christian piety and art is becoming a bloody field of civil war.”

THE APPELLATE DIVISION AND PICKETING.

Nothor has been struck at the legitimate activities of the picket line. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, through Justice Greenbaum, has upheld the right of the picket line in a case which sought an injunction against the Amalgamated Clothing Workobrs, Union, for picketing. The court reversed a decision of the lower court which denied such a motion for an injunction.

The Appellate Division proceeds upon the assumption that it does not deal with the strikers “were very gentle and considerate toward the plaintiff’s employees,” meaning, of course, pickets. It swallows in toto the allegations of the complaint, a disorder presented by the lawyers for both sides that there has been no up decision by a flat altercation. “The Amalgamated Clothing Workers is not an ordinary labor dispute; it is a radical departure in unionism by its planned, revolutionary method of closing workers who openly threaten violence to attain their purpose.”

Undoubtedly this decision of the Appellate Division is, until reversed, of great importance to the clothing workers’ organizations, as well as to organized labor in this State in general. The prejudices which were not in motion by gib and irresponsible counsel for some clothing manufacturers, and the recent conflict between them and the Amalgamated seems to have found firm lodging within the minds of the workers, as indicated by the New York bench. With such obvious prejudices against the clothing workers, the impression and mystification of the public that “conspiracies are ordinarilily hatched in secret and direct power from without” is strong. Only one can expect scant impartiality and fairness.

On strike against murder

There is a general strike in England against the Federation of Labor, in protest against the recent outrages perpetrated against workingmen. A number of workers were killed. The Government has placed machine guns and police at strategic points throughout the city to “cope with disorders.”

In this case, the trend of events in Italy during the past few years have reflected a general strike against the government. The organized labor movement of Italy has kept back from declaring a strike as a protest against the deportation of the extreme Nationalists and the silent aid given by them to the Gov-
**THE NATURALIZATION AID LEAGUE AND I. L. G. W. U. MEMBERS**

The problem of citizenship and the rather indifferent attitude of the Jewish masses toward it is one of the sore spots in our civilization. The number here is so vast, and the positive news from the cities is unusually great. Recently very interesting statistical data was printed concerning the number of aliens in New York City. Of 21,000,074 females, 21,000,072 are of foreign birth. We have a very favorable picture, as they are based upon the results of the last federal census. According to these figures, there are 21,000,072 women of foreign birth over 21 years of age, of whom only 456,009 are naturalized. There are in the City of New York 97,246 men over 21, of whom only 362,525 are naturalized. New York, therefore, contains over a million men and women of eligible age who are still aliens. There is hardly any doubt that the Jews will be one of the great preponderant majority among this million.

A movement for citizenship, while of importance to the general public, is of still greater value for the Jews themselves. Therefore, we have adopted a rule not to initiate into their midst any applicant who has not already, therefore, adopted a rule not to initiate into their midst any applicant who has not already applied for naturalization. The evidence of the entire labor movement and its results are highly satisfactory. The naturalization of aliens is recognized by all the naturalization courts and agencies of the government and is therefore a great deal to its efficiency.

The following figures are the result of the activity of the League for the last few years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of applicants</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>5,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>12,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>16,368</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>17,783</td>
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</tbody>
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A big proportion of the number of applicants in the last four years has been members of the International Women's Garment Workers Union, as shown by the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Applicants</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>1,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>1,300</td>
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<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>1,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1,500</td>
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Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, as shown by the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Applicants</th>
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<tr>
<td>1917</td>
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<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You are quite a realist," our young lady remarks.

"Yes, always, in the labor movement. If you let me look at a book, I find myself in a book. At home in my library, washing the dishes, sitting in the shade, reading my books and my dreams; but in the street, in the movement, I am a free man. Never mind what you call me. When I call my comrades into battle against injustice I always have in mind the suffering of the working masses, of working men, of victims, I want you to know! You always consider the collectivity, the mass - the toiling masses of this world, the single person that is likely to suffer from me. And isn't the individual, isn't the group, isn't the collective, do you know how many victims it has already claimed in our ranks? More sacred than the movements that thrive on philosophizing and hair-splitting! Understand us, do understand us!"

