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

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

Early next week, President Schleisinger will leave for the West. He will visit Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis. Our locals in the above mentioned cities have been invited, for the last several weeks, his coming to settle a number of urgent trade matters, preliminary to the concluding of agreements with the employers.

Urgent problems in the East have made it impossible for President Schleisinger to leave until now. The clearing up of the situation in Philadelphia and the headway which is being made in the settlement of a number of problems in New York will enable him to leave early in January. In the West, in all three cities, agreements between the employers and the cloakmakers' unions have been signed, and negotiations are now going on for the conclusion of new agreements. The employers have presented to the Union a number of demands, some of which are distinctly at variance with the working standards and conditions which have prevailed there hitherto.

Consulting Physicians to Meet at Union Health Center

On Friday, December 31st, a number of prominent physicians, who are on the consulting staff of the Union Health Center, the attending staff of the Medical Service of the Health Center, American Physicians, the staff, who are expected to be present, are: Professor Alfred Meyer, Professor A. G. Berre, Professor S. Adolphus Knopf, Dr. Julius Halpern, Dr. David Flossing and others.

On the attending staff of the Union Health Center in the Medical Department, there are at present: Dr. George M. Price, Medical Director, Dr. Jacob Liechtenstein, Dr. Herman Schwart, Dr. Martin Leibovici, Dr. Abraham Belinsk, Dr. Henry Streifer, Dr. Joseph Smith, and a group of assistants.

Among the specialties which are to have clinics at the Union Health Center will be: Otolaryngology, Dermatology, Urology, Gynecology, Nervous Diseases, X-Ray, Women's Diseases, Diseases of the Feet, and others.

Philadelphia Cloak Dispute Settled

Situation in Waist and Dress Industry Still in Abeyance—President Schleisinger Confers Again with Employers

The dispute in the cloak 'industry of Philadelphia has ended in a peaceful settlement at a conference which lasted two days, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 21 and 22. President Schleisinger with a committee of the local Joint Board represented the Union.

As known to the readers of "Justice," the cloak and skirt employers have made a demand of the Union for a 60-hour week and for a revaluation of 33 cents per yard. At the conclusion of the conference the injustice of these demands were made perfectly clear, and it was agreed to retain in force the old agreement, which will be carried into effect by the employers and the Joint Board. Working cards will be issued, which can only be employed by an employer to do his work, and the Union's control over the membership will thereby be strengthened. On Wednesday evening, the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union of Philadelphia held a meeting which was attended by President Schleisinger. The terms of the agreement were discussed in detail and approved.

On Monday, December 27th, a membership meeting was called in the big hall of the Labor Lyceum to the doors, discussed the agreement approved by the Joint Board. President Schleisinger, who attended this meeting, delivered a lengthy and forceful speech, in which he explained the urgency of the acceptance of the new agreement and proved to the members the injustice of the demands that they have made in the industry, and that there is no question of justice in the demands of the employers.

For the time being the matter is left in abeyance as the representatives of the Association have made it known after the conference that they would have to consult the entire membership of the Association before they could decide upon their stand.

Mass Meeting for Trade With Russia in Madison Sq. Garden Next Sunday Afternoon

On Sunday, January 2nd, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, there will be held at Madison Square Garden, under the auspices of the "American Alliance for Trade Relations with Russia," a body of trade unions and progressive organizations, a Mass Meeting called the complete lifting of the blockade against Russia and for the re-establishment of trade relations with her people.

The mass meeting will be addressed by a number of prominent speakers, among them, United States Senator Joseph J. Franza; William D. Walsh, formerly chairman of the War Labor Board; Miss Harriet Stanton Blatch, representing a number of women's organizations; Wm. H. Johnston, President of the International Organizing Committee, the Amalgamated; and Joseph Schleisinger, President of the International Union; and Joseph Schleisinger, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amalgamated.

The purpose of the meeting is to set forth to the American people the still existing blockade against Russia and to release free commercial relations with her, and second, to protest against the deportation of Martens, the Soviet representative in this country.

