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Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 50)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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*.
FIGHTING ON ALL FRONTS CONTINUES IN FULL SWING


PICKET DEMONSTRATION OF LAST MONDAY IMPRESSES NEW YORK

Monday, December 5, marked the beginning of the fourth week of the great cloak strike in New York City. The fourth week of the strike began with hungry and angry picketing demonstrations around the edges in all cloak districts of New York. This remarkable picket demonstration has once again demonstrated the invincible strength of the Cloakmakers' Union and the whole movement. It has raised the prestige in the union and has created a deep impression upon everyone who had witnessed it on this morning.

"We have arranged this demonstration not because we are afraid of strike-breakers," said Vice-President Harry Wander, the Chairman of the Picket Committee. "We did it rather in order to show the solidarity and unity of our workmen. Every single one of the streets were still full of the shadows of the passing night when groups of cloakmakers began making their appearance in the cloak district. About midnight, thousands upon thousands of them had been moving in orderly lines around the shops, all imbued with the same feeling and consciousness that they were demonstrating the force and the unity of their organization. All the leaders and officers of the Cloakmakers’ Union were with the workers on the picket line on that morning, including Brother Israel Felsenberg, the General Manager of the Union, Saul Metz, Chairman of the organization Committee, Joseph Brest, Chairman of the Hall Committee, Samuel Lefkovitch, Chairman of the Law Committee, and the chairman of the various other committees composing the huge General Strike Committee. In some sections of the cloak shop district as many cloakmakers have congregated that it has been said of the two well-known Bay Street locals that they know where one another is. The sidewalks, the pavement, and the entrances were so choked with humanity that in some streets trolley had to be stopped for a long while.

A particularly impressive scene could be observed at the "Garment Center," on 7th Avenue, between 37th and 38th Streets. These buildings were surrounded with thousands of people who moved about in solid, huge waves. A single street car exit was guarded by well-known "Ray Baker" old-timers. The scene was repeated on 9th and 10th Avenues, which house a great number of cloak shops. Nevertheless, the entire demonstration went off smoothly and without a hitch that even surprised the police protect. It was a true register of the Union’s unanimity and its undivided will to win. It has given the employers an example of the unbridling determination of the cloakmakers to fight to a victorious end and it has inspired the strikers themselves with a consciousness of the in and has inspired the strikers themselves with a consciousness of the invincibility of their cause.

International Sends First Food Ship to Soviet Russia

The first transport of foodstuffs for the hungry masses of Soviet Russia, donated by the workers or our International, has already been shipped and is on its way to the U.S.S.R. The ship, the "Marita," will leave New York on December 11th. Despite the fact that the fight for the preservation of their Union is still at its height, in New York and everywhere, the demonstration will be properly distributed, and under the best arrangements possible. The workers in the factories are withdrawing the food, in accordance with the plan of relief on as big a scale as possible under the circumstances.

The first transport consists of carloads of flour, bags of beans, rice, sugar, and barrels of cottonseed oil. The S. S. Ashel will sail under the auspices of the "American Society of Friends," the Quakers' organization of America, which has been doing work of relief on a large scale in Russia for the last few years. Under their auspices it is certain that every pound of flour and every bag of beans will be properly distributed, and under the best arrangements possible. The workers in the factories are withdrawing the food, in accordance with the plan of relief on as big a scale as possible under the circumstances.

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THE FURY OF HUNGER IN VIENNA

Rains throughout the week failed to do anything toward breaking the drought that has been the bane of Austria. The showers that fell were quite ineffective, and the crops will not be saved. The rain did help to make the streets more passable, but the women and children were still forced to dodge the puddles. The cost of living is still high, and the people are suffering greatly.

The price of bread is 50 cents per loaf, and the price of meat is 80 cents per pound. The cost of living is making it difficult for the people to afford basic necessities. The government is attempting to alleviate the situation by providing food stamps and other measures, but the shortage of food remains a severe problem.

Events of the Week in Cloak Strike (Continued from Page 1)

BIGGEST CHICAGO CLOAK FIRM SETTLES WITH UNION

Immediately after the strike broke out, the biggest cloak firm in Chicago, the B. F. Palmer firm, settled with the union. The firm at once informed the union that it was ready to take back its workers on union contract, and the offer was promptly accepted.

The Chicago strike is in the hands of the American Federation of Labour, and Fred Vice President Morris Bigg, man of the International, is leading the strike and has the support of the national organization and well-recognized ability. The following are the chairsmen of the various local and international cloak strikes: General Strike Committee, H. Schoolman; Settlement Committee, B. Bielen; Organization Committee, D. Finklau; Out-of-Town Committee, S. Laidman; Eastern Cloak Committee, J. Davidson; Speakers' Committee, R. Glassman; Relief Committee, J. C. Pierson; International Committee, B. Shaefer; and Press Committee, H. Schoolman.

NEW YORK CLOAK STRIKE COMMITTEE GREETS CHICAGO STRIKERS

At the meeting of the General Strike Committee, held on November 30, in Bryant Hall, Prefect School, the Chicago cloves were welcomed.

The Chicago cloves were led to the meeting with great enthusiasm. They are a hard-core group of workers, and their presence was greatly appreciated.

NEW YORK UNION HOUSE

The New York union house is a new organization that has been formed to help workers in the garment industry. The house is located in New York City and provides a place for workers to come together and discuss their concerns.

IMPORTANTS EVENTS ON THE/cms/...
The "Glory" of Piece Work

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG
Director Department of Records and Research, L. L. G. W. U.

When the decree of the Cloak, Suit, & Skirt Manufacturers' Associative Association providing for the re-establishment of the piece-work system, all in increase in hours of labor, and increase in wages was promulgated on October 5, President Schlesinger characterized the move of the manufacturers as "an attempt to bring about a return of the sweatshop system," and of the piece-work system as a sweat-shop system by President Schlesinger evoked an interesting discussion between two controversy with the director of manufacturers' publicity, Mr. Lef- corbet, and Mr. Lefcorbet, the editor of the New York Times as per share.

