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Justice (Vol. 1, Iss. 20)

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.

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The settlement committee did some very hard work at the conferences with the manufacturers, but it had little difficulty with the General Strike Committee and the entire body of the strikers. All provisions of the agreement have been adopted enthusiastically and unanimously. The principal features of the agreement are: the introduction of work for all through the industry; a work week to consist of 44 hours; a minimum wage for all workers employed in the cloak industry. In the case of cloak operators and reeferers the minimum wage is to be one dollar per hour, or 44 hours per week. The wages of workers of other crafts in the industry are to be proportionally increased. Practically every worker will get a weekly increase in wages amounting to 4 dollars. Overtime work is to be paid on the basis of time and a half. The agreements that some workers had with their employers by which overtime work was to be paid double the normal, are to be considered as void.

Each and every cloak shop must be a Union shop and only union workers may be employed there. The rules and regulations covering the work and conduct of the workers of the individual shops must be drawn up jointly by the employer and representatives of the Union.

Association manufacturers must register with the Union all the contractors and sub-contractors doing work for them and guarantee the same union conditions in the subsidiary as in the principal shops. Moreover, the Association Manufacturers guarantee the wages of the workers employed by their contractors. Every case of discharge, for whatever reason, must be settled within 48 hours after the time of discharge. If the manufacturer refuses to abide by the decision his shop is to be declared on strike. In case of a shortage of help and upon the failure of the union to furnish it the manufacturers may, with the approval of the Union, hire apprentices and helpers.

No cloak manufacturer may employ fewer than 14 “machines”. No manufacturer may do work for a firm against which the union declared a strike. All cloak workers are entitled to six and a half legal holidays with full pay. If a legal holiday falls on Saturday the workers who celebrate Saturday at the Sabbath day are to get Sunday off with full pay.

During the dull season, if there is not sufficient work for all, the work is to be divided equally among all workers as far as such division is practicable.

The agreement between the committee and representatives of the manufacturers has been enthusiastically and unanimously ratified by the General Strike Committee and later by the entire membership.

There is not a point in the agreement but spells victory.

The workers have won all along the line. They won their demand of week work — which is the greatest gain, which is the revolution the cloakmaker has been hoping for these many years and which at last is a fact. A minimum wage of wages has been won for all workers and it is much higher than their average earnings in the past. And it must be emphasized here that the minimum wage is really a blessing, for many workers have already signed agreements with manufacturers by which they will get $90, $70 and even $80 a week. Following is the minimum wage in the various cloaks in the cloak industry:

CLOAKS, SUITS, REEFERS AND DRESSES.

Operators, $41: Cutters, $89; Top-papers, $80; Bottom-papers, $82; Piece-tailors, $88; Finishes, $83; Finishes’ helpers, $64; Basting Mills, $78; Examiners, Pinners, and Markers, $82; Bushers, $68.

SKIRTS.

Operators, $42: Cutters, $84; Top-Presse; $22; Basters, $24; Extras; $24; Basting Mills, $8; Button hole makers, $1.10 per 100 button holes, the employer to furnish machine, oil and finishing.

The agreement provides for a Board of Sanitary Control and various improvements in the shops. Then comes the great victory — the 44 hour week with only 10½ hours overtime in the heat of the season. This means the complete emancipation of the Cloak Maker from the inhuman slavery during the busy season.

Many more demands have been gained, chief among them if the fact that from now on every employer must reckon with the Union and admit a considerable control of his business in so far as it affects the workers. Thus the manufacturers must register their contractors and be answerable for them to the Union in every respect.

Equal distribution of work during the dull season is among the important gains.

Along with the Cloak makers will have given some thought to their present victory they will agree that it pays them to work instead of inactivity and to strike. With all our heart we congratulate the General Strike Committee which so wisely and devotedly has made history for the workers in the Cloak Makers’ Union and for organized labor as a whole.

The following persons were on the Strike Committee:

B. Slesinger, chairman; M. H. Siegman, vice chairman; Max Slesinger, Michael Lefkowitz, Max Berg among the rest of the committee.

Our congratulations to the General Strike Committee which has so tactfully conducted the strike.

Our congratulations to the Joint Board to which we owe the splendid work performed by the strike, and which deserves the credit for the smoothness and clock-work perfection of the strike.

Our congratulations to all the committees that aided in achieving this great revolution.

And last but not least we extend our congratulations to the members of the General Strike Committee, the minority, and the majority, and the union men who have been practical, business men with firmness and determination so vastly impressed by their work.

Many strikes are recorded in the history of our labor movement, and in these records the stray of the cloakmakers occupy places of honor and distinction; the present strike is the crowning achievement of the American labor movement and the culmination of the glorious history of the Cloakmakers’ Union.

