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Justice (Vol. 4, Iss. 51)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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

BOARD OF REFEREES MET IN NEW YORK LAST SATURDAY AND SUNDAY—ANOTHER CONFERENCE WITH EMPLOYERS’ ASSOCIATION THIS WEEK IN CLEVELAND.

On Saturday and Sunday last, December 9 and 10, the board met in New York City, in the chambers of the New York Bar Association on West 44th Street, a meeting of the Board of Referees in the Cloak Industry of Cleveland. A number of new proposals were put to the representatives of the Cleveland employers’ Joint Board and the Cleveland Cloak Manufacturers’ Association in connection with the conditions existing among the workers and the employers in the city.

It was reported in those columns the employers’ organization of Cleveland satisfied the committee or reference some time ago that it would not be fair to the employers of the city to have the agreement with the Union expire on December 31, 1922. This decision was made by the employers as a move to forestall the development of a situation where an increase in wages, better control of the small sub-contractors’ shops in the Cleveland parish, and a number of other minor improvements.

Despite the threat of the manufacturers the Cleveland workers began to take preparations for the coming conference between the Board of Referees, and a salary for the preservation of peace in the Cleveland cloak trade, interested the Board of Referees in Cleveland, and asked both sides to a conference in the hope of averting a final break. It is the understanding of the meeting took place in New York and a sharp exchange of opinion between the representatives of the Union and the manufacturers’ association marked both sessions from beginning to end. The spokesman for the Union bitterly reproached the employers for their belligerent attitude which brought about the present tense condition in the industry by declaring in the letter to the Referees that they would refuse to re-negotiate the agreement in the future. After the letter had been thoroughly sized by both sides it was decided to have another conference this week in Cleveland between the Union and the Association directly.

Representing the Union at the conference were: Vice-President Baroff, Abraham Katzovsky, chairman of the Cleveland Joint Board, Sister Esther Switzer, secretary, and Harry Greens, member of the Joint Board. In addition to the committee of the employers’ association the meeting was attended by the full personnel of the Board of Referees under the chairmanship of Judge Julian W. Marks.

Jean Longuet at Students’ Council Dance To-Morrow

WILL ADDRESS CLOAK JOINT BOARD NEXT FRIDAY, DEC. 22

Tomorrow, Saturday, December 19th, at 8 p.m., will be held the first dance and entertainment, given by the members of the Workers’ Union and Unity Centers, in the beautiful auditorium of the building of the International, 922 2nd Avenue.

According to the arrangements of the sub-committee, we may expect that our members and their friends, and the teachers, will spend a few pleasant hours in sociability and good fellowship. There will be dancing and singing, and refreshments will be served. Jean Longuet will be the guest of our students. They will have a chance to meet him socially through this arrangement. The committee has been making preparations for the entertainment.

Jean Longuet will be in New York on Sunday in order to give greetings to the workers in France. Although the auditorium has been enlarged and altered, a charge of 10 cents will be made to cover the expenses, and for the benefit of the workers.

Baroff, Nino, and Perlstein at Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action

The International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union was represented at the National Conference for Progressive Political action which met in Cleveland, Ohio, during the early part of this week, through General Secretary Baroff, First Vice-President Nino, and Vice-President Perlstein.

The conference, a sequel of a meeting held at the beginning of this year in Chicago which resulted in the formation of a National Provisional Committee charged with the calling together of a national-wide conference in December, was attended by several hundred delegates, representing in her unions, farmer organizations, and various liberal and radical political parties in view either the formation of a “third party” or the consolidation of the progressive leaders into a national party in the country in anticipation of such a move in the near future.

The conference adjourned on Tuesday evening, December 12, after having decided to forego for the time being the launching of a third political party but to organize a “progressive bloc” in the next Congress to fight for those who are in favor of any form of social betterment.

As to the composition of Senates and Representatives elected by the workers, conference voted in favor of more progressive policies and to the principles of genuine democracy in agriculture, industry and government.

The conference affected a permanent organization and adopted a short practical program by which the conference elected a National Council consisting of the best known progressive and radical leaders of New York, and prominent labor leaders, among them President Baroff, Second Secretary Schlesinger of our International Union.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK
BY N.S.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S MESSAGE 

President Harding's message to Congress last Friday is generally interpreted as meaning a change in the Administration's policy from the amiable drift on the wave of normality to the storm, iron-clad rule of a determined pilot on the tumultuous seas of American politics. For the first time the President seems to have discovered that "the world has been passing"—is passing—through a great crisis.

The President also tried to drive a wedge between the worker and the farmer. The growing strength of the farmer-labor alliance is the political fact which more and more of his friends believe to be normality. He realizes that this alliance will in the next Congress endanger his pet measures and policies. And he came forward by vigorously attacking labor for not making sweet promises, alluring only "the bond between them." He recommended Congressional enactments for giving relief to the farmers through loans and cheaper transportation. He expressed his personal sympathy for the farmers "occupying the economic life of this country."

The former American institutions are still in danger of being overthrown. For the President declared that "there is a reenactment of hyperinflation Americanism which we thought to have been stampeded out when we committed the nation, life, and soul, to the World War." The President further recommended that "the farmers must constantly be under the official eye by passing a law requiring every alien to register."

The President revealed an alarming note regarding the widespread violations of the Prohibition Law. He referred regretfully to the fact that the bootleg industry had become predominant in politics but suggested no direct remedy, though he announced he meant to call a conference of the Governors of the States to talk over their mutual responsibility, and formulate plans for the enforcement of this law.