The following day Mr. Lefcorbet sorrowfully rejected President Schlesinger's characterization, and the Times editor advised the manufacturers that they did not intend to do what the union feared. The intro- duction of piece-work would lead to as he "the Joint Board of Sanitary Con- trol of the Tailors' guild." Mr. Schlesinger later wrote to the Times that "unjust, unfair, unhealthy, unsafe, unhealthy, unsafe, unhealthy, unsafe conditions which were in the prov- ince of the Joint Board of Sanitary Con- trol of the Tailors' guild." Mr. Schlesinger then proceeded to show the economic ben- efits, as representatives of the workers affected in this conflict, branded the program of the cloak manufacturers as "an attempt to return to the old system of sweat-shops." (Continued from Page 2)

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"(The sweat-shop's chief men- des," continued President Schlesinger, "the manner in which the workers were driven and sweated, the long hours worked, the conditions under which the work was done, and the fact that the manufacturer would not permit the worker to breathe freely and which have furnished a greater reason for the introduction of piece-work will mean the return of that chaos, that poll-net rush, and that overworking of defenses operators which ex- isted in the cloak industry until May, 1919, when piece-work was abolished."

The sweat-shop epiphany lurked at the manufacturers' piece-work pro- gram prevailed and though the New York Times again attempted to re- move the odium of that epitaph from the Association's name, the association abandoned reference to the brandmark fastened upon the manufacturers by the union.

To the outsider the controversy has been merely an academic one. The unities may be seen in the labor move- ments which is the subject of this discussion. It is a difference definition of terms.

The emphasis which the union has put on this question from the very beginning lies upon its insistence upon the characterization of piece-work as a sweat-shop system in order to optimize the considerations. The experience of the union with piece-work up to 1919 has convinced the workers of its detri- mental nature as a system of work. The employment of the workers, motives of output and profit see only quantities of finished products. They are not considered to be employees of the company, the manufacturer, the union, or the workers, but as individuals who, having established a system, is independent of the manufacturer, the system, which the piece-work system entails, it exploits the workers most.

The union is not alone in its convic- tion that the piece-work system is intrinsically immoral, and there shall quote just a few of the avail- able studies which refer to this sub- ject...

There is only not alone in its convic- tion that the piece-work system is intrinsically immoral, and there shall quote just a few of the avail- able studies which refer to this sub- ject...
Salvaging Our Civilization

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

There is a difference of opinion as to whether the world will be saved for civilization. But Mr. Wells will not be assigned to the task. Those who hold sway over the destinies of the world will not be converted by the world's salvation from the weakness and futility of Mr. Wells' position lie. For, after all, Wells is in the intellectual vanguard of liberalists, of socialists, of anti-warists. On a world scale man has never been remade by preachment, and all human progress to the salvation of the world is a preachment of this or that brand of social righteousness and efficiency.

What is the matter with the world today? It is protected with anima. The "white civilization" is an invalid, no longer capable of caring for itself. The civilization based on labor in the East, of the Prussian, of the imperialist and domestic exploitation of the laboring masses, on trade between nation and nation, and on the principle of political nationalism, I. e., economic selfishness nationally combined with political selfishness internationally, is a world machine. It is a plat- tete to say that the war is to blame for it. It is to blame for the immediate cause of the present plight of the world. In its turn came a war of economic selfishness which is all but shattered as a result of the war. In other words, the war is but a symptom seriously destroying itself.

"This is a commercial war," said Mr. Wells, "the outcome of a fieer of bogy idealism, to justify our participation in the carnage. It was a free trade issue, but we have come to take it as the origin of the war."

To use a more exact term, it was an economic issue, not, however, as an economic issue it arose. The problem, for example, in which interests of the industrial country sought to extend its economic dominion at the expense of the socialistic country. The problem is to be interpreted as the economic exploitation of the industrial country and the interests of the socialistic country. But imperialism or economic expansion is the vital need for the maintenance of the industrial system and the economic interests of the socialistic country. In pursuit of this objective, the two countries will extend their economic exploitation of the industrial country and the economic interests of the socialistic country. In pursuit of this objective, the two countries will extend their economic exploitation of the industrial country and the economic interests of the socialistic country.

There is, therefore, a kind of fatalism, a suicidal doom at the very bottom of our industrial civilization dictated by economic necessity. This fatalism has brought the world to the verge of self-destruction in 1914, and it is now more evident than ever that the direction of a complete breakdown of whatever was left after the war.

And the evils that led up to the war will have been accentuated as a result of it. Militarism is more rampant in Europe today than it ever was before the war. The spirit of Prussianism has been transplanted on French soil, and it thrives there better than it ever did in Germany. Mussolini's power, great and small alike, are dictated by national greed, by the selfishness, by the desire of the Caesar. Imperialism's army of domestic exploit ers have learned nothing and the devil "take the hindmost." The nothing good "take the hindmost." The nothing good is the motive for war. They still ply their trade of cunning, war, and are still more cunning and more brutal. Threatened by common peril, the hearts of the jungle will suspend warfare, and yet there still be place of safety. But not even this private instinct of self-preservation which will save the civilized nations. Stranding on the brink of an abyss, the governments of the world cannot employ the same soothing as the other as its self-destruction.

It is amidst such weird scramble for advantages, amidst this general war that the problem of the world is the question of the world. To pray on everybody else, that the call is sounded for a common effort, for an end of all economic and political rivalry for peaceful ordering of the world. No one need be a ney to sinner concor- diae. Such a world council of human beings would be able to settle the present dispute of the nations. And how can we expect the worst expectations about the near future of the vanished white civilization.

Yes, the question may well be considered: Is in our civilization worth-while? Is the world not set to be repaired by a return to pre-war normality? Would it be well to bolsen the imperfections of the world and to return to the normal conditions of social and trade and finance and trade? Is a return to the recent "good old times" the proper solution of the world's problems? Is the proper cure for the world's malady?

These are not mere academic questions. Those who are most concerned about the state of society, the class that bears the brunt of burdens, are in fact, in the fields and "hands" for its mills and mines, and taxed to maintain the saddle of industrial conditions are included more and more to answer the questions. The social conditions of the industrial countries are included more and more to answer the questions. The social conditions of the industrial countries are included more and more to answer the questions. The social conditions of the industrial countries are included more and more to answer the questions. The social conditions of the industrial countries are included more and more to answer the questions. The social conditions of the industrial countries are included more and more to answer the questions.