The meeting is expected to be a running success and is expected to express the sentiments of protest and indignation felt by the workers in this country against the ruthless action of the capitalist governments of the world over against the people of Russia.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANNHEIS

Wage Cutting Wave Spreading

Will be at highest level, if high, as in the worst periods during the last five years, and the possibility of a reversion to the exorbitant nowadays.-

the process of wage cutting, started several months ago, is gaining wide publicity throughout the country, affecting one industry after another, and carrying with it the conviction that this is the opening work in the textile industry.

A day does not pass without some new instance being reported of wage reductions in every important industry. A reduction of 25% in the wages of operators in the 100 plants belonging to the Fall River Cotton Mills Manufacturers' Asso-

ciation will become operative on January 31, and this will bring the Fall River textile industry to a reduced scale of wage in other cotton-manufacturing centres of the United States. Reductions are announced on railways, copper mines, smelting works, flour mills, etc.

In connection with the wage cutting so prevalent at present in all industries, there are signs of the beginning to note the following incident. The workers of the New-

Boro Iron Works, one of the oldest plants of the largest plants in the country, have decided at a meeting held last week to do without a 20% reduction in wages, to adopt a suggestion of the boss that they be permitted to operate the plant and distribute the profits among themselves. Democratic action was concurred in by the company. Salaries of the office foremen have been reduced 10% per cent as the plant was turned over to the wage-earning employees for prosecution. The same policy of democratic action gets under way, officials will continue in charge of their respective departments.

A Bigger House of Representatives

REPORTS from Washington indicate that the Republican Party has decided to pass a bill for an expansion of the House of Representatives, a bill which, if passed into law, will increase the membership of the lower house from 435 to 441. This will give the States one representative for every 25,000 of population. The two parties are in agreement that their representation increased, and no State will lose. As a means of providing a bill for election by the House of Representatives, a Committee of the House has already sent to the Speaker the revised figures of representation for the next session.

The total for the continental United States is 165,768,771, and the number of Congressmen to be elected is 312,485,725, giving a total for the entire United States and its territories of 429,254,496, as compared with 101,164,530 in 1910.

The additional 48 congressmen will be distributed largely among the new states, the additional states in the East and Far West. No matter what one may think of this bill, it is a flattering one for the Democratic Party in Congress and what little confidence we have in the House of Representatives from the House of Representatives as now constituted, it is, nevertheless, a matter of progress.

There is probably no more parliment in the world where greater inequalities, as far as population is concerned, are found than in the Congress of the United States. The great industrial districts where the population is heaviest, and the rents are greatest, are represented in Congress to a greater degree than the sparsely populated South. It is therefore no more a matter of justice that should be the result of the increase in population, should be given to districts where the population has grown, and the apportionment they were granted 30 or 40 years ago should remain unchanged. And the principle upon which the reapportionment was made should be continued.

A "Living Wage" to Workmen

IN Kansas, as is well known, workmen in essential industries, particularly the coal industry, are striking. An Industrial Court has been established in Kansas last year by an act of legislature, which provides for the investigation of grievances and disputes between work-

ers and employers in such industries. An Industrial Court, considers the very elastic term of "grievances" and "disputes" as the definition of a grievance in some Topeka flour mills have recently brought a complaint against the company for non-payment of wages.

The company has shut down their mills to about half their capacity.

In an opinion rendered by a judge of the Court of Industrial Relations, the court stated that they would be mindful of the fact that workers engaged in any essential industry in the State of Kansas must all at some time receive a fair wage and have a healthy and moral surroundings. The judge goes on to say that the law provides that the wages of operation the mills should be very careful and sanitary and concerning the laborer. He concludes, nevertheless, that the evidence before the court shows that the working conditions were full of flour and the elevators were full of wheat. The court is operating at 60 pe cent of their capacity. The court found, therefor e, that the company was fully in violation of the law and flour and elevator are not present and the buyers are buying in very large quantities. The court finds that the company's capacity was reasonable continuous of service.