The message also contained a feeble promise to liberals by recommending a constitutional amendment prohibiting child labor. There were also some vague hints regarding America's debt and municipal developments. Chicago, in his eloquent phrase, is largely eclipsed by these. Witnesses at Washington say that the Harding Administration is about to plunge into European affairs. But, the President declared that, "the political split at home is as much necessary to our political development as the manufacture of turrets, and the 100 per cent patriots. His plea to please all interests—save one, that of labor. There is no equivocation on this point."

We realize the President's declaration that "he will in any way succeed in his war on labor depends upon labor itself."

THE STRUGGLE IN IRELAND

A WEEK ago the British Parliament, amidst impressive ceremonies, passed the Irish Free State Constitution bill, the King signed his signature, and the former Free State became a Free State within the British Empire. Immediately after the ceremony, an announcement was made of the appointment of T. H. Healy, a native-Irishman, famous as a parliamentarian and lawyer, as the first president general of the Irish Free State.

It seemed for a while that a new era of peace and reconstruction has been ushered into Ireland. The appointment of T. H. Healy, who has long been one of the leaders of the Irish Nationalists, and a lawyer for the Sinn Fein, has been generally regarded as a long step toward pacifying Ireland. But only a few days had passed before the world awoke again to the reality that war is still raging there. This becomes clear when two Irish depots were assassinated by Republican forces. This was the answer of the Republicans to the appeal for peace and cooperation made by President Coolidge in the Irish Parliament a day before.

The news of the assassination shocked and stunned the Parliament. And on the following day the leaders were precipitated by the government without trial. These leaders were taken from Mountjoy jail, where they had been imprisoned since their capture during the Republican revolt last year, and transferred to a more remote part of the government. An announcement was issued to the effect that a conspiracy existed to disturb the members of the nation's parliament, which has been condemned by the majority party as evidence of the people's representing, to safeguard the life of the nation itself, the sternest measures are necessary and will be adopted. It was the usual formal declaration of the vendetta policy of the government. One labor deputy characterized the execution of the four Republicans as the Irish equivalent of the Red scare in the United States. The government was voted by a unanimous vote of 30 to 19, and is going to pursue the policy of a life for a life. The Republicans do not seem to be deterred by the government action. According to press report the latest manifesto of the Republicans reads as follows: "The fight will go on as long as there is a war in Ireland. It is war to the death."
It Sometime Happens at the Health Center

About two months ago there came to the Clinics of the Union Health Center, a short, weened little man, who very evidently had just come from earning a living, and had been looking after his sick benefit and had come to be examined to see if he were able to go back to work. He was an eager fellow, and only the keenest mind made a difference in his eagerness to get on with work. He had been for a time in the Union Health Center, and had been seen by the three children. He came in America with his wife, in the hope of starting a small family, and had been looking after work. He was very healthy, and deeply interested in his own condition. He had received his sick benefit and had come to be examined to see if he were able to go back to work. He had an eager mind, and only the keenest mind made a difference in his eagerness to get on with work.

He had come from London several years ago, where life had been far from easy, but where he had been able to live well. He had received his sick benefit and had come to be examined to see if he were able to go back to work. He was an eager fellow, and only the keenest mind made a difference in his eagerness to get on with work. He had been for a time in the Union Health Center, and had been seen by the three children. He came in America with his wife, in the hope of starting a small family, and had been looking after work. He was very healthy, and deeply interested in his own condition. He had received his sick benefit and had come to be examined to see if he were able to go back to work. He had an eager mind, and only the keenest mind made a difference in his eagerness to get on with work.
Along with such extraordinary de
dvelopments of American life and en-
tertainment, as its far-flung industrial organi-
zations, its radio and newspaper networks, its
oil monopoly, the Steel Trust, the automobile
industry—what one could observe in New York
in 1914 could be found in all quarters of the
globe, its proserous dominance in inter-
continental finance, the nationalization of
money mart and creditor nation, is a
phenomenal interest in athletics and
sport.

Just now has closed the college
football season after eight hectic
twelve-hour days during which more than 600
teams and 5,000 young men have
striven for mastery, risking life and limb
against each other's skill.

And the great game is an
absolutely American sport. It is

The conclusion of the season of
Appeals of the District of Columbia,
headed down on November 9, declar-
ing the Secretaries of the District
unconstitutional, is now avail-
able in printed form, together with a
critical discussion of the question by
the Court. Taken together
these two opinions are of tremendous
importance, for they concern the
widest spreading hostility of labor
to the courts; they reveal the fact that
the law may hold utterly confounding 

The Great Trade Movement

The leading life of the
Courts

part of our function to deal with
such matters, and discussion of
them is quite beside the case.
Our sympathy is with the
question, had Congress the right
to pass the act? When we
decide that we
fail decide everything we have
right to touch. All else that is
called, no matter how
excitingly, is off point.

To the sweeping statements of
the majority opinion in demnica-
that of Justice Holmes, the Chief
Justice opposes a formidable
array of facts: "Thirteen states of
the Union, either by a statute or
by legislative act, have provided for
a minimum wage for women on the
manufacturing and mercantile
and their health. Students of the subject
and public boards in different parts of
the country have declared as a result of
investigation that minimum wages stimulate
industrial efficiency and add industrial
peace, and the experience of other
countries may be considered by Con-
gress to be a guide to policy.