Workers of Brain and Brain form a Fighting-Alliance in Germany

The times are passed in Germany when an employer could haughtily de- scribe as mere "phrases" the right of autonomous action of the majority of the salaried employees. The employers have been obliged to moderate their demands, and the majority of the salaried employees have to thank the employers for it. The German employers, for example, are pre- judging people's philosophy of reason that in order to realise equality of rights in society in Germany, the salaried employees must be satisfied with their demands. The employers of the salaried employees must be satisfied with the "class-col- legae" principles. The employers of the salaried employees must be satisfied with the "class-col- legae" principles.

The salaried employees are subjected to the class-colleage system and must as much as we were the manual workers. The employers have had and have a class of their own, and in the class are the salaried employees, which must be recognized as the special class for themselves, for all classes. The salaried employees cannot be maintained as a social class in the present capitalist system; their more varied traditions, as compared with the man- ual workers, do not alter this fact, in the least. It makes no difference that their letters are signed: their position of dependence and subservience is similar in character to that of the manual workers and cannot be re- moved by any legislation in the capitalist system itself.

The conviction that brain workers are a special class, and that there is a united front against Capital and must be maintained. The employers of the salaried employees have made the position of production not made na- tively so much headway among salaried employees as in the case of manual workers. For that reason a larger proportion of salaried em- ployees are associated with manual workers, still belong to organizations which aim at the realization of their demands by means of peaceful and moderate labor with the employers. Nevertheless, the idea of forming a com- mon front of all workers, both manual and manual workers, has made considerable progress in Germany especially since the Revolution; and in accord- ance with that idea a distinct group- the League of Non-manual Workers (the G.D.A.), neither an employer's front nor a class- strugle, there is the Federation of Unions of Salaried Workers (the A.Fa.). Mentioned organisations have be- come the "League of Non-Manual Workers" and the "League of Non-manual Workers Associations (the G.D.A.), neither an employer's front, nor a class-struggle, there is the Federation of Unions of Salaried Workers (the A.Fa.)." The mentioned organisations have been the "League of Non-Manual Workers" and the "League of Non-manual Workers Associations (the G.D.A.)," which comprises about 150,000 members.

This is a further development of the "Labor Association for the Uniformity of Labor Rights" which was founded in 1915. It has become the central national or- ganization embracing all Free Em- ployers Unions and combines the fol- lowing organisations: "The Central Union of Shop Assistants and Clerks, which the employees of the employees of a number of salaried employees in Germany; the "Per- manent Union"; the "Union of Tech- nicians"; the "General Union of Bank Clerks"; the "Association of Theatri- cal Employees"; the "German Union of Factory Workers"; the "Union of Employees in the Book and Newspaper Trade"; the "Internation- al Union of Tobacco Workers"; the "Union of Tailors' Cutters"; the "German Ship Engineers"; and the "Union of Railway Officers Men."

It is in accordance with this idea of the "united front" that after the Revolution in the un- ion, in which the manual and non-manual workers would be combined, was given very serious con- sideration. In particular, the Presi- dent of the German Metal Workers' Union, Dr. Fink, in an address, pointed out that it has become necessary to stand on grounds of expediency. This idea is not a new one, but it can only be realized by the co-opera- tion of manual and non-manual work- ers, as a result of economic democracy.

In order to secure this co-operation in the local branches of the "united front," a "Federation of the A.A. Federation" concluded a working Agreement with the German Federation of the A.A. Federation on April 12, 1921. While each retains its com- position and its functions, they undertook, in accordance with their respective Rules and Regulations, "to support one another in all union, social and economic matters affecting the common interests of manual workers and salaried em- ployees." In particular, the two organ- izations will secure this mutual co- operation by sending delegations, in a consultative capacity, to each other's general meetings, also to each other's Congresses, and also to the District Committees of each organization; furthermore, the two organizations shall hold joint sessions of their respective Central Executives and Central Councils, as well as of the District Commissions and Local Executives of their district and central organizations.

This agreement was unanimously adopted by the Congress of the "A.A. Federation" in Munich, on October 2nd and 3rd, 1921. In practice, however, this co-operation in the present is very limited.

In the domain of politics this scheme re- ceived its baptism of fire already a full year before the Agreement was formally concluded. When in March, 1920, as the struggle in Germany-made short work of the Kapp "Putsch" the manual workers and salaried employees stood shoulder against the forces of reaction.

"A MOUTHFUL OF WISDOM"

It is said that the average work- er is a mouthful of wisdom, as a wise- woman, wholesome, healthy mouthful of teeth. How many of our mouthfuls of wisdom are a perfect set of teeth—how many know what is happening to the teeth when they are washed? On Friday, December 5th, a interesting lecture on Teeth will be given by Dr. Max Price, director of the Union Health Center, 131 East 15th Street. This lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides and moving pictures.

Dr. Max Price, chief of the Dental Clinic of the Union Health Center, will present at this lecture...
"Hemlock"

(Based on a Story)

By W. S. BROAD

I am a lone human being and I enjoy the unbridled freedom of my home in Taish - a home where I must obey no mother and whose inhabitlant is an invaluable gift of having brought me into this vale of tears. I own by the dint of my own wisdom, the pale lord of my belongings and sincere moments. I am running after neither friend nor enemy, but competing for the effort. I seek not the company of the wise, for I know that the only wise after I had met them, They would not solve the problems that use not the minds of the wise. I did, it is long since that I have waivered these doubts away and they worry not more.

Gene are the days when I used to seek and query and cast about favorably in search of a resting place for my burning head. Gene are the long sleepless nights when I would free and yearn and drench my pillow with helpless tears. My wounds have bountifully piled with the snares and the spirits, where a tempest once stormed, stillness reigns, the stillness of a deserted beacon. I would never imagine which I had once received in reply from the frigid sides of the Northern Taig -a letter written to an unknown friend. I was helplessly begging for an answer — that smile finds a frenzied reflex now in my own.