It is only too obvious that this dictum of the court, which is not legally binding upon other courts in this country, was only made to save the face of the Court of Industrial Relations after the drastic action by the same court against the miners of Kansas during the past year. It is not unusual, however, that the court has found nothing in its investigation of the claims of the miners to show that the miners are closing in an effort to maintain prices or to cur-

tail production. The court is in a position to make its decision of the matter of common knowledge that the wheat growers' associations of North and South and the cotton growers of the Middle West are holding wheat and flour in order to maintain the present high prices and the expectation of maintaining the present prices.

A New Committee to Organize Steel Workers

THE new labor committee organized at the last meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, charged with continuing the work of organizing of steel workers, will hold its first session early month in Washington. The new committee should be devoted to a survey of the de-

velopments of the year which has passed, the laying of ground to continue the fight at the first opportunity.

The chairman of the reorganized committee in M. P. Tigue, and the secretary, is John W. Foster, chairman of the Committee on Organization of the American Federation of Labor is W. E. L. is expected to participate in the meeting. All unions in the St. Louis fund which remained in the hands of the old organization committee will be transferred to the new committee.

When the election of Tigue was announced last month and it became known that John W. Foster and W. Z. Foster, chairman and secretary respectively, of the committee, had been chosen for places, some of those who identify themselves as con-

servative in labor movement, permitted the impression to go out that Patricelli and Foster had been "eliminated" from the organiza-
tion forces on the issue of radicalism. The press of the country, both conservative and radical, has had "news" and spread it far and wide on the front pages of every impression.

The fact, however, is that Tigue was chosen last June and was re-nominated at the Chicago Federation of Labor, served with Brown until June, and was re-nominated at the Convention of the A. F. of L. that the committee be dis-

solved. The Committee on Organization, Patricelli and Foster and their list of friends in the labor movement recorded no implication that the action of the new committee in choosing new officers was a repudiation of the leadership of last year's strike. Patricelli has issued a statement that the action of the new committee in connection with the new move-

ment, it has been demonstrated that it was not repudiated and that any inference that and Foster had been "elimi-
nated" from the organization is merely an attempt to dis-

credit the new movement.

PIROSHNIKOFF, CONCERTINA VIRTUOSO, LEADS A UNITY CHORUS FOR THE UNITY BAZAAR

Chorus Meets Friday Evening, January 7th at Weisntakers' Center

Do you remember the wonder-

fully inspiring Unity House con-

cert? Don't you long for them?

Do you remember how gay you felt being in the happy group in the attractive Ballroom, and spontaneously bursting into song?

In arranging the program for the five-day festival, the immense two-page Pageant, Ball and Bazaar, the committee remembered this and decided that not even a Kreisler or a Zimbardo guitar could possibly compare with a delightful musical pageant.

It arranged therefore to make Wash-

ington's Birthday a Unity Day in Star Casino. A Unity Chorus, Friends, with popular Yiddish or Russian songs, will be provided by the Choral Society. It will also be arranged for the Borovoytorn and Sarah's Chorus.

If you want to enjoy the rare privilege of being with the Enjoy the privilege of being with the Unity Chorus in the auditorium, come to the Pageant on Tuesday, January 17th, at 8 P. M., at Public School 64, 51st East 8th St. The admission will be fifty cents. Local are welcome, providing they register on time. After this comes the Unity Convivial Chorus. Close now.
Governor Allen of Kansas is not the first one to invent a crass, selfish trick. The most self-centered first governor who was responsible for the enactment of such a law, however, was Lord North. As part of a series of punitive measures against the British colonies, Lord North’s act was designed to raise the taxation burden on the colonists. The measure was a clear violation of the colonists’ rights and set a precedent for British actions that would lead to the American Revolution.

The last two elections have been so closely contested that it is possible the two parties might have established a constitutional deadlock which would have to be broken by an appeal to the Supreme Court. It is not impossible that the Court may block the efforts of the two parties to reach an agreement.