Moreover, the Chief Justice points
out that his associates on the bench,
writing the opinion, asked him to
quote only the following: "It is
undoubtedly true, as more than once
declared, that the"... right to contract in relation to one's business is part of the liberty of the individual, protected by the
United States Constitution," and that they

"The Revolution in Pictures and Art" Three Lectures by WALDO FRANK Thursdays, at 8:40 P. M. December 7, 14, 21 RAND SCHOOL, 7 E. 15th St
The Editor of JUSTICE, following my admission into the staff of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, wished me to write an introduction to its readers, a sort of intellectual creed—if I understand him correctly—about what the movement in the labor movement may be directly or indirectly understood.

I really do not know why I should be made to talk about and to define myself, the record of a small but determined faction of four workers, working every quarter in the labor shop, and who are recognized in Labor Local No. 23, Garment Workers' Union of Bridgeport. Within the last few years we have brought the membership of the local to over 200 paying members.

In spite of this record, the com- munity and the organizer, Miss Gluck, feel that the work will progress even more rapidly after the first of the year. The local has been reorganized in the shop of Warner Bros. Every year there is a shutdown of twelve to eighteen weeks, during which many of the workers feel timid about joining the union, lest, in some way, the shutdown be sponsored by the "personal and efficiency managers" and they lose their jobs. Once they are back at work, however, there seems no doubt in anyone's mind that the workers will flock back into the union with renewed enthusiasm and 900 will be reached within a few weeks.

In the near future all workers in the various cost shops will be circulated with the pamphlet of the local, and the organizers are ready to enter into any campaign is being conducted.

The workers will be addressed by Miss Gluck, Secretary of the Connecticut Federation of Labor. Coffee and cake is being circulated by the committee, and after the meeting they will hold a dance and "get together."" 

The charge of the work, Miss Gluck, has also started a circulating campaign among the cost workers in New Haven, among waiters and dress workers in both centers.

The United Workers' Cooperative Association

Several years ago, groups of enlightened Jewish workers, not being able to adapt themselves to living as boarders in private families, socialized to form a society in order to cut out any influence as consumers, decided to rent rooms and live collectively. When their number became large enough they rented houses of numerous families in several tenets to fifty to sixty people. All the rooms in these unity houses were furnished for one or two members and one entire floor set aside for the cooperative dining room, reading room and library.

For the purpose of managing their expenditure the members of the cooperative house elect committees which take turns in performing various duties associated with running such houses. Only those are eligible as members who live by their own work.

Socially this cooperative life, with its mutual influence of one worker on the other produced this inevitable result, that gradually, imperceptibly has raised the intellectual status of the members and the advantage of living collectively in an environment of fellowship. And in its political and economic advantage, there is the material gain of living, in light, airy rooms, in a city which has no such foot prepared by the cooperative kitchen.

Until now there were three such rooms, the heart and soul of the city, all independent and without any contact with each other. But the members have voted by the three rooms to unite these three units into one composed of several hundred members, of which an independent and self-sustained has been achieved. The final aim of this cooperative group is to establish co-operative dwellings for families with cooperative laundries, lobbies, etc., so as to enable the housewives to come economically independent and socially free and useful.

What the Labor Movement Means to Me

Bridgeport, Conn.

To a member of the Jewish Workers' Union, Conn.

May 17, 1925

Mr. CHAIM GUNNITZ

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Mr. CHAIM GUNNITZ
**EDITORIALS**

**THE SITUATION IN THE CLEVELAND CLOAK INDUSTRY**

It would seem that it is not an easy matter for the cloak manufacturers of Cleveland to extract themselves from the tangle they had created by their announcement, a short time ago, that they would not recognize any union that was not created of Cleveland. They realize already that they will have some unpleasant times ahead of them, if they choose to stick to their decision. On the other hand, it appears that they are either reluctant or ashamed to come out in the open, rescind their decision and declare that the agreement with the Union which is to end on December 31, will remain in force.

It was due to this state of mind that the several conferences held in Cleveland with the intervention of the Federal Government and the participation of the Board of Referees, have brought no results yet, while the existing dispute between the laboring people and the cloak manufacturers is at the best a very serious one. The crux of the matter is that the Referees, notwithstanding their eagerness to retain peace in the cloak industry of Cleveland, are quite powerless to make any decision that they think wise, that will not abrogate the agreement and their unwillingness to recede from this stand.

The Cleveland cloak manufacturers would now have the Referees undertake the work of drafting the new agreement. There is, however, a small obstacle in the way of the fulfillment of this wish. First, the Union has to give its consent thereto, and this the Union will not do. The Union will leave certain definite disputes to the decision of the Referees, but it will certainly not submit to the proposal of the Referees preparing for it a ready-made code and go along with it. This is against the tradition of all its principles and policies. The Union is ready to enter into negotiations with the manufacturers and reach with them an agreement, in which both sides will have consent in a third outside party making this agreement for it.

Were the Union even to accept this approval, the Referees themselves appear to be most decidedly opposed to it. Professor Holden, one of the referees, very aptly stated that "neither he nor Judge Mack wish to play the role of an Almighty in Cleveland," which rings as true as gold. These referees were appointed for one definite purpose only—to render, in case of disputes ever some definite decisions and not in contracting parties' judgement by which both sides are to abide. But if there is to be no more agreement, then such a purpose would be completely frustrated. Surely, it is not for them to undertake the responsibility of creating a new agreement.