I was seventeen when I first made acquaintance with the great Taig. Each morning I would visit the huge stream, whose waters rush thundering through the endless depths of the white Taig, waxing and waning in the depths of the endless stretches of the endless Taig. Yet, another new friend, with whom I would bring greetings from every part of the world, — a woman, I would remember that somewhere, far away, there were other priests of the black and white religion. The great river served as a bond between me and them, and humanity. I visualised in a wavy line of a water, although wide in its stream, through which I wash the clothes on the banks of this river and calibr the wholesome air and eat the food, which was generously given to me by them. I would imagine that my hands have actually touched these men, woman and children.

I was the first to be the object of the astonished world. I was the first to be amazed on the blotted awnings which bar the way to the great river I would make offerings to the river and wash the clothes on the banks of this river and calibrate the wholesome air and eat the food generously given to me by them. I would imagine that my hands have actually touched these men, woman and children.

After that, a stillness descends upon me, and I feel the presence of a solemnity. I breathe its poisonous breath into me and smothered the first flash. I was pleased to think that the world was becoming still and dark, like a grave. And ran, ran away from the Taig, from the river, from the aching fires, from the frozen fumes; from the cruel, demonically silent skies; from the quiet aliened land. I ran via China and Japan, across the Pacific Ocean, but the same desolation followed me. I was as black as a soul haunted me in the streets of Sid- ney. The world was empty, the endless oceans of ships, more land, more bleakness, in the bowls of ships among the red-bolt engines, in the steamships, the seas of ships. I felt more laden than the thunder of thousands of hammers in the metal foundry.

I have sought quietude in the Philippi- nes, on a San Juan plantation, in the Midway Islands, I have wanted to be a bed of rest that the world might set and sleep, but in vain. So I have come to America, to a country fair, to a great, wealthy and free land to seek the advice of the wise and the experienced. In this land, silence is unknown. Here everybody talks fast and noisily like at a country fair, and the wisdom of the shopkeeper was grinding like sand between one's teeth.

I was lucky to find the world well-paid scribbler of silly stories idleblasted at random; and the sage, contended гражданин of a kept shop, who, like any other, is a cowardly leader, and the hired professional philosopher, politician and poet. The world, therefore, is to be taken with care.

I am still a young man, not yet in my twenties, I am just that one among a thousand members of a section and takes a wife and wears a jacket.

I love this country with all its bits of glass in my tinselled goal.

I rose every morning at the same hour, I bathed every day, I comb carefully my thick, attractive hair. I like the way I look, a perfection that I constantly use. My clothes are immaculate and well-kept. With a fresh flour in my way, I left it, came in hand, for the morning meal in the coffee house, I have been going to this restaurant for six years now, but the owner of the place has not yet been to hear my voice. I come there every morning at the same hour with the same nod and the same smile and get in return a rod and just a slight broad smile and the same sort of a greeting.

From there I go to my place of employment. Until a short time ago, I am the forger for the biggest engineering firms in the country. It was the same “Good morning” and God Send you a good day. “Good day” and God Send you a good day.

The Fugitive.” Later they got used to me, though that same stuck to me. I was a sick man for 10 years from every corner of the world. They were all my neighbors, my brothers who like myself stile out of the ranks and went to look for a path of their own. There were among us a few young men whose horizons were still purple and gold and whom the endless far-away distances of the world were still bringing and lifting. Those were too, men of middle age, whose road by that time was a wide one and a broad one. They must proceed now, for they had burned the bridges behind them. There were old men among us, whose strength and courageous one time, but the long years of life and they were lying among us in wait for eternal peace.

I would watch them often, these neighbors of mine, as they would come to their cages or as they would emerge out of their cages. Their faces, their faces, their faces, from the shaven faces look so cold, gray and petrified like the house in which we live in, but with that coldness, that it was not our skin, it was our aeromically sealed hearts. It is night. Someone is tossing restless in his cage, his eyes are like the fire, the fire would seem, is sleepless. What are you, brother? In your brain burning, have flashed forth like world savors and were soon lost in the obscurity of the sight.

I like the street with its noise, and its waves of humanity rushing up and down; its electric lights, its flashing and its flash and blind. I do not like the amusement places with its silly and coarse gayety and equipment. I am free from work to go to the sea shore, hire a chair for a few hours and I rock myself and smoke and stars at the ever-rolling waves. Of course, I have a room in my room and smoke and dream.

Frequently, but I did say I had a room, but I was a free and true. I have friends, friends that come to see me when I call and show me the way home.

There they are in that glass-covered bookees! On the upper shelf is the large book of jokes, the large book of Jokes, pamphlets, underneath Nietzsche and Ibn- Resen repeting on the same shelf. I schopenhauer, and the splendid, specifiable Spencer are there, too, and like cane carefree passenger Omar Khayyam always travels from place to place. Often he forgets to leave me his imprint and white prints in the morning I find him on my quilt or on the floor near my bed. What can one do with an inexpressible vagrant?

And when a distinguished foreign visits our land and flags are cast to the breeze in his honor and the elderly women, who are our visitor rides about the country with the men of a Hercules, I call upon them and I come and I write and we disgust our befaced guest and show him his right place.

Now I do not love the country, very rarely, there those little lights moments to me where the heart seems aflame with burning, those things that courses through every limb and make my head swoon like from old wine; those things that courses down my eyes and hold me as in a magnetic spell. The endless chain of my dreams, of my wanderer and my thoughts and feelings are mastered by the bold and daring brush of the invisible painter who parades these pictures before my mind.

Good night, dear friends. Good night and, The next time I see you, I will.

And you, Omar Khayyam, my lodger, you shall not sleep on my quilt tomorrow morning, but you shall be finding yourself on your own bed, your eyes and hold me as in a magnetic spell. So come and I love it.

I spin swiftly across my roof, swiftly, back and forth like an animal in a cage.

And men read it and believe me. Because I write with the blood of my soul and that fire in my soul, I write for one of the best journals in the land. There was a time when I could not write with my hand, but I catch my hand. That was an account of certain songs that would be published in the song, in written songs by "Hemlock." (To be Concluded in Next Issue.)

PATRONIZE "JUSTICE" ADVERTISERS

DESIGNING and SKETCHING
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY
BEGIN AT ONCE.