The New York Stock Exchange was quiet today, with a small number of transactions taking place. The market was characterized by a lack of enthusiasm, with many investors remaining on the sidelines. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed slightly lower.

The Senate today passed a resolution calling for an investigation of the recently proposed antitrust bill. The resolution was introduced by Senator John Doe and was supported by a majority of the Senate. The resolution stated that the bill was necessary to protect the public interest and to ensure fair competition in the marketplace.

The House of Representatives was also considering the antitrust bill. The bill had been introduced by Representative Jane Doe and was supported by a majority of the House. The bill sought to strengthen existing antitrust laws and to provide new tools for enforcement.

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

(Minutes, Meeting December 17)

Brother Sidney Rottenberg in the chair.

The Board of Directors submitted the following report:

The Waist and Dress Joint Board, Co., appeared and stated to the Board that the firm had laid off workmen on Monday and that it had not had any orders for work since that time. The Board of Directors requested the firm to give a more definite statement as to its future plans.

Brother Rottenberg, in reply, stated that the firm was in a difficult position and that it was not in a position to guarantee any future work for the workers. He requested the Board to consider the situation and to take appropriate action.

The Board of Directors decided to take a vote on the matter and the following motion was made:

"Moved by Brother Rottenberg, seconded by Brother Johnson, that the Board of Directors take charge of the Brownsville office; that he is having under a deal of trouble in the present condition of work; that he is planning to take a trip to Europe, and that he is looking for a position.

The motion was carried and Brother Rottenberg was given charge of the Brownsville office."
JUSTICE

A Labor Week

Published every Friday by the Philadelphia Laborétor, Democratic Workers' Union
Office, 12 Union Square, N. Y. N. Tel. Sheridan 1128

D. SCHMIDT, President
A. BAROFF, Sec-Treas.
JEREMIAH TUYLIN, Business Mgr.
MAX D. DAVISS, Managing Editor
Subscription price paid in advance $1.50 per year.

Vol. III. No. 1.
Friday, December 81, 1900.
Entered as Second Class matter April 26, 1900, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

EDITOIRIALS

THE PRESENT HOUR

These are favorable days for the employees of labor in America and they are fully aware of the fact. The labor market is overflowing with 3,000,000 unemployed, and the general public, so easily influenced by the sound of the press, is very antagonistic towards the labor unions, in the belief, in the opinion of the public, that the unions are responsible for the high cost of living. The man in the street, as a rule, does not stop to analyze deeply the real causes of this high cost of living; he does not stop to ask himself the question: If the union workers have really been the prolifers, is there any evidence of their riches and their huge profits? The ordinary man has but a few moments, the time, not perhaps, the ability to delve into a complex problem of this kind.

The so-called public opinion, erstwhile so sympathetic with the trade union movement and its demands for higher standards and better working conditions, has undergone a considerable change. It takes a great deal of civic courage these days for one to declare himself for the principle of collective bargaining. This swaying of public opinion almost unnoticeably and without the indiscretion of our public opinion and how capricious and unreliable it is.

There is another factor which must be taken into consideration in the present hour. The second period of the conditions under which the labor movement is working is a factor which exerts a strong influence. It can be epitomized in a few words: The fear of Bolshevism. A long and sustained propaganda has been conducted to arouse the public's interest and to make the public realize that even an insignificant demand on the part of labor is regarded as a specter of Bolshevism. The mind of the public has become anxious, intellectuals have been told that the trade union of to-day is the precursor of Bolshevism and that the labor movement is the prelude to a Bolshevist revolution. Many of our leaders in the labor movement, whether it emanates from the conservative or the radical part of it, have, like, the labor movement, strengthened in its position and diffusion in its purpose, may not grow as militant and revolutionary as the labor movement in the European countries and have become in recent days.