Before the Referees can offer any aid in the present tangle, both sides must, first, agree that they want to have an agreement, and, secondly, they must reach an understanding on its most important features. Only then might they leave to the Referees to decide on points of comparatively lesser importance on which they themselves cannot agree. Otherwise, the Referees, no matter how deeply they might be interested in seeing the dispute in Cleveland crumble into a heap, are entirely helpless in this case.

Such is the situation at this moment, and it is difficult to foretell with any degree of accuracy what the next few days will bring forth. And while we cannot say definitely what the Cleveland cloak manufacturers feel and think right now, we can state quite definitely that the Union will stand determinedly by all the demands it has made. Not that they believe the Cleveland cloak industry is quite stormy, and we know too that our workers are fully aware of it and are ready for all consequences that this latest phase of the situation in Cleveland might bring.

Indeed, the workers will fight with might and main for their Union, for their right to live like civilized human beings. The Union, and this is open secret to the manufacturers also, is the only protective and territorial body that has ever existed in the Cleveland cloak industry, and, as such, has declared war upon the Union. Their arguments, in that now famous letter to the Board of Referees in which they threatened to strike, serve only to strengthen the already strong position of the Union, as well as they are high-handed. Nevertheless, the Union, even after that letter became known, had done everything honorable to come to an understanding with the employers and make them withdraw their decision. They have not done it yet, and if they fail to do it within the next few days, it will be because they are not the fault of the Union but of the cloak manufacturers.

**THE LATEST ASSAULT UPON LABOR**

We shall not dwell upon all the subjects covered in President Harding's recent message to Congress, interesting and important though they might be. We shall only point out one part of the message, i.e., the last paragraph, which deals with labor, and with which our workers should be made thoroughly familiar.

President Harding in his message recommends no more and no less than the creation of a new tribunal in place of the present Railroad Labor Board which would have the power to forbid strikes. The existing Railroad Labor Board is useless because it lacks the legal power of enforcing its decisions upon the railway workers and the railway companies. The new tribunal recommended by President Harding would be clothed with the power of enforcing decisions.

President Harding argues as follows:

"Let there be no confusion about the purpose of the suggested conferment of power to make decisions effective. There can be no denial of constitutional rights of either railway workers or railway managers. No man can be denied his right to labor when and how he chooses, or cease to labor when he so elects, but, since the Government assumes to safeguard his interests while employed in an essential public service, the security of society itself demands his retirement from the service shall not be so times and related to the effect of the destruction of that service."
In his last message to Congress on the subject of railroad reform, Mr. Harding came out in the open for compulsory arbitration of strikes. It is the third such attack on the railroads Mr. Harding has made, and the plan can really be termed "compulsory arbitration." It has in it the same element of high-mindedness and little if anything of "arbitration." The President's plan is to have just a government agency imposed upon the railroads for the purpose of forbidding strikes, and that is about all there is to it.

The President by Mr. Harding is not quite comprehensive, and does not fit all industries. That is precisely where the President would be quite content with the plan himself, for he would much like to have a new modus operandi that would make strikes entirely impossible. So far, however, he has not had much luck. No miracles, no new plan, so he is content, for the time being, to do it piece-meal, on the instrument plan. Says the President:

"I wish I could bring to you the precise recommendation for the prevention of strikes which threaten the welfare of the people. It has been said that it is an indispensable element of a just government. This plan is an indispensable element of a just government. It is important that the railroads be under the control of the government. It is an important industry and an indispensable government which lacks that control. It is a government of the railroads to guard against such a menace to the welfare of the people."

Mr. Harding's plan will not do much to make the difficulties of a rail- way industry, the President proposes in his last message, that the existing Railway Labor Board be entirely abolished because it has been incapable of enforcing its decisions. In his place, he suggests a Railway Labor Board appointed by the President and these four shall render decisions which would be binding on the railroads and employers. These are the President's own words:

"Public interest demands that ample power shall be conferred upon the President to settle controversies between the Labor and Management in the railroad industry. Therefore, a Railway Labor Board should be established, the President to appoint to such Board an impartial body of experts to settle such controversies."
To All Members of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union

This is the beginning of a series of articles on health education. It is inspired by years of study and experience not only in the supervision of sanitation and fire protection of shops in our industry, but also in the capacity as doctor and confidant of tens of thousands of workers who have availed themselves of the clinical advantages of the Union Health Center.

Some of you may be unfamiliar with the existence and the function of the Union Health Center at 31 Union Square and later to the organization of the medical clinics of the Union.

We, however, soon realized that clean shops are useless unless the workers are healthy, and that the health of the worker is just as important as the sanitation of the shop.

This thought led to the establishment of tuberculosis and sick benefits at first, and later to the organization of a medical clinic of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control at 31 Union Square. Still later the dental clinic was established at the same place.

In the early stages of this work, the responsibility for the “institution” was divided between the manufacturers and the locals through the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, but in 1912 the work of the medical department had grown to such an extent that it was felt that the only effective way to care for the health of the workers was for the workers to assume entire responsibility. While it is understood that the employers should be concerned on matters of sanitation, there is no debate as to the fact that an institution caring for the health of workers should be controlled solely by workers. Therefore, in 1920, the clauses No. 1, 6, 9, 10, 11, 25, and 35 bought the house in which we are at present situated at 131 East 17th Street. Not only did they pay the entire cost of the building, but invested an additional $50,000 to reconstruct and equip it for the purpose of maintaining it as a Union Health Center with medical and dental departments.