We think we hear the cloakmakers singing, “Every worker worth his salt is a member of the union”.

We shall never forget the valor, courage and endurance of the cloakmakers.

The secret of our great struggle for victory lies in our unity: in our realization of our power, its extent and also its present limits. Every move of our union was calculated in advance. Our epoch-making strike lasted only two weeks because it had seemed many months of tireless preparations.

The cloakmakers, as their fellow-workers and the likes of their rank and file, are stronger, more effective, and more vivid.

Every worker will be victorious even as we are.

We know that we have not yet fought the final battle. Our part is to last only three years and there still remain many things to fight for. We have not yet achieved the end of our march.

There is still a long time for the cloakmakers to fight. But for the present we are happy in the realization that a great portion of the results are behind us and that we are nearer than ever before to our final goal — the total abolition of the wage system.
THE EPSIONAGE ACT AND STRIKE

The case of the striker of the American Federation of Labor reports a remarkable case where the Epispionage Act was applied against a striker. A negro, named Denis, a foreman, was arrested and later released for striking. The railroad where he and his gang worked was used to carry troops, and the Epispionage Act was invoked to aid in the prosecution of the Epispionage Act, because he hindered the government in its work. In court, of course, was quite innocent of the charge. All he wanted was to get wages for the work he was doing. But the judge did not see it in this light and the negro was sentenced under the Epispionage Act.

THE STRIKE IN WINNIPEG

NOT SETTLED YET

Many attempts on the part of the government both of the city and the province of Winnipeg, has so far ended in a fiasco, and the strike is still on. This indicates that the workers are renouncing the principle of the sympathy strike. On the other hand, the sympathetic strike is all too often a mere tool of politicians to be abandoned, and they demand of the employers the uncompromising principle of the union. Both sides are firm, and all efforts to effect a settlement have failed.

At the same time the city government notified the postal and telephone workers, and the men that if they would not return to work immediately they would be considered as strike breakers from their positions, and others would be hired to take their places; but the situation is just as bad or as good as the strikers did not return.

Volunteers offered their services to take the place of the striking workers, but the government refused the application of the operators, but little progress has been made. Moreover, when the workers of other cities learned of the threat of the force to the strikers to return to work, they decided to go on with a sympathy strike. If they carried out their decision, the workers of Calgary, Edmonton and other cities in Western Canada are now on strike.

It is also possible that the strikers will be defeated by their railway workers.

Government authorities are determined to crush the strike. Bolshevism, as a revolts against the constituted authorities and an attack on its economic system. The strike leaders deny this charge most emphatically, and declare that the strike is not only a legitimate strike but a just one. The strike are clear and their side is just and that they will fight until the strike is over.

The government holds several regiments in readiness in case of need, and labor leaders threaten their use. Winnipeg is quiet, perhaps, too quiet, because everything is at standstill.

TWO GREAT MEETINGS

Two great meetings were held in Madison Square Garden last week. The meeting of last Sun-
When Cloakmakers Strike

By FANNIA M. COHEN

Responding to the call of the Union tens of thousands of them left their shops and marched to the steps of the Joint Board at 23rd Street and chance to Fourth Avenue. Women and men marched in close formation.

All of them, hunger-striking women, Jews and Italians, represented the living symbol of the solidarity of the working class. Their struggle which the working people have been waging for ages and braving the world for genuine democracy.

Passers by stopped to watch the march and even to join it. They were curious to know what this march of civilians signified, and who the peaceful marchers were. "The cloakmakers are going out on a general strike!"

A policeman stood not far from the front line of the march of the cloakmaker, thought he looked unusually disappointed at the impressiveness of their march, which made his chances of using his club very slim in such a crowd. But in his mortification, my friend approached the policeman and said: "Don't bother these people! Aren't they bohemians?"

Various little incidents took place on that morning. Some of them droll and amusing; other, again, made one stop and think.

An old man, probably a finisher, turns his head and looks at the war on his face. His face lights up. He remains still for a moment, as if enraptured. Then he casts a glance at the endless ranks in front of him, and a triumphant smile appears on his lips. It is clear he is not a savages to do with feet, but one not face but many. Yet it is said that European secret de- fended the lives of thousands of those the color of his face for nothing. And with the freshness and vigor of a youth he resumes his forward

The ranks are becoming thinner and thinner. I join the first file which we march into Water-

Hall.

In the large hall on the first floor, a silver colored head is seated, and a group of about 50 are gathered around. This is the last hope of cloakmaker strikes of years ago.

And again I think of the three great historic marches of the cloakmakers within the last decade. And I think of a realization that each of these "peaceful" marches has added a glorious page to the history of the labor movement.