John spoke rapidly, narrating his thoughts with stories and anecdotes; and at the conclusion of each state-ment the young man invited John to a drink, and at the end of the day, knowing how little time the Jew has in his working life, he repeated his invitation to John.

"I thought," John said sharply toward me. "You, I knew, believe that we Americans in the presence of these Jewish women and Jews in the movement; isn't it so? Well, it is just the contrary. You do not take into consideration the fact that we are looking down upon you; a strange culture seems to be begetting in you. Your religion is your culture, your education, your rest, your reason, you feel strange and foreign and accoun tenct. All this, in a word, is an occasional. But it is not so! Our allies are wide and free. Our culture is our conscience, our approach, our reason, Why stay strange? Oh, how I would like that you might understand me!"

It was true when we left the meeting. The next day, the day on which the eternal guard over Denver was exchanged by the members of the Snow-covered peaks, like white-robed, tall priests.

"A bottle for love," says John, and smiles sinfully.

"A night for meditation," says our lady.

"Yes, for thinking and understanding," I added.

We were silent and in the sound of John's parting footsteps I heard his brotherly plea:

"Understand us; do please do!"
Justit1
A Labor Weekly
Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 380 E. 43rd St., New York, N. Y. Entered as second class matter April 18, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 110a, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 31, 1918.

Vol. 27 • No. 52
Friday, August 5, 1921

EDITORIALS

THE BUSINESS AGENT.

Frankly, we are not fond of that name "business agent." We like to think of him as a moral educational instrument, conditioned in us the ultimate aspiration of our workers for the abolition of exploitation of man by man. The name of "business agent" somehow, seems to contradict this underlying fundamental of our movement. It would, perhaps, be worth while to endeavor to find a more suitable name for this representative of a labor union. He has discovered—and we cordially ask our readers to aid us in this discovery—we shall attempt to sketch in the next number of "Justice." But we cannot explain his name.

He must be a person of tact and must keep in mind everlastingly the interests of the workers. He must, moreover, not be constantly and hourly engaged in the production of work for himself, but must negotiate with another person in a state of open eminence. Frequently such a paradoxical attitude of cordiality toward an employer will lead to open or concealed inhumanities, which was the work of the business agent difficult and at times unbearable.

It happens that a business agent is compelled even to side with the employer, an attitude which is the core of a number of charges against the trust of a salesmen in a company that stands in a state of open eminence. Frequently there are employers mean enough to attempt to bribe an officer with the promise of a job or the position of the workmen, on the offer of a more tangible "present." Unless strictly on his guard, the business agent can easily be victimized by such temptations and the more so, as the temptation is itself a business agent, while generally friendly with the employer, must never overstep the bounds of ordinary courtesy and avoid falling under any obligations whatever to the employer.

As one of the means of safeguarding its business agents against such pitfalls the Union must see that its officers are well paid and are enabled to make demands of the employers. The right of the business agent to be a representative of the workers does not constitute the complete guarantee. In order not to become a victim of corruption the business agent must be genuinely permeated with the social ideals and the aspirations of his brotherhood, and must, therefore, be personally interested in the welfare of the workers. His highly responsible duties must be carried out, at the same time, without blind fanaticism and with due consideration for the sentiment of the community.

It has happened, and not infrequently, that after many years of service to the Union a business agent has himself become an employer of the Union. When this happens, the Union is justified in him, as it were, as a stepping stone to the rise to the position of an employer of his fellowmen. Such cases have a demoralizing effect upon the Union and they cast a reflection of insanity upon the former activities of these persons as defenders of the workers' interests. Moreover, the other officers, whether or not the offending business agent was a member though they be, under a haze of general distrust and lack of confidence. It is, therefore, of particular importance that, when seeking a business agent in a branch, there be as much as possible of a talk as upon the general character and record of the aspirant of the post for a number of years past.

The qualifications of a business agent are applicable, of course, to every other Union officer. The business agent, however, is beset with greater temptations than the other officers. The temptation for a capitalist's job cannot fail to corrupt the weakling and the characterless. For this post are wanted men with tried and firmly settled convictions, true and loyal veterans in the daily conflict between capital and labor.

HOOVER'S BLUNDERING TERMS.

There is a famine in Russia. Twenty million human beings are starving to death. During the season of harvest and of incredible misfortune, perhaps a crime, for which those responsible for it will have to give an account later.