The last few years have seen a phenomenal growth in our general and special clinics. The medical department alone maintains a staff of twenty physicians and has treated about 15,000 workers annually. Our clinics are being continuously enlarged. We have a complete medical laboratory and an X-Ray department where laboratory and X-Ray work for our members may be done at nominal rates.

Our dental department which has grown from three chair clinics in ten chairs at the present, has increased its business 400 per cent between 1918 and 1922, is unquestionably one of the most unique institutions in the country. It is the first and only workers’ dental clinic that is run on a purely cooperative basis, and when it is considered that in the current year its business will amount to about $50,000, and that it is run on a cooperative basis, it may be readily seen what a tremendous saving this department has been to the membership of the International. A saving not only in health and the care of the teeth but in money as well. This is our introductory statement to you.

Each week for the next three or four months we will continue to speak to you through the Gerechtigkeit about our new phase of our institution.

For the present acquaint yourself with the following facts: Our medical department is open from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. every day except Friday and Sunday. Special clinics are held from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 1 to 5 P. M. The dental department is open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. every day except Sunday.

The aim of the Union Health Center is to become a medium for all health information and for medical assistance to you and your family. In subsequent statements to you, we will develop much more on the individual and collective advantages of your Union Health Center. For the present let us hope that the day is not far off when the Union Health Center will serve every member of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union and his or her family.

DR. GEORGE M. PRICE, Director

HARRY E. WANDER, Chairman

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If you want the Negro workers in your shop to join the Union to become members in the great organization of organized labor, ask them to read—THE MESSENGER

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LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

E. S. SHOP WORKERS' COMPLAIN TO HARDING.

Believing that railroads are seeking all advantages and taking none of the responsibilities imposed upon them by the Transportation Act, organized shop workers last week asked President Harding to have the railroads live up to the spirit and letter of a recent order of the Railroad Board regarding the non-assignment of the fair jobs to the contractors.

A NEW OIL BILL IN MEXICO.

A petrolium bill which is said to have the approval of the Department of the Interior and which will meet the approval of the American States Department, has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies in Mexico and probably will be discussed this week.

U. S. SHIPS NAMED BY CHINESE.

Andrew Furenseth, President of the International Seamans' Union sent a letter to President Harding declaration that government owned passenger and freight ships are being manned by Chinese in ever increasing numbers. Ship owners, he declared, expect the American man to work and sleep with Chinese cooils and the American will not do it.

ALBERTA MINERS STRIKE.

Determined to force recognition of the organization in the coal field, 13,000 miners at the Indian Head Strike last week at the direction of the National Union of Mine Workers, was called a revolution declaring the strike and a demand for a new convention made at the local headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America.

FOR TRADE UNION COLLEGES.

Completion of arrangements for a nation-wide program of adult workers' education is claimed by the Workers' Education bureau which was recently organized. The plan includes a general appeal to American labor to join forces under the leadership of the Workers' Education Bureau to establish trade union colleges and workers' study classes throughout the country.

RICE COMPANY IMMUNE.

The recent refusal of the Sherman Anti-Trust law re- turned last month against the United Gas Improvement Company, was formally squashed by Judge Knox, of New York the motion for dismissal was made by the Solicitor General of Attorney General Daughtry who reported that the evidence did not justify prosecution by the government.

FARMERS FIGHT NEW MEAT MERCER.

Stating that it is emphatically opposed to the proposed merger of the Armour and Swift Packing Companies, the National Farmers Union made public a letter to Attorney General Daughtry, which stated that the union in convention at Lynchburg, Va., which has 6,000,000 members, has decided to discontinue the action to seek to the Government of Attorney General Daughtry that the evidence did not justify prosecution by the government.

PATTERSON BUILDERS.

Six additional suits seeking recovery of large sums alleged to have been misappropriated in the construction of the war time army cantonments were filed in many cities by representatives of the International Brotherhood of Bricklayers.

POTTERS RETURN TO WORK.

The strike of employees of companies represented in the United States Potter's Labor Union, in Pittsburgh, Pa., was ended after a lengthy confer ence between officers and union delegates. The men agreed to return to work immediately.

LABOR BANK PAYS DIVIDEND.

Directors of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Cooperative National Bank, in semi-annual meeting, voted to give shareholders a dividend of 4 per cent and depositors a dividend of one-half of 1 per cent as their share of the earnings of the bank for the last six months. Resources of the bank, which is only two years old, are about $1,900,000. The dividend brings the shareholders' earnings for the year to 8 per cent, and those of the depositors, including 4 per cent, interest compounded quarterly, to over 2 per cent.

FOREIGN ITEMS

SWEDEN

EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN SWEDEN TO RUN.

Sweden's eight-hour day acceptable to the laboring element but opposed by employers will be continued under provisional law in the next few years if the recommendation just made by the social board is accepted by the government.

HOLLAND

GENERAL STRIKE IN CASE OF WAR.

The Congress of the International Trade Union Federation will be held at The Hague, December 10th. The task of the Congress will be to oppose war by all means at its disposal and the protection of nations at their outbreak by the immediate proclamation of an international strike.

ENGLAND

LABOR PARTY SHUNNS COMMUNISM.