500 Scientists Join Fed- eration of Labor

Five hundred scientists and technologists met in this lecture hall of the U. S. National Mu- seum at Washington and voted by a large majority to affiliate, and I stand on Union of Federal Employees, with the American Federation of Labor. The gathering included botanists, zoologists, physiologists, pathologists, chemists, physicists, and various other re- search workers employed in such branches of the Government as the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Interior, the Advisory Council on Industrial Chemistry, and Entomology, in the Department of Agriculture, Standards in the Department of Commerce, and Patents in the Department of the Interior.

time it was. And it was difficult to hide his face with his secret dip- lomacy, as if his face was a mask. He had not one face but many. Yet it is said that European secret de- fended the lives of thousands of those the color of his face for nothing. And with the freshness and vigor of a youth he resumes his forward

and was surrounded by the beautiful sounds of loo, too. But as he kept on looing in his inarticulate secret de- fended the lives of thousands of those the color of his face for nothing. And with the freshness and vigor of a youth he resumes his forward

The march of the cloakmakers on Wednesday, May 14, 1919, was

of quite a different character. No signs of bloodshed or danger were visible. In this march of the cloakmakers one felt the certainty, the inevitability of their early triumph.

With calmness and dignity they left the hall with the profound realization that they are fully entitled to their demands.

And at the last file I hear Wilson call: "Long live the Cloak- makers!"

The ranks are becoming thinner and thinner. I join the first file which we march into Water-

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CLOAKMAKER VICTORY AT HAND

At the time of the present writing we are not yet in a position to announce the end of the strike because neither the strikers and the representatives still continue. When they will come to a close the tentative agreement will be submitted to the strikers to pass upon. For this reason, the exact day and hour when the strike will be officially declared at an end is not yet known.

But the progress made at the conferences warrants the prediction that the end of the strike will be near indeed. We are in a position to state that both sides have been willing to do their utmost to meet the principal questions at issue, and that the remaining differences, though of a serious nature, will in all likelihood not stand in the way of a final and complete settlement.

We cannot as yet go into details, but it is safe to say that the two sides are presenting to the public the principal questions at issue, and that the remaining differences, though of a serious nature, will in all likelihood not stand in the way of a final and complete settlement.

A TIMELY WARNING

Evidently we have been mistaken. We thought that the event was away past the stage of secret negotiations and that the public should be informed of the negotiations by the very persons who are engaged in the negotiations. We have therefore revised our position and decided to make use of the union platform for their “propaganda” purposes. Notwithstanding the efforts of our official leaders to convince us of the futility of this course, we are convinced now that the strike ended in a mean compromise. For by the agreement at the last, the strikers and the employers have conceded the right of any worker to send any work away from the shop. This right had been the focal point of our demands. (Hailies are of the original text).

A timely warning to the members of the Union, if only we were the least informed could not come out with a more practical result than the last arrangement. It is important to point out only one more case of idle and baseless agitation. This is the recent statement that the strike ended as badly as the cause of the bad-Union workers and their sympathizers.

Take for instance the practice of the International Garment Manufacturers and Their Association. As a result of the strike, nearly all of the manufacturers have been compelled to send out letters to their local unions, urging them to return to work. It is a lie. The reason is a clear and evident one, a lie that has been told in order to deceive those who are still considering it as a means of bringing pressure upon the strikers.

Well, on the contrary, we have reason to believe that the strike ended as well as it could. The reason is a clear and evident one. The numbers of the strikers are very large, and the employers have been compelled to send out letters to their local unions, urging them to return to work. It is a lie. The reason is a clear and evident one, a lie that has been told in order to deceive those who are still considering it as a means of bringing pressure upon the strikers.

EDITORIALS

At a recent meeting of the Ladies’ Waist Makers’ Union at the Webster Hall, at which we were invited, we made an announcement of the organization of a “Workers’ Control” of the “Emotional Strike” that has been going on for the past few weeks.

The members of the strike have been conducting themselves in a most exemplary manner, and we are proud to say that the strike has been conducted in a manner that can be a great source of inspiration to other workers. The strike has been conducted in a manner that can be a great source of inspiration to other workers. The strike has been conducted in a manner that can be a great source of inspiration to other workers.

In the course of the meeting it was decided to take up the question of the treatment of the strike by the manufacturers. The question was taken up by the manufacturers, and it was decided that the strike would be continued until such time as the manufacturers would agree to a settlement.

The manufacturers, however, have not yet agreed to a settlement, and the strike will continue until such time as the manufacturers will agree to a settlement.

In the meantime, the strike is being conducted in a manner that can be a great source of inspiration to other workers. The strike is being conducted in a manner that can be a great source of inspiration to other workers. The strike is being conducted in a manner that can be a great source of inspiration to other workers.
Concerning the decision of local 25 to raise the membership dues and the obstructions of a few extremists.