This is the battleground upon which the struggle is being fought out not now along the entire line. Capital, the autocracy of America, regards the present moment as the most favorable for itself to win the war. This is one of the capitalistic problems confronting the labor movement today. The cleared answer that we have so far heard to this question was given at a mass meeting of dockworkers in Philadelphia on Monday the 2nd of December. We have a new agreement with the Philadelphia dock manufacturers, by President Schleisinger of our International. The substance of his talk, which lasted over an hour and done in a spirit of conciliation, is this: the agreement has been far from having reached the millennium at present. Yet it would be sheer irresponsibility to contemplate today new demands, no matter how justifiable they may be, until we shall have been able to make the dock workers firmly for what they have gained, and even demand an ever greater share of the goods of the world.

Last time we heard of these problems confronting the labor movement today. The cleared answer that we have so far heard to this question was given at a mass meeting of dockworkers in Philadelphia on Monday the 2nd of December. We have a new agreement with the Philadelphia dock manufacturers, by President Schleisinger of our International. The substance of his talk, which lasted over an hour and done in a spirit of conciliation, is this: the agreement has been far from having reached the millennium at present. Yet it would be sheer irresponsibility to contemplate today new demands, no matter how justifiable they may be, until we shall have been able to make the dock workers firmly for what they have gained, and even demand an ever greater share of the goods of the world.

LOCAL No. 22

We announce with a sense of delight the birth of the new local, No. 22, the New York division of the workers in the dress trade, chartered recently to maintain an individual existence by the General Executive Board.

Readers of Justice are familiar with the fact that until now the dressmakers and the washers of New York have together formed one local, No. 25. In the early years of its existence Local No. 25 has done some remarkable work. Its membership composed of waist and dressmakers, worked harmoniously together and fought inspiring battles for the improvement of trade conditions and for the uplifting of working conditions. Its achievements have made Local No. 25 beloved and respected by all.

Times, however, have changed and conditions have changed accordingly. These changes have made a division between the two trades within Local No. 25 imperative. Our readers are acquainted with the fact that the dressmakers were transferred from the old local into the new organization. This, however, will be accomplished in a short time and without any friction. To be sure, this separation is not at all a basic one. As a matter of fact, both these locals are already closely bonded together in the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry of New York.

A HALF YEAR OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY

Mid-winter marks the close of the first semester of the educational activity of our International. Most of the courses have already been approved by our board of education, and will be continued during the year. It would not be amiss, therefore, at this time, to devote a few retrospective remarks to the general nature of the work of our Educational Department and to weigh in the balance its initial steps and achievements.

Without any desire on our part to exaggerate or gloss over shortcomings, we may conscientiously state that 1900-1901 is going to be the banner year of the educational activity of our International. For the number of subjects taught, the selection of teachers and lecturers, the splendid conditions in the schools, the tremendous progress in cities and the marked improvements in management, our educational activities of this past year surpass everything done in preceding years or the work conducted by any other labor organization in this field anywhere. We must add thereto that the work of our educational office has never been more highly appreciated or has not drawn such merited attention to itself in the past.

The winter of 1900-1901, has proved to be a hard winter in an industrial sense. Our organization, as well as other labor bodies, is beset with vexing and trying problems. The general economic situation of the country is against unstable and uncertain. Small wonders that this uncertainty reflects, in a very telling manner, upon the minds of the workers in general. It is, therefore, still a greater feat which must commend the administration and the unchallenged tributes of all who are interested in the cause of adult labor education, that amidst this troubled sea of economic depression our workers exhibit such unquenchable desire to learn and to understand. It is an even greater testimony to the intelligent and persistent leadership of our organization whose far-sighted and intelligent vision is not dimmed even for a moment in these trying days of industrial reaction.

will the union win, as at present, small changes in this system of work changes which have been accepted in most of the factories in the clothing industry, even though they might entail some difficulties for the workers at first.

This was the sum total of President Schleisinger's speech at the convention of the Philadelphia Cloakmakers' Union meeting, and at the Labor Lyceum meeting in that city. The locals of the Philadelphia Cloakmakers' Union will have to decide these problems for themselves. It is up to them to either reject or confirm the terms which were reached in the agreement. We hope, nevertheless, that the agreement will be accepted after the workers has given the acceptance of the new agreement.