High officials of the Labor Party in the House of Commons in interviews with the Manchester Guardian emphasized the fact in support of his statement that they have no further communications and to any communist member of the House who has not subscribed to the Party's constitution.

ITALY

LEFT PARTIES DEAD IN MILAN.

The miscellaneous ticket became in a complete victory of the so-called reconstructionists, or constitutional bloc, over the Socialists, Maximalists and Communists.

In round numbers the final figures are: Constitutional bloc, 85,000 votes; Socialists, 45,000; Maximalists, 17,000, and Communists, 9,000. At the last municipal election in 1921 there was a straight fight between the Constitutin bloc and the Communists, the former gaining 150,000 votes and the latter 73,000.

While the Constitutin bloc has gained 15,000 votes, this may be partly accounted for by the fact that the Constitutin member of the party, who number about 10,000, abstained from voting last time, while this time they voted for the Constitutin bloc.

The Socialists, Maximalists and Communists vote about 8,000 votes each. The Milan Municipal elections were held on November 21st, 1921; a noticeable feature is the decline of the more extreme elements and the rise of the middle ones of socialism. The Socialists did not present themselves at the last elections, knowing that it was hopeless.

AUSTRIA

IDLE VIENNESE PARADE.

A tidy demonstration by unemployed, in which it is estimated 50,000 persons took part, caused a practical suspension of business here one day this week. The crowd numbered about 3,000,000 and of the 12,000,000 employed, 6,000,000 were on strike.

The demonstrators, demanding "work and bread," assembled in the Schwarzenberg and marched to the Parliament building. Passing the big hotels, they chanted "No Jobs, No Bread," threats that they would storm government buildings if the large numbers finally herded the throngs out of the inner city.

Austria is estimated that there are more than 100,000 unemployed in Vienna alone, and the number is constantly increasing. The Government, in view of the situation, which is rapidly growing worse, is hesitating to dissolve Parliament and force elections.

The Living Wage in the Courts

(Continued from Page 4)

A scheme would demonstrate that this go- vernment, as framed by the fathers, has ample power, and those invested with that power have the disposition, to protect the weak against the strong by administering justice to both. If the power did not exist and the government could not interfere but would have to stand norply by while wrong dominated right, there might be some basis for the contention that a change is necessary in our institutions; but with the power before the courts, the weak, the wile and efficient, the contention loses all force it might otherwise have.

The case has another serious as- pect. It had been previously decided by the court and absolute before the court was a majority opinion which upheld the act, but at that time a member of the Supreme Court of the District was sitting in the place of a member of the Court of Appeals during the latter part of the term. The decision was rendered after he had returned to the bench and the case was reopened on a special point which the Chief Justice declares to be without validity, citing specific language. The Secretary of Justice has been in an attempt to overrule the decision of the court. I shall not char- acterize such practice, but it facts

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Taught strictly individually daily and evening hours.

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222 East 11th Street. Telephone 2617 Stuyvesant.
The International Situation as Affecting Labor

Lectures and discussions on Thursday evenings "beginning December 21st in the L. I. C. W. U. building, 1 West 16th Street.

The Educational Department worked out a series of topics under the general subject of: "The International Situation as Affecting Labor" to be given during the winter months in the building of our international. These will start on December 21st. The first new series under the leadership of J. Garett, an editor of the "Nation." He will discuss "The Effect of the War on the European Labor Movement." Other prominent men and women, qualified to speak on the different phases of the subject, have been invited to discuss them.

Workers, whether in America or Europe, are subjected and affected by the International Situation that is upsetting the whole world. Among the United States is self-dependent, it is affected a great deal by present conditions. In Europe the population of the country is engaged in the farming industry, which must have markets for its products. Due to the general depression in Europe with the credit of many countries "broken down," the European market is closed to the American farmers. They, in turn, by virtue of their number and the character of their industry affect those industries which depend upon them. For instance, they consume a large proportion of the steel industry, they use the railways for the transportation of their products, consequently, if the farmers are affected by the general depression, the industries which depend upon them also suffer. And the workers who work in these industries and in the country and the workers employed in them.

The object of the Thursday evening discussions is to enlighten our members on this important question.

The series includes the following topics:

- The British Labor Movement with special reference to continental affiliations.
- The Effect of the War on the European Labor Movement.
- Reaction upon American Labor of European Political Changes.
- Indemnity and debt payment, in relation (a) to labor in the debtor country, (b) to creditor countries.
- Internationalism of capital and finance in relation to labor situation.
- The tariff in relation to the American Labor Movement.
- The Farming Industry and Labor.
- The Work of the United States Civil Conservation Corps.
- The Attitude on the Workers' Compensation Law.

PHYSICAL TRAINING CLASS IN THE WAISTMAKERS' UNION CENTER MEETS ON WEDNESDAYS AT 6 O'CLOCK

Last Wednesday a physical training class was organized in the Waistmakers' Union Center, P. S. 45, 320 East 23rd Street, with Miss Loreta Bitter as director. The group will meet every Wednesday evening in this center at 6 o'clock. Admission free to members of the International.

Survey of the Comparative Development of Industry and the Trade Union Movement in the United States

By THERESA WOLFSON

Description of course given at the Union Centers, I. L. C. W. U. Season 1922-1923

The working class of today, the proletariat, was created in the Industrial Revolution. One of the most interesting features of our economic life is the parallel developments of the organized working group and the industries in which these groups are engaged in earning a living. How many workers know how closely dependent is the history of labor in the United States upon the development of industry?