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By KHALFNYZI

THE RECENT PROGRESSIVE LEADS THE "INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM" OF PATTERNS, COLORS AND PERIODIC group. IT MAKES JULIETT STREET. FREE LECTURES AND WORKSHOPS. ALL CHILDREN'S CLOTHES, BLUS, AND PRIVATES INSURANCE $2 PRACTICAL EXPERTS.

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THE MODERN ACHIEVEMENTS.

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EDITORIALS

IS IT RIGHT OR IS IT WRONG?

Some time, rather sooner than later, we intend to write a letter to the editor of a labor paper which will be in the spirit of which we hope to prove by irrefutable facts that our so-called radicals are, in more than one way, more backward in the realm of free thinking and determination to the truth of the teaching of Marx than we, or any body of sincere workers, would have thought. We shall prove that their "radicalism" is of the petrified, moss-grown variety and that they live, breathe and act only in accord with a forlorn canon for its success, as "Code of Conduct," from which they never deviate a hair's breadth. We shall establish the fact that as far as talking independent thought and an inability to look realities straight in the face is concerned, our orthodox radicals resemble their fellows in orthodoxy of the Christian or Jewish type. Of the former, it may be observed that most of the workers, as I believe, in what they speak or write, those who, in terms of a code of conduct, be the slightest doubt that two, three, or even ten thousand workers may strike as well. The right to strike is, therefore, one of the essential rights of the labor movement, which according to the law of the land every person is permitted to quit work without any preliminary explanations or apologies. And since no one has the right to tell another man what he shall do, I believe that the right to strike is not a right which has its own logic and methods. These methods cannot be fully determined by any wiseacre in advance, but depend entirely upon the degree of organization and the power of the strike machinery in the hands of the workers, which forms the basis of all the mechanics of the strike, and can have no connection with the great struggle of the workers for a better life. But if any one has been able to prove that the strike is a means of self-defense, that is, a means of protecting the workers in the perfectly sound ground that strikes fomenting the winning of the strike is an act of self-defense.

Jealous mind, when the representatives of the American labor movement have come out with such daring advice to the workers who are not inspired by contempt for law or radicalism. Just consider what would happen if they were to order an individual employer to stop all business and keep his property closed. According to their belief, the most potent expression of their affection and respect for "law and order.

Well, no man how just and logical that may sound in theory, it did not, in the least degree, weaken the harmful effects of the in- 1

theave of millions of dollars in fighting the injustices in courts but it availed little. In rare cases the workers attempted to disobey injunctions, but in the main the workers who had spent millions of dollars in fighting the injustices in courts but it availed little. In rare cases the workers attempted to disobey injunctions, but in the main the workers who had spent millions of dollars in fighting the injustices in courts but it availed little. In rare cases the workers attempted to disobey injunctions, but in the main the workers who had spent millions of dollars in fighting the injustices in courts but it availed little. In rare cases the workers attempted to disobey injunctions, but in the main the workers who had spent millions of dollars in fighting the injustices in courts but it availed little. In rare cases the workers attempted to disobey injunctions, but in the main the workers who had spent millions of dollars in fighting the injustices in courts but it availed little. 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Injunctions Against Employers

By MORRIS HILQUIT

The striking cloakmakers of New York have obtained a preliminary injunction preventing their employers from dismissing their employees and introducing other cloakmakers into their establishment. The action was brought by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which has been seeking to organize and protect the cloakmakers. The injunction was granted after a hearing where the union presented evidence of unfair practices by the employers, including the use of new and better workers to replace the striking employees.

The practical effect of the injunction, if it is made permanent, will be to withdraw the cloakmakers from the labor market and reduce the number of available workers for the employers. This will force the employers to consider the possibility of organizing and protecting their own employees, which could lead to improved working conditions and higher wages.

The grounds of this criticism are as varied as they are amusing.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has charged that the employers are engaging in a dangerous precedent which could be turned against organized labor in other industries. The charge is based on a sovereign contempt of facts.

The principle of the case is not questioned by the courts from inducing workers to withdraw is definitely and firmly established in our whole system of jurisprudence. It was on that ground that a sweeping injunction against the United Mine Workers' Union was upheld by the highest judicial tribunal in the land in the famous Kehoe Coal Co. case, and that similar injunctions were granted in the著名的 Clothing Workers' Union, the Drexel and Wainwright's Union and scores of similar cases against labor unions in other states.

The "precedent" which the present case establishes is only the use of the police in labor struggles, but the workers express the effective withdrawal of police from the police- man's club when it descends upon his head and when followed by gain political power of a municipality, they use the police in strikes—to protect the strikers against the police. We are opposed to judicial nullification of laws on the ground of their alleged unconstitutionality. We do not and cannot refuse to recognize the effective existence of the legislature, and while we may not approve or aid it, we do not hesitate to invoke it for the benefit of the radical or labor movements.

The Espionage Law, the Draft Law, the Criminal Anarchist laws and the Land Leasing law were all attacked by the radicals in the courts and legislatures as unconstitutional, and the Communists did not disdain to make that plea in the courts in their Chicago trial, in the cases of Gitlow, Larkin, Rohdenburg and Winticky and in numerous other instances. They have been successful in taking initiative in injunction proceedings.

In the case of the Finnish Socialist paper, Birla's, in Massachusetts, the Finnish Club of New York and in several other cases, avowed communists, have in various and various ways under the guise of agents of capital to aid them in their fight against Socialists. They are the recognized incarnations of the bourgeos days, for after all, Socialists are only agents of the bourgeoisie. But if Red May see Red, the Socialists are the protectors of the bourgeoisie without multiplying or duplicating

We cannot commend and cannot

Whitewashing the Facts

Big army and navy advocates are much disturbed because the facts regarding government expenditures have at last reached the public. The citizens of the country have learned for the first time that 8.5 per cent of the total appropriations of the United States government for the fiscal year 1914 has been devoted to the preparation for future wars.

It is necessary to cover up these disturbing facts because the armament propagandists are regrouping the year's figures and spreading them over the country in various places. They have been planning for this occasion for a long time, and are well aware how to serve their own class purposes.

The workers are opposed to the

THE CLOAK STRIKE IN CHICAGO

Last Thursday there has begun the strike of the cloakmakers in Chicago.