No single right or gain acquired by the Philadelphia cloakmakers through their union is being sacrificed in the new agreement. We are confident that the Philadelphia workers will duly consider the fact that in these exceptional times the retaining of present conditions, if not improved, would be a sufficiently important victory.
Five Weeks in Soviet Russia

VII.

Our conversations turned to the Socialist and Communist parties of America and to the presidential campaign. I understood from his comments that he felt the Communists are a strong organi- zation in America and that the views of the two leaders of the World were similarly strong. He repeatedly made the point that the Communists are the only real political party in this country, in the sense that they are the only one that has been under the control of a single person, i.e., that he had no contact with the political sphere. He also expressed the opinion that while the Communists are a strong organization in America, they are not necessarily the only ones. He pointed out that the Socialist party of America was not a party that was under the control of one man, but rather that it was a party that was under the control of several different individuals.

The Socialist party of America is, in his opinion, the only real political party in America. He explained that the Socialist party of America is different from other political parties, in that it is not under the control of a single individual, but rather that it is a party that is controlled by several different individuals. He also pointed out that the Socialist party of America is different from other political parties, in that it is not a party that is under the control of a single individual, but rather that it is a party that is controlled by several different individuals. He also pointed out that the Socialist party of America is different from other political parties, in that it is not a party that is under the control of a single individual, but rather that it is a party that is controlled by several different individuals.

The Socialist party of America is, in his opinion, the only real political party in America. He explained that the Socialist party of America is different from other political parties, in that it is not under the control of a single individual, but rather that it is a party that is controlled by several different individuals. He also pointed out that the Socialist party of America is different from other political parties, in that it is not a party that is under the control of a single individual, but rather that it is a party that is controlled by several different individuals. He also pointed out that the Socialist party of America is different from other political parties, in that it is not a party that is under the control of a single individual, but rather that it is a party that is controlled by several different individuals.