During the early period in United States history, labor and industry ran along separate paths. There was commerce and industry, and a parallel development of the parallel developments of the organized working group and the industries in which these groups are engaged in earning a living. How many workers know how closely dependent is the history of labor in the United States upon the development of industry?

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Brother Berlin in the Chair.

MANAGER'S REPORT

Brother Hochman reported that the Joint Board, reported that Brothers Berlin, Horwitz and himself had an association of the above three presidents of the signers, to discuss the issues of the signers. In order that our Joint Board meet to be in charge of the associations, Brother Hochman suggested that the Joint Board elect a conference committee for this purpose.

Upon motion of the Board of Directors: resolved that the Joint Board elect a conference committee which should consist of one delegate from each local, the local secretary, the managers and the president and secretary of the Joint Board.

Brother Hochman reported that plans for the coming campaign are being worked out. In view of the fact that Local No. 23 contains a large number of shops, he believes that arrangements made should be binding on all. In that connection, he advised the Board to request the Executive Board of Local No. 23 to appoint a committee of equal number from our Joint Board, who should jointly work out a plan. It was decided that Local No. 23 should be represented on the committee necessarily as a local, and the plan be submitted.

The recommendation of the Board of Directors was concurred in and upon motion a sub-committee consisting of the local president, the local secretary, the manager, the assistant manager, President Berlin and Secretary of the Joint Board was appointed.

Upon motion it was decided that the sub-committee should be a full sub-committee among their members for the purpose of meeting with the committee from Local No. 23.

Brother Berlin called the attention of the members to the fact that the Ricardo Flores Magon in Leavenworth Prison. The story of Magon's trial was brought before us in detail and gave a true picture of many of his companions who fought for the same cause.

It was decided that the Joint Board should take a position to the Department of Justice and a telegram to the friends of Magon expressing our sympathy for their loss.

UNION HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORTS

After the report of the Union House Committee, read a number of delegates and officers asked for information. Brother Hochman in reply to the queries, read the report. Brother Rethemey was asked several questions and explained the position of the Union House, laying stress on the fact that the Union House meeting was prevaled during the entire season. The explanation made by Brother Rethemey was very clear.

The Unity Committee was then asked what became of the negotiations with the International which was appointed by the General Executive Board for the purpose of talking over the Union House. A discussion arose and upon motion it was decided the members consisting of Brothers Rethemey, Riesel and Guzman should ap

November 25th, 1922.

Arbiter Stimme appeared before the Board requesting that the Joint Board should have a chance to vote on the Ball a financial success by purchasing tickets for a large amount.

The request was referred to the Finance Committee.

In a communication Brother Arbeiter Stimme reported that the International informed the Joint Board that the General Executive Board had heard the report of your committee and it is evident that the industry.

"I am instructed by the Board to inform you that after the discussion of your request, the General Executive Board reaffirmed its former decision of favor of working in the waist and dress industry. Before proceeding with any practical steps, the General Executive Board, however, deems it necessary to refer final decision upon this topic to representatives of the membership of the locals affiliated with your Joint Board. As soon as the workers in the waist and dress industry will, by a substantial vote, approve the proposed plan the General Executive Board will undertake, through the President of the International, to arrange a meeting of the Joint Board, to begin negotiations with the employers for the introduction of a new system of work, provision of a minimum scale and all other changes that are necessary."

By action of the Sanitary Central in a communication stated that they had received another call to a conference of representatives of Civic, Labor and Business Organizations to continue the discussion of the most effective means of protecting the public and the workers in industry from the hazards of fire and other dangers. This conference will be held at the offices of the Joint Board of Sanitary Central on Monday, December 4th, at 6:30 p.m. Brother Mackoff and Brother Berlin are requested to attend this conference.

Local No. 23 has been informed the Joint Board that they appointed a committee of three consisting of Brother Pratzek, Brother Linsky and Etkin to take up matters with the committee of Joint Board relating to our cooperative work.

In a communication Brother M. Moskowitz, business agent, tendered his resignation stating that this action is due to purely personal reasons which cannot be of interest to the Board. He requests that his resignation take effect immediately.

It was decided to accept this resignation with regret.

MANAGER'S REPORT

Brother Hochman, manager, reported that he had made arrangements to collect as much data as possible on all those who are working outside and pies work. Upon completion, statistics will be compiled which will be a guide for fixing our minimum scales for work workers. Besides, business agents were requested to visit the shops and a specific committee to control the prices to be filled out by the business agents, describing the various conditions in the shops.

In regard to the preparation for the coming campaign Brother Hochman reported that at the shop meeting last held last week, it was decided that all members registered as volunteers to serve in various capacities during the coming campaign.

A meeting was also held in Brownsville for the same purpose and Brother Hochman reported that he had made arrangements to have district meetings held in all the outlying districts for the year.

Brother Hochman also reported that a meeting of all the Executive Board and other members was held at the Board School, November 20th for the purpose of securing support on their campaign in the Union House in our coming campaign. Over 200 people attended that meeting and we may expect to have their co-operation when they are called upon to assist in the 1923 campaign.

In regard to the embroidery shops, Brother Hochman reported that he informed the members that the embroidery workers are at present working on samples and the outlook for that part of our industry is quite bright.

WAGE SCALE COMMITTEE

The report of the Wage Scale Committee was as follows:

The committee decided to request Brother Hochman to compile all the available data for the purpose of working out statistics on the minimum wage scale.