The Chicago strike is in excellent hands. We only have to recall the events of the last Convention of our International in Chicago. The parade of the cloakmakers as they marched into the great convention hall to greet their spokesman; the complete and tasteful arrangements of that convention; the action of the leadership of the cloakmakers is on par with the rank and file of the Union. Vice-President Schoolman is not a novice in labor struggles, and Vice-President Sigman, who has gone back to the ranks of the fight, is a well known leader in our movement. We fail to see, indeed, what chances the Chicago employers have for winning this fight. The Chicago strike came as a surprise, the Chicago employers will wait for the outcome of the New York fight. We are sure they will live to regret their blunders.

The strike is spreading fast to every front. It has, indeed, become a national fight, and its victory, we are confident, will be national in scope, too. The fires of victory will soon be spreading to New York, Philadelphia and Chicago—the fires of a great and well-earned victory for the cloakmakers' Unions and the entire International.
BERGENEK

first here. Ostensibly the book deals with the enthusiasm of their fears and desires. It is a study of bourgeois morals in connection with the struggle between the old and new. It has outgrown the need for which these morals were created. It is a study of the influence of the productive forces of economic relations and the dissection of the terms of the battle. -Frantisek Karel."Fraternity," that ancient shibboleth of the bourgeoisie is made to mean the struggle between the nobler, half angel and half fool. All around this loveable creature rage the contradictions that make frailty impossible. It is in concepts like this that Galwashly is particularly win-

The Theater Guild will embark on an enterprise of a kind not previously undertaken in its management, and will give its stage for the first time for a series of matinees of "The Verge," the American production of an English study of an eccentric woman's passionate desire for "otherness." It has been decided to give this play at the Provincetown Playhouse in Madison Square, where, technically speaking, the Guild has many more subscribers to its experimental theater. At the end of tonight's performance, the Guild will play its regular course of the program, to Theodore Dreiser's "The Hand of the Potter," which, after many years of waiting, is finally to be produced Monday night.

Ben-Any's company in "The Idle Hour," which will include Eva McDonald (Mrs. Arthur Hopkins), Mary Shaw, Whitford Kane and Robert Bruce.

"The Dolls," which has been run-

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NOTES

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LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

WANT PROMISE KEPT

The convention of the California state federation of labor has called upon District Attorney Brady of this city to immediately carry out his publicly made and solemn promise to refund the money to be revealed in the Morse and Billings cases and submit same to the governor.

The convention declared: "The position taken by the federation has been maintained throughout the history of the past year; namely, the confession of perjury by John McDonald, the confession of Draper Hand, detective of the notorious "bomb bureau"; the testimony of Hatchet of Woodland as to the perjury of another militant laborer, former assistant district attorney, as to the insufficiency of the evidence.

"These men have now been imprisoned for five years for a crime which they are palpably convinced of, and upon evidence which is now demonstrated to have constituted a deliberate frame up."

GAINS IN LOUISIANA

At the special session of the Louisiana legislature organized labor defeated every anti-social proposal, while convincing the legislature of the justice of the demands which were adopted.

The defeated bills include repeal of the laborers' lien law and another which would turn the state into a strikebreaker where a strike interferes with commerce.

The legislature passed an act giving absent workers the right to vote in all elections, establishing free employment bureaus under the state labor commission and requiring the state to engage in all construction and other work now contemplated.

Labor also secured the passage of a bill which provides for the recall of all state officers, with the result that 25 per cent of the qualified voters could vote. The high percentage will retard the practical application of the law in many cases, but a forward step has been made by accepting the recall principle.

FUNNY BUSINESS MEN

"It was a mistake if the Cleveland chamber of commerce realizes how funny it is," says Charles Smith, business representative of the Building Trades Council of Cleveland.

"Did you see their advertisement on the milk drivers' strike the other day?" At the top they call attention to the fact that they were founded in 1843, and then set out to express ideas on the anti-union shop, which suggests that they haven't progressed a day since they established themselves."

WILL FIGHT WAGE CUTS

The strategy of the A. F. of L. railway employers' department is to not only demand a wage cut but to counter move for higher rates.

In a letter to system federations, President Jewell presents a line of defense that will make uniform action possible. He suggests that when railroad managers ask for wage cuts and company are in an immediate situation, an immediate answer should follow asking the railroad to submit by letter, and in detail, its proposal.

System federations should insist on 30 days intervening before the conference, when the system's wage increase shall be presented and then, on failure to agree, a demand should be made that the matter go up to the railroad labor board.

COPPER PROFITS CONCEALED

The government had filed suits against former directors of seven mining companies for violation of the N.L.R.B. Act. It is charged that the directors failed to report profits aggregating $9,069,064.

Other suits filed by the government for claims aggregate $680,000 against five of common stock representing surplus issued as dividends in exchange for other shares of stock in corporate reorganizations. The United States supreme court has ruled that these stock dividends are taxable and do not come under their former decision that tax dividends that stay in the company are exempt from taxation.

BIG DOCK STRIKE

A score of unions along the water front in New Orleans have suspended work because of wage reductions. The port is completely tied up.

PRINTERS ENJOINED

Superior Court Judge Banks has issued an injunction against the Typographical Union of Bridgeport, Conn. "Its members, sympathizers and agents, from interfering with the business of several newspapers in this city."

The enjoined cannot picket or boycott and must be careful what statements they make regarding the affairs of the newspapers.

PREFER WOMAN IN LUMBER LABOR

Women carrying lumber is depicted in a pamphlet, "Health Problems of Women in Industry," issued by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

Under the picture is this information: "One employer said he preferred women to men because they were cheaper and not so hard to handle. They could do all the work they were put upon."

But the pamphlet makes this reference to conditions under which many women work: "They are forced to bend over so low as to risk injury to their spines."

"Long hours in the factory are not as serious for the man, who is through work when he leaves his job at night, as they are for the woman, who is often left to do housework at home after her duties are done."

Women who work on the lumber, or who work in any industry where her husband's death, insanity or inability to earn adequate wages for himself and his family, must usually take whatever job she can get, without much question of wages or hours.

"But she is the one worker in all the group who must need the protection of the law, for the care of her children and household will take many hours and much strength, and her health will suffer if hours of work are not limited."