The Socialist party of America is, in his opinion, the only real political party in America. He explained that the Socialist party of America is different from other political parties, in that it is not under the control of a single individual, but rather that it is a party that is controlled by several different individuals. He also pointed out that the Socialist party of America is different from other political parties, in that it is not a party that is under the control of a single individual, but rather that it is a party that is controlled by several different individuals. He also pointed out that the Socialist party of America is different from other political parties, in that it is not a party that is under the control of a single individual, but rather that it is a party that is controlled by several different individuals. He also pointed out that the Socialist party of America is different from other political parties, in that it is not a party that is under the control of a single individual, but rather that it is a party that is controlled by several different individuals. He also pointed out that the Socialist party of America is different from other political parties, in that it is not a party that is under the control of a single individual, but rather that it is a party that is controlled by several different individuals. He also pointed out that the Socialist party of America is different from other political parties, in that it is not a party that is under the control of a single individual, but rather that it is a party that is controlled by several different individuals. He also pointed out that the Socialist party of America is different from other political parties, in that it is not a party that is under the control of a single individual, but rather that it is a party that is controlled by several different individuals. He also pointed out that the Socialist party of America is different from other political parties, in that it is not a party that is under the control of a single individual, but rather that it is a party that is controlled by several different individuals. He also pointed out that the Socialist party of America is different from other political parties, in that it is not a party that is under the control of a single individual, but rather that it is a party that is controlled by several different individuals. He also pointed out that the Socialist party of America is different from other political parties, in that it is not a party that is under the control of a single individual, but rather that it is a party that is controlled by several different individuals. He also pointed out that the Socialist party of America is different from other political parties, in that it is not a party that is under the control of a single individual, but rather that it is a party that is controlled by several different individuals. He also pointed out that the Socialist party of America is different from other political parties, in that it is not a party that is under the control of a single individual, but rather that it is a party that is controlled by several different individuals. He also pointed out that the Socialist party of America is different from other political parties, in that it is not a party that is under the control of a single individual, but rather that it is a party that is controlled by several different individuals. He also pointed out that the Socialist party of America is different from other political parties, in that it is not a party that is under the control of a single individual, but rather that it is a party that is controlled by several different individuals. He also pointed out that the Socialist party of America is different from other political parties, in that it is not a party that is under the control of a single individual, but rather that it is a party that is controlled by several different individuals. He also pointed out that the Socialist party of America is different from other political parties, in that it is not a party that is under the control of a single individual, but rather that it is a party that is controlled by several different individuals. He also pointed out that the Socialist party of America is different from other political parties, in that it is not a party that is under the control of a single individual, but rather that it is a party that is controlled by several different individuals. He also pointed out that the Socialist party of America is different from other political parties, in that it is not a party that is under the control of a single individual, but rather that it is a party that is controlled by several different individuals. He also pointed out that the Socialist party of America is different from other political parties, in that it is not a party that is under the control of a single individual, but rather that it is a party that is controlled by several different individuals. He also pointed out that the Socialist party of America is different from other political parties, in that it is not a party that is under the control of a single individual, but rather that it is a party that is controlled by several different individuals. He also pointed out that the Socialist party of America is different from other political parties, in that it is not a party that is under the control of a single individual, but rather that it is a party that is controlled by several different individuals. He also pointed out that the Socialist party of America is different from other political parties, in that it is not a party that is under the control of a single individual, but rather that it is a party that is controlled by several different indivi-
made in this case, Brother Burke worked the previous season two and a half weeks at $8.50 per week. When Burke raised the issue for the same concern he took out a walking card for $60, and the firm refused to deal with him as he was covered by Business Agent Sneed to be actually meeting only $45. After this, Burke was informed that he was receiving only $50 per week, but that his employers always had been paying the same rate. Burke, who had been quite busy in the office being away, gave him by mistake a walking card calling for $50, but took to work that he did not look at the petition on the card. He has tried ever since, but has been very angry and threatened to pay him $85 per week. Since then he has been in a state of considerable time and being that he is the sole supporter of a family, he was forced to hire himself at the $45 rate. On motion Brother Burke was instructed in the future not to permit the firm to reduce his wages, which was done, and the case was dismissed.

A communication was received from the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry which will have reference to individual contributions that locals affiliated with the Joint Board are paying. The contributions of these organizations which have occasion to ask for aid, stating that it would not be advisable to have all contributions be duplicated by the Joint Board and the affiliated organizations. The Joint Board would not be advisable to have all contributions come from one central source. As established, the Executive Board instructed the secretary to inform all affiliated locals that they agree with the view that in the future we will refer all those locals whose contributions are to be paid to the respective Joint Boards.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING FOR THE UNITY BAZAAR

“What are you doing for the Unity Bazaar?” is the question which all enthusiastic workers for the Unity House ask their friends. If this question is frequently asked, it is because, naturally, someone walked into the office and asked that although she was the mother of a child and was very busy, she would make it a point to visit the Workmen’s Circle branches and ask them for a donation. So much Unity meant to her. She did not want to be written off as a home worker.

Another new notice was securing a full page ad from the editor of the Bronx Courier and is also getting up a few dresses and wants, which are being filled with the spirit of Unity, are getting their shops to give aids, to make dresses and wants, and are volunteering to help at booths and in every way they can.

And more than that, they have converted themselves into publicity agents for the Zaza. They don’t think of their own work, of the Zaza, and of the right of a Zaza to do as they please in the movement. They ask “What are you doing for the Bazaar?” That is the best form of publicity we can get.
Workers' University

Our Workers' University will reopen next Saturday afternoon, January 15th, at 4 o'clock, in the Bronx Community Center, 183 East 115th Street.

DEVELOPMENT NOTES

LOCAL 25

Mandolin Class meets next Fri-

day. The mandolin orchestra of

Local 25 which has recently been

formed, will meet for the first time

Friday, January 7th, at Public

School 40, 314 East 118th Street,

under the leadership of Mr. David

Hais. All those wishing to join

this class should make application

to Miss Gluck not later than that
date.