Brother Hochman stated that he was not ready to submit this data as yet, but would do so in the near future.

The committee considered the advisability of having the various crafts represented in our industry voice their opinions as to where the minimum wage scale should be fixed. In view of that, the committee decided that every member should urge the Executive Board which he or she represents to put this question on their order of business and discuss the point of view scale for the craft they represent. It was also the opinion of the committee that whatever recommendation comes up before the Executive Board the entire committee should present at that meeting.

The report of the Wage Scale Committee was approved as submitted.

Upon motion it was decided that the Joint Board make arrangements for maintaining and managing the Toy House for the next season. Brother Berlin, president of the Joint Board requested the delegation from Local No. 23 to meet before the membership of the dress and waist division of Local No. 35 which will meet on the 11th of December at Arlington Hall, in order to urge them to become a party to the Union House.

UNION HEALTH CENTER NEWS

Friday evenings at the Union Health Center have come to be most popular with the members. This fall, a new unit has become so crowded that there has arisen need for larger quarters and now we are making arrangements to secure the auditorium of the L. C. E. U., headquarters.

Also, on December 15th, Dr. Ar. Bong, Gynecologist of Lebanon Hospital, will deliver a lecture on the "Physiology of Sex." Dr. Bong is an extremely capable lecturer and will discuss the topic from the standpoint of the anatomy and physiology of sex, and the need for every woman's understanding of sex hygiene. This lecture will start promptly at 8:30 P. M. Doors will be closed at 8:00 P. M.

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The Objection and Examination Committee of the BONNAZZ EMROIDERY WORKERS UNION local 66, I. G. L. W. U.

MEETS SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16th

at the office of the Union, 7 East 15th St.

1 P. M. Sharp

All candidates must appear before Committee. Failure to appear will automatically remove candidate's name from the ballot.

EMIL AUERBACH, Secretary.
The Week in Local No. 10

By JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL

The Ball Committee is again taking the opportunity to remind the members of the 1923 Annual Ball, which will be held on January 6, 1923, at Hunt's Point Palace, 933 Southam Blvd., as the date for making your plans. In addition, the ball will be held on the 1st of January, 1923, at the Oak and Suit Club, 23 East 16th Street. Miss Cohen would be very much interested in your attendance at the meeting and she assures us that great good will be had, all by all, at the above affair and will deliver a short address to those present.

The board of the Oak and Suit Club has fixed the price of ten cents per ticket which can be secured at the office of the Executive Committee.

ELECTIONS

The month of December is generally a month of elections in our local. December has its share of the first to install the practice of electing officers of the end of each year. The local has taken the lead in requiring members to organize their other local. The offices of members of the Executive Board and delegate the Local Union to the State legislature, and Dres division, lhe most numerous contest. This is probably the first time that a large number of candidates has signed

Judging from the number of candidates in the field, this election is expected to be large and it is therefore urged upon coming in in large numbers to express their opinions. The local is also a member of the Order of the Boy Scouts of America and the local has a big choice from which to select.

The election will take place on Saturday, December 30, 1922, at Arlington Hall, 23 St Marks Place. The polls will be open from 12:00 to 6:00 p.m.

WAISTS AND DRESS

At the last regular meeting of the Waist and Dress Division for 1922, the report of Manager Dickman, which covered the activities of the office for the past few months, was rendered. The first part of the report dealt with the question of the interest the cutters mostly, and that in order to be made in the best possible way, the design, the cutters must do their full share of the work and in the future it will be

ENTERTAINMENT

Speaking of entertainments, Miss Fannie M. Cohen, Educational Director of the local, has been asked by the students of the Workers’ University and Unity Centers to hold on Saturday evening, December 16th, at 8 p.m., in the auditorium of the L. L. G. W. U., 3 West 16th Street. Miss Cohen would be very much interested in your attendance at the meeting and she assures us that great good will be had, all by all, at the above affair and will deliver a short address to those present.

As a result of the local’s favoring the Waist and Dress Joint Board, the Waist and Dress Joint Board appeared before a meeting of the General Executive Board at a social visit to the above affair and will deliver a short address to those present.

This can be secured at the local at the price of ten cents per ticket which can be secured at the office of the Educational Department.

The Waist and Dress Joint Board appeared before a meeting of the General Executive Board at a social visit to the above affair and will deliver a short address to those present.

The General Executive Board, after discussing the proposition thoroughly, expressed the opinion that the local could do more and that in order to do so, it should be made as attractive as possible.

It is also understood that Commodore John D. Rockefeller has been invited to speak at the above affair and will deliver a short address to those present.

The number of persons present at the meeting of the General Executive Board was forty, consisting of the vice-presidents of the New York, and asked P. B. S. Cooper, the president, to make a visit to the Waist and Dress Industry, should be made as attractive as possible.

Thirteen annual ball of the CUTTERS’ UNION, LOCAL 10, L. L. G. W. U.

Saturday, January 6, 1923

HUNT’S POINT PALACE, 933 Southam Blvd., cor. 183rd St.

Tickets—$50

In Advance

Proceeds in Aid of Relief Fund

Musical by

Louis Zwingel’s Orchestra

CUTTERS’ UNION LOCAL 10

Notice of Regular Meetings

MISCELLANEOUS Monday, December 18th
CLOAK AND SUIT Monday, January 8th
WAIST AND DRESS Monday, January 15th

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place