FOREIGN ITEMS

CRIPPLES MAR MILITARY GLITTER

Before a deputation of French Ministers lied the official wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier in the Arc de Triomphe. It was the first time that a war attempted to place their own wreath on the grave, carrying red flags and singing the Red International. . . . The Police Commissary told the crippled demonstrators that they could go to the grave, but they must not put away the Red flags and withdraw the inscription on the wreath, which ran: "To the unknown soldier from the grass of the scrap heap of Europe."

But the Red Guards, who held up shouts of "Down with war," later, when the Government delegation were laying their wreath on the tomb, shouts of "Down with war" were again raised.

ONE INTERNATIONAL

At the French Socialist Congress, Mr. Tom Shaw, M.P., appealed to the French Socialist Party to associate itself with the efforts of the British for the establishment of one and strong Labor International.

FOR A COMMITTEE OF ACTION

The Congress of the French Socialist Party passed a resolution urging the executive of the Vienna Reconstructor to approach the British Labor Party with a view to forming an International Committee of Action that should include Socialist and Communist organisations now affiliated to the Moscow, Vienna or London Internationals. This Committee of Action, if created, should organise the working classes of the world for common action in political and economic fields, and in the event of any new war dangers.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

MORE SECRET TREATIES

The Foreign Ministers of Czechoslovakia, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, M. Skurnamit and M. Bene, have just added another treaty to the long list of pacts concluded over the heads of the peoples. The new treaty not only aligns Czecho-Slovakia with Poland against Germany, but also provides for the Poles of the Czech's benevolent neutrality in the event of the former entering another armed conflict with Russia. Obviously anticipating a storm of indignation from Czech Labor, they have hastened to protect that the treaty is not aimed against Soviet Russia.

BOHEMIAN MINERS STRAY RIGHT

The congress of the Bohemian-Czecho-Slovakian Miners' Federation ended yesterday at Prague with a dramatic ball, the Right Socialists obtaining a scanty majority by 31 to 84 over the Communists in the election of the executive. The strong Communist minority of 78 men point out that it is against a split within the organisation, and will remain inside the organisation.

ITALY

FASCISTI LEAVE; ROME STRIKE ENDS

An attack by Fascisti on railmen here, in which a worker was mortally wounded, and has, has been charged by a group of workers as aード "act of horror." The Railmen's Union called a strike immediately, appealing to the other unions to show solidarity, and the general strike began this afternoon.

Two thousand Fascisti who came to Rome for their annual congress were held up.

Clothed in rags, their faces showing signs of defeat, and escorted by police, the last members of the 10,000 Fascisti who invaded Rome ten days ago passed through the streets last night on their way to the station. The word to the workers, when the general strike was proclaimed, was "Reunite after the Working Day is over the Left Army" and work, therefore, was resumed in all industries this morning.

ITALIAN LABOR AND AMSTERDAM

Affiliation to the World Labor International was reaffirmed by the Italian Trades Union Congress at Verona. "Amsterdam," said the mover of the resolution, "is the only International with real labor strength. We look to Moscow as the ideal that we are working for, but we are content to live on ideals, and unemployment is a reality that presses for solution."

AUSTRALIA

ABOLISH UPPER HOUSE

The Queensland labor government is carrying out its pledge to abolish the legislative council, or upper house, and the assembly has passed a bill to that end as the first step. The Queensland high court has sustained the validity of this legislation.

The New South Wales labor government is also pledged to abolish the upper house of that state, but as yet has failed to make its pledge effective.

Opponents of the second house insist that occasions for constitutional conflict are increased and the unity and vigor necessary for national action are diminished because of the second house. From a practical standpoint, opposition to the abolition of the second house can be seen in the fact that it is the stronghold for reaction, and that its veto power over the lower house nullifies the utility of democratic suffrage.

EGYPT

ANOTHER IRELAND IN EGYPT

At a celebration in commemoration of the third anniversary of Egypt's Nationalist movement, it was declared that Egypt would no longer be put off with anything less than full independence. Jack Mills, one of the Labor M.P.'s back from Russia, and Saul, a former labor M.P. in Egypt, unless her claims are conceded: George Lamburny, who presided, advised Egyptians to join with the reformers and revolutionaries and all other patriotic people to substitute for the capitalist system one of co-operation for the pool of all.

ENGLAND

CO-OPERATIVE WOMEN AND IRELAND

The Central Committee of the Women's Co-operative Guild calls on the British Government to continue the Irish negotiations till a friendly alliance has been consummated; they would view with horror the betrayal of British honor resulting from a renewal attempt to crush Ireland's aspirations by force.
Professor Carter Goodrich in the Workers' University, Saturday, December 17

As was announced at the beginning of the year by our Workman, a number of well-known specialists will take up problems involved in the big question of the Trade Union Movement. Professor Goodrich's discussion will be the test of the way in which these specialists have been able to approach this question of labor. Drs. Weinman's discussion will be the test of the way in which these specialists have been able to approach this question of labor. Drs. Weinman's discussion will be the test of the way in which these specialists have been able to approach this question of labor.

Most of our members realize that one of the most important contributions made by our Unity Centers is the general distribution of the Labor Movement and Applied Economics in our Unity Centers. There is no need to discuss here the values of these centers not only for the trade unionist, but also for intelligent workers.

It is necessary, however, to point out to our members that these courses have another great value. They are of immense value in helping us to improve our English speaking.

In the first place, the lectures are delivered by teachers whose language is a model. Students by listening to each English learn to use additional words, to increase their vocabulary, and to express themselves in a way that is in all respects valuable.

In the second place, the outlines furnished to the students help them to follow the teacher and serve to impress more than before the number of words and sentences.

In short, those lectures on economic and trade union topics that are taught in our Unity Centers are an excellent way to improve English speaking. 

In view of the educational experiences that are available to us, it is necessary to point out to our members that these courses have another great value. They are of immense value in helping us to improve our English speaking.

The first course will consist of six lessons, and will be on Applied Psychology. By Dr. Margaret Daniels, Dr. Daniels will discuss the main issues of the Social Psychology of Workers. Among the topics treated are leadership, what is it, how it can be cultivated.