Today, however, the fires of hell have broken loose upon unfortunate Russia, and every decent member of the human family must rally to her assistance. Gorky has said honestly, and all the world knows it, that these are terrible hours, and that the people of this State and of the entire country, with the stench of the mire where these Black Laws were hatched and have come into being still stifling our breath, will resolutely assist the Union to aid Russia in New York.

The moment is highly psychological and should be utilized by every friend of freedom and every element affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Everything that is possible must be done in a State of New York—that which none is more cordially hated and opposed by the interests that fostered the reactionary movement is absolutely and from an American socialist point of view, as well as it has come to the forefront on similar occasions in the past when the elementary rights of the people were threatened or nullified.

Like Luskin, Luskerism and their legislative heritage must be repealed and relegated to the unassy, herey-hunting scrap-heap. They have been by a blowout. Let the trade union organizations make the first step!
The French Confederation of Labor

By IRA W. BIRD.

Although the dissolution of the French Federation of Labor (General Confederation of Labor) was ordered by a magistrate's court in New York last week, the great labor organization is doing busi-
ness as though there had been no attempt to suppress it. The appeal from the court is expected to be heard by the Supreme Court of the United States soon after the Labor Day holiday.

The nature of the organization has been both a political, social, and economic one. It desires to bring about a greater social, political, and economic unity among the working class of France, and to establish a better system of labor.
New York Labor Welcomes New Labor Monthly

Labor in New York City, despite the industrial depression is looking forward to the publication of the "Labor Age," a new labor monthly magazine which has been recently organized.

The welcome is extended not only by the officials of the various Trade Unions, but by the working class of the workers, who see in the new publication the first well organised attempt to build an effective weapon for Labor Education. They realise that the combination of labor leaders and educators supporting the Labor Age presages an unusual publication and a successful venture.

This group includes men active in Trade Unions, Socialist and Research bodies both here and abroad. Among them are W. Jett Lauk, Lawrence Todt, Upton Sinclair, Sciot Nearing, Wm. H. Johnston, Arthur Gleason, Jos. Schnosberg, Harry W. Laidler and Morris Hillquit. In addition, arrangements have been made whereby the political leaders of trade unions in Europe will contribute regularly to the publication. These include Shaw, Webbe, McDougal, Lomquet and Snowden.

Arthur Gleason, staff associate of the Bureau of Industrial Research and well known in labor and economic topics, in discussing the new publication, complimented the organizers on doing so high a standard. "The best minds in the labor movement, coupled with a willingness to work, will prove a winning combination. The labor movement is beset with many contradictions which should keep us functioning effectively. If the Labor Age will help in the clarification of right and wrong, it will have made tremendous strides toward labor solidarity. My organization, despite the fact that I am just as close to the workers as you to the last man, and will help in every way possible."

The Labor Age is the direct descendent of the "Socialist Review," a monthly published by the Inter-collegiate Socialist Society, for a year and a half and edited by Dr. Harry W. Laidler, a well-known authority on Labor and Socialism in the United States. "Labor Age" will be devoted principally to the discussion of labor problems, and Dr. Laidler who is now in Europe has already secured the co-operation of some of the best-known labor leaders in the European Labor and Socialist Movement for this magazine.

The Labor Age will be published at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

“When a Feller Needs a Friend”

(Continued from page 5)

men's mind under circumstances prevailing in an insulating room?

And these disastrous "memorandums"! Was it really fair to have caged a human being in a small room, put through a "third degree" and then confront him with a question

about "memorandums"? How could a poor fellow, under such a trying ordeal, know that the agreement between the "Protective" and the Union is called a "memorandum"? Then, again, that mass of trimming—"Mediation." "Arbitration." "Collective bargaining." "Soldiering on the job," as usual. What were those fair?

Honesty, not. Nevertheless, in the distant corners of my heart I feel kind of sad that these fellows, these dusky pawns who never come to the justice, by their active part in the union, have been compelled to go through every form of infantile disorder before their goal—holding offices in the Union—"soldiering on the job"—"visited" by the men those fair?

“Outlines of lessons given in the Unity Centers of the L. L. C. W. U.

Outlines of lessons given in the Unity Centers of the L. L. C. W. U.