RAND SCHOOL

MUSICAL PROGRAM

FOR JANUARY

Jan. 7—Joint Recital

JACQUES GORDON

VICTOR LUBALIN

Harvey Lohr

Tickets now on sale

SINGLE ADMISSION

ONE DOLLAR

PER CONCERT

RAND SCHOOL OF

SOCIAL SCIENCE

7 East 15th Street.
Amalgamated Clothes System
A CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISE

CONDUCTED BY THE ORGANIZED CLOTHING WORKERS OF NEW YORK
Buy Direct from the Workers!
Help Defeat the Open Shop!

SUTS & OVERCOATS $32 TO $50
Ready to wear and made to measure,
of the best woolens, all custom tailored.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PLAN SAVES
NEEDLESS EXPENSE AND PROFIT

Amalgamated Clothes System
627 BROADWAY, Second Floor

DR. BARNET L. BECKER
OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN
*215 E. Broadway
*100 Lenox Ave.
*1709 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn
895 Prospect Ave., Bronx

Eyes examined by the best specialists

LADIES’ TAILORS AND SAMPLE MAKERS,
LOCAL No. 3

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

All members of the united Local 3 (locals 3 and 50
will please take notice that the offices of Locals 3 and 50,
previously at 9 West 1st St. and 725 Lexington Ave.,
have been combined and now located at 12 West 29th St.
Complaints and all other union matters should be brought
to the new office.

By order of the
EXECUTIVE BOARD OF LOCAL No. 3.

RAND SCHOOL BALL
OF COURSE!
at Madison Square Garden
Thursday, Jan. 31
Dinner, at 6:00 P.M.
Tickets, $5.00 each
Dress, strictly Individual

Dancing starts at 8:00 P.M.

BOSTON

Attention of Dress and Waist Cutters
THE FOLLOWING SHIRTS have been created by Designers of Great
Note, in Co-operation with the
UNION DRESS CUTTERS, INC.

Jane West &Co.,
105 Madison Ave.

Said & Adams,
105 Madison Ave.

Sodman & Malcom,
125 Madison Ave.

Clairmont Coat Co.,
23 West 36th St.

Mark & M. B.,
138 Madison Ave.

M. S.,
23 East 33rd St.

Mark Cohen,
125 Madison Ave.

Julian Wax Co.,
15 East 22nd St.

Drewry Bros.,
14 East 32nd St.

Regina Polish,
229 Fourth Ave.

Della & Gordon,
6-18 West 31st St.

J. & M. Cohen,
6-10 E, 23rd Street.

DESIGNERS OF LADIES’ GARMENTS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND!
A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN!

Take a Practical Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools
In designing Women’s, Men’s and Children’s Wearing Apparel. A Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools Means an Immediate Position and Bigger Pay. The Mitchell School of Designing, Pattern-making, Grading, Dressing and Fitting have been established for over 50 years and have achieved NEW IDEAS, NEW SYSTEMS, BEST METHODS, BEST RESULTS. Individual Instruction, Day and evening classes. Reasonable terms. Write, phone or call for free book of information and full information.

Evening Classes: Monday, Wednesday & Friday
MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL
912-920 BROADWAY (Cor. 21st St.)
NEW YORK

CUTTERS’ UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.
Elections for all offices will take place Saturday, December 18th, 1926, at Webster Hall, 115 East 11th Street. Polls open at 12:30 and close 6:00 P.M.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS
CLOAK AND SUIT:
Monday, January 3rd.

WAIST AND DRESS:
Monday, January 10th.

MISCELLANEOUS:
Monday, January 17th.

GOOD AND WELFARE:
Monday, January 24th.

GENERAL:
Monday, January 31st.

Meetings begin at 7.30 P.M.
AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place
Cutters of All Branches
should wear a card when going to work and return it when paid off. The must also change their cards when securing an increase.