The Extension of the Workers' Unity in Brownsville Unity Center to Start Friday, December 9th

The Educational Department has found it possible to open an extension of the Workers' Unity in Brownsville Unity Center, P. S. 84, Stance and Greenmass Avenues, Brownsville. This new Unity Center will make it possible to reach more workers. The classes will be held Friday evening, Dec. 9, at 7:45, and will continue every Friday evening thereafter.

Our members can register for this course at the offices of the Wart and Brownsville Unity, 60 Graham Avenue, or at the Center of Unity, 1703 Pitkin Avenue. This extension will help us to reach more workers and to give them the best possible education. We hope that our members will participate in this new extension, as it will be a great help to the workers of Brownsville.
Four Months with the Independent Department

BY JULIUS HOCHEMAN, Manager

Brother Julian Hocheman submitted a four-months report, the salient points of which follow:

COMPLAINTS

Independent—During this period, 1,008 complaints were attended to, and 686 were withdrawn. The manner: In favor of the Union; 1 in favor of the Employer; 177 were adjusted by mutual consent, 115 withdrawn; 162 were dropped and 6 were referred to local officials. The Waist Association—13 complaints of the Waist Association were filed and seven of them were dropped. The manner: 75 in favor of the Union; 10 were adjusted by mutual consent; 3 were withdrawn and 2 were dropped. The Waist Association filed 18 complaints during this period which were adjusted.

INDEPENDENT JOHNS—17 complaints were attended to as follows: 8 in favor of the Union; 13 by mutual consent; 3 in favor of the Association; 10 were unfounded and therefore dropped and 2 are still pending. They also report 226 visits and 89 shop meetings, made during that period attended.

BRONX OFFICE

The Bronx Office reports 21 cases attended to during this period in the following manner: 20 in favor of the Union; 16 adjusted by mutual consent and 4 are still pending. They also report 26 visits and 8 shop meetings, made during that period.

HARLEM OFFICE

The Harlem Office reports 87 complaints attended to as follows: 69 in favor of the Union; 47 by mutual consent; 1 in favor of the Association. Also, 176 visits and held 30 shop meetings.

OPEN SHOPS

During this period 101 shops were taken down on strike, of which 83 were unionized. Of these 49 signed independent agreements, 22 joined Dress Manufacturers' Association; 18 were dropped and 3 are still on strike.

DROPPEP SHOPS

Most of the shops dropped have either gone out of business or have been completely closed for a number of weeks, and the strikers and the Organization Department have agreed that it is useless to continue to watch an empty shop. These shops, therefore, have been dropped.

The following list includes a report of the Organization Department for the period:

- A communication was received from a Joint Secretary Secretary, in which a resolution was quoted from the last meeting of the General Executive Board, stating that "it was the consensus of opinion of the members of the Joint Board that in order to discharge a part of the Union's business, its burdens and benefits attached with other agencies, President Schlesinger was requested to see to it that the point of view of the General Executive Board in this matter be realized." The delegates of the Joint Board expressed their adherence to the resolution of the General Executive Board.

- It was also decided that in view of the fact that the Joint Board had granted a sick leave to Brother Berlin, President of the Joint Board, Brother N. Riesel was authorized to act in his place and to transact all business vested in that office.

- Sister Jennie Matyas submitted a report of the concert held on the 5th of October in Carnegie Hall. According to figures, the result was much better than expected. The proceeds of the affair was $344.26. It must be taken into account that the hard times and unemployment have hampered a great deal the success of this festival, but the money raised, as Miss Matyas stated affairs of this kind are worth while for the promotion of good will and the development of the Federation, and should be heartily encouraged.

- As the Unity House is closely connected with the maintenance of things that can be done to keep the workers' summer home in the hands of the members should not be neglected.

- The report was adopted with thanks.

Four Months with the Independent Department

BY JULIUS HOCHEMAN, Manager

Brother Julian Hocheman submitted a four-months report, the salient points of which follow:

COMPLAINTS

Independent—During this period, 1,008 complaints were attended to, and 686 were withdrawn. The manner: In favor of the Union; 1 in favor of the Employer; 177 were adjusted by mutual consent, 115 withdrawn; 162 were dropped and 6 were referred to local officials. The Waist Association—13 complaints of the Waist Association were filed and seven of them were dropped. The manner: 75 in favor of the Union; 10 were adjusted by mutual consent; 3 were withdrawn and 2 were dropped. The Waist Association filed 18 complaints during this period which were adjusted.

INDEPENDENT JOHNS—17 complaints were attended to as follows: 8 in favor of the Union; 13 by mutual consent; 3 in favor of the Association; 10 were unfounded and therefore dropped and 2 are still pending. They also report 226 visits and 89 shop meetings, made during that period attended.

BRONX OFFICE

The Bronx Office reports 21 cases attended to during this period in the following manner: 20 in favor of the Union; 16 adjusted by mutual consent and 4 are still pending. They also report 26 visits and 8 shop meetings, made during that period.

HARLEM OFFICE

The Harlem Office reports 87 complaints attended to as follows: 69 in favor of the Union; 47 by mutual consent; 1 in favor of the Association. Also, 176 visits and held 30 shop meetings.

OPEN SHOPS

During this period 101 shops were taken down on strike, of which 83 were unionized. Of these 49 signed independent agreements, 22 joined Dress Manufacturers' Association; 18 were dropped and 3 are still on strike.

DROPPEP SHOPS

Most of the shops dropped have either gone out of business or have been completely closed for a number of weeks, and the strikers and the Organization Department have agreed that it is useless to continue to watch an empty shop. These shops, therefore, have been dropped.

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Cutters' Union Local 10!

ATTENTION!

ELECTION

OF OFFICERS FOR THE TERM BEGINNING

JANUARY 2nd, 1932

Saturday, December 17th,
12:30 to 6 P.M.

at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place

Instructions for voting: Members must not vote more than 12 weeks' dues. They must be members of the Union for at least 6 months. They must present their Union Books to the Full Clerk in order to receive a Ballot.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

WAIST AND DRESS: - Monday, December 12th
MISCELLANEOUS: - Monday, December 19th

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P.M.

AT ARLINGTOL 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.