Lesson VII

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD (1905–)

The American Federation of Labor failed to satisfy certain elements of Labor Movement.

1. These elements contended that the American Federation of Labor accepts the present system as it is, that they are in the service of the capitalist class, the labor movement in its entirety.

2. They were opposed to any action as they were opposed to the whole body of labor.
WAIST and DRESSMAKERS
Members of Locals 10, 22, 25, 58, 60, 66 and 89

There are manufacturers in your trade who are using the slack period which we are now going through as an opportunity for not employing cutters. There are also instances of improper methods in settling prices for piece workers. This is in violation of our agreement and you are therefore requested, especially if you are a Shop Chairman, to take cognizance of the following:

1. If your employer is not employing a cutter in your shop, notify your union officers immediately.

2. Advise with your Union before settling prices for piece workers.

3. Determine whether the Embroidery brought into your shop is being made in a Union Embroidery shop. If not, report to your Union Office immediately. Pay special attention to these suggestions.

Fraternally yours,
JOINT BOARD DRESS & WAISTMAKERS' UNION
J. HALPERIN, General Manager
M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

ATTENTION!
We have elected new executive officers for our Local. We must do the same for the Branches. You are therefore urgently requested to be present at the next meeting of your Branch, where nominations and elections for branch officers will take place.

SAMPLE MAKERS' BRANCH will meet on SATURDAY, AUGUST 6th at LABOR TEMPLE 14th STREET AND 2nd AVENUE

It is the duty of every member of Local No. 3 to be present at the meeting of his Branch.

S. LEFKOVITS, Manager-Secretary.

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THIS IS IMPORTANT
If you have moved, or intend to move, notify this office of your new address, otherwise you will not receive your paper.

Name
Old Address
New Address
Local Ledger No.

31 Union Square
New York City

Justice
New York City
The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

The removal of the office of Local No. 10 to its new premises at 231 East 14th Street was completed at the meeting of the Executive Board on Monday and it is said that the many modern improvements being installed in the new building, especially in the offices of the Clerk and Dress and Cloak and Suit Industries, with which we are affiliated, are being collected at our own offices.

In addition to the original structure, it will take a few days before "normal" is reached.

It is desirable that for the next few weeks complaints should be filed directly at the different offices of the Joint Board of the Dress and Cloak and Suit Industries, with which we are affiliated. Does are being collected at our own offices. However, those who find it more convenient to do so can also pay at the offices of the Clerk and Suit Joint Board, located at 49 East 23rd Street.

In accordance with the instructions of the Executive Board, the Secretary will mail to all members circular letters notifying them of the change of address of our union.

In the same letter our members will be informed regarding the two special general meetings that are to take place at the end of this month, the first on August 21st, for the purpose of reading the changes in our constitution relating to the amalgamation of the offices of the Secretary-Treasurer and the General Secretary into that of one Secretary-Treasurer and the offices of the three Managers into that of one General Manager; the second on August 29th, for the purpose of verifying these changes.

Both these meetings will be held at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place.

Beginning Monday, August 1st, the Finance Department of our local is suffering the decision of the Executive Board, I. e., that all members who are in arrears for nine months or over in the payment of dues are being considered as dropped members and will have to re-apply for their membership in order to become members again.

This arrangement is only temporary. Beginning January 1, 1922, all members in arrears for six months or more will be dropped from the rolls, and will have to go through the procedure mentioned above in order to place themselves in good standing.

This latter warning to those of our members who for one reason or another may be delinquent in paying dues is given over the air, since it is estimated that some few weeks ago.

In a recent issue of one of the Jewish weeklies a member of ours, who considers himself in the "left," uses this as a pretext for attacking the present administration of Local 10. We interpret this as a sign that our members are indifferent toward the Union, for what else could have prompted the Secretary to issue this warning?

For the benefit of Brother Wolf, as well as other members who may be under the same impression, we wish to state that the percentage of good standing members in our Union has never been so large as it is now. This is due, in part, to the fact that the Board, by adopting the nine and six months' resolution is because of the insistence of the Record Department of the Joint Board, a resolution which we live up to the decision of the last convention of the International. We plead with our Brother Wolf to spare himself tears over the "despicable" state of affairs in Local 10, as worry is not conducive to good health in the hot spell of the season through which we are now passing.

The following are excerpts from the Executive Board minutes of last week:

Israel Unterback, No. 2816, appeared on summons, charged by Benjamin Drekin, member of Local No. 17, shop chairman of Spilkey & Son, 14 West 17th Street, with being absent during the strike which is now going on against the above firm.

On one occasion Brother Unterback was employed in the same business and is being suspected of giving information to the firm. He also tries to demoralize the peace by discouraging them. Brother Unterback states that someone in the shop owed him $2.50 and he came up to collect. While being there he participated in a game of cards. He denies giving any information in the matter and states that he is ready, however, to look for another job if the union boycott is maintained. On motion the Executive Board decided that Brother Unterback is not to return to the above shop.

Julius Rosenblum, No. 2956, and Jacob Pfeffer, No. 9528, appeared on summons, charged with having been found working on Saturday, July 6th, at 11:50 P.M., at R. W. Sauer, 31 West 21st Street. Brother Rosenblum is further charged with being a member of the above concern. He, in reply to the charges, states that he left work about half past eight in the morning and usually quit at 12:30, but due to the fact that Brother Pfeffer was to be off Saturday that he was asked by Brother Rosenblum to explain to the different peace of getting cards, which he had on the table. Brother Rosenblum further denies that he is a member of the above concern. However, he was confronted with a letter from our lawyer to the effect that he is a part owner. Brother Pfeffer was convicted by the Board and the case against him was dismissed. The charge of striking Saturday and Monday was dismissed against Brother Rosenblum, but he was ordered to quit the shop by Saturday, July 12th, or else he will stand expelled from the Union.

Murray Amerman, No. 5596A, appeared on summons, charged by Brother Joseph Goldstein, No. 5492, with being absent in the shop on Maplewood Road, Kurvat & Baum, Kravat & Baum, 112 Madison Avenue. Brother Goldstein, who is the shop steward of the entire shop, claims that on a number of occasions Brother Amerman refused to show up at his work and also at the half-hour shop meetings called by the office. These allegations are denied by Brother Amerman, who claims that Brother Goldstein is at all times abusing him. Both brothers were instructed to be more proper in the future, else their working cards will be withdrawn, and the case was dismissed. After leaving the Executive Board, while going down the stairway, the two brothers began a heated argument, during which some blows were exchanged, whereupon they were called back into the Executive Board room and were each fined $5. Sister was instructed to communicate with the Joint Board Board and ask them to elect a new shop chairman for the house of Baum, Kurvat & Baum.

Seth Schweitzer, No. 7453, appeared on summons, charged by the Executive Board from working in the shop of his brother, H. Schweit- zer, 129 West 22nd Street, on the ground that he is a cloak cutter and joined the union a short time ago. He now requests that he be permitted to work in any other dress shop and presents a letter from J. Halprin, General Manager of the Joint Board, asking that something be done for him. On motion the Executive Board decided to permit Brother Schweitzer to work in any other dress house but not that of his brother.

Theodore Blum, No. 4954, appeared on summons, charged with teaching a non-union boy the cutting trade at Winer & Co., 50 East 16th Street. Brother Blum admits to the charge, but states that, being an open shop, he was afraid to report the union the fact that a non-union boy was working there. Business Manager also charges Brother Blum with being a partner of the above firm. On motion the office was instructed to withdraw the working card of Blum from the above house by Saturday, July 12th.

Rosedale Farm House
Maplewood Road
MONTECILLO, SULLIVAN CO.
FIRST RATE BOARDING HOUSE
EXCELLENT CUISINE
HUNGARIAN STYLE

MODERN CONVENIENCES
S. DEUTCH
former member of Joint Board, and
Director of Local 35 Ex. Board — Proprietor

Cutters' Union Local 10

ATTENTION!

On or about August 1, the office of the Cutters' Union will move to

231 E. 14th Street
(Between Second and Third Avenues)

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, Aug. 8th
MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, Aug. 15th

GENERAL & SPECIAL:
Reading of Constitutional Amendments
Good and Welfare
Monday, August 22nd

GENERAL & SPECIAL:
Ratification of Constitutional Amendments
Monday, August 29th

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

AT ARLINGTTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

Cutters of All Branches

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