The waist maker strike cost our Union upward of half a million dollars. About $250,000 was paid out in strike benefits alone, $125,000 was spent to stop the work of the country shops and no less than $40,000 was spent on bail, court fines and the defense of 350 arrested members who took part during the strike. When the financial report of the strike, now nearly closed, is admitted to public view we will have first an idea of how expensive a war the waist makers waged and won.

It is quite natural that the treatment of the strikers as they go back will be rather deplorable as a result of a strike of this magnitude. Some of the manufacturers are taking advantage of the present financial condition of the Union and are dodging the centre of the Union.

To remedy this the waist maker Union decided to raise its dues to 65 cents a week, an increase of 5 cents over the present dues.

Little effort is required to spout about a "severed" and a "council of war" and "agitators" in the waist and dress industry. The waist and dress manufacturers are not scared or even impressed by these empty phrases. To make them criminals, as a condition of the agreement quite a different weapon is needed—a strong Union and wealthy treasury.

I, therefore, urge every shop chairman and chairlady to see to it that the workers of their shops pay their arrears in dues. The new rate of dues will soon become effective and those who will have failed to make good their arrears by that time will have to pay in accordance with the new rate.

We, the waist makers, demand upon the manufacturers that we are going to make them observe the provisions of the agreement and submit to the control of the Union. This demand is a just one and it must be met.

If necessary the recent strike will not have been the last.

Brothers and Sisters! The future is ours. But we will take possession of it not by phrases and pious wishes but by organization and unity.

Chairman, Stewards and Members of the International Tailor-Garment Workers' Union.
ON THE ROAD TO THE UNITY HOUSE

Somehow it seems to have been a long, hot, dry summer. The air was always hot and humid, but now the heat seems to have been more intense. Even in the water, it feels warmer. The only relief is a brief respite under the shade of an apple tree. The workers at the Pine Hill Farm have been working hard, but now the heat seems to be too much for them. In a stuffy boarding house, the overcrowded rooms, the high prices for food, and the lack of medical care seem to have exacerbated their problems. From taking a vacation at all even for a day or two, but a whole year seems beyond hope. Not only must the workers spend their day-lights hours in unremitting toil in the sun, but they must see their health and personal life suffer as well. The high temperatures on the hot streets of the city feel like a summer hot.

An occasional day at Coney or some other beach, hedged in with hundreds of thousands of his fellow workers, is the best that most working men can dream of. And what of the girls? They must work just as long in the close sunless air of shop and store until the roses have fled from their cheeks and the freshness from their eyes. Other girls whose fathers reap their profits from the toil of others, are passing all the time in the natural pursuits of girlhood, playing, resting, and laughing without a care with no thought for the morrow, no worry about money. And the four years of the war have left the long picnic, rowing canoeing, tennis, dancing, that send them back to thesummertime and the boys. Girls and boys are learning to secure more of the good things of life, if they want them. And some of them do, if we were ever lived simply and solely for ourselves. We may have to work, but we can secure not only cheaper food, better clothes, as the workers of Europe do their co-operative movement, but also more true education and recreation, better art, better music, more of the beauty of Nature, more of the joys of leisure. That is the basic idea of the co-operative movement of our international, that is the basic idea of our Unity House.

Locals in three great cities have taken up the idea of a co-operative house with enthusiasm. So Local 25 belongs to the first Unity House, for it was three years ago that with some doubts but many hopes the New York members of the Local bought the Pine Hill and found what seemed like Paradise indeed to them. Only last year did they take their first house but they were very proud and happy workers, and they have spent a good many evenings in the tasties of a real home. All members have been able to buy their furniture. Why not a great place where the whole neighborhood might come outside the shop? Why not a great Unity House in New York that would not only unite the shopgirls in the town, but show the world what co-operation could accomplish. For such a house Philadelphia Union suffered terribly with growing pains. It grew so fast that before the local site was set.

The committees had to fight to find a place large enough to accommodate all those who wanted to taste the new joys of co-operative life, and last year at Overlook Mountain they found in the hundred at Overlook Mountain still living on dreams, still hoping for a better world and more no more landlords, when Local 25 should have the house for their own, comforting and inspiration. And so this year, Local 25 is going to the Promised Land, to find at last a home in Unity Village.

To Local 15 in Philadelphia, however, went the greatest battle, the first having courage and enterprise to prepare their own home. It was almost two years ago that Local 15 under the energetic leadership of Miss Roberta, had set about raising money to buy its own country home. A beautiful estate near Philadelphia was purchased and remodelled to make it the most comfortable home. Local 15 had owned her $90,000 home free and clear. This summer the ambitious Philadelphia members are still toiling away to get a more enjoyable season than ever before.

The Boston waitersmen were the next to put a Unity House on the map. This time it was to be a small one, not larger than twice as far from Cap Cod in the most exclusive section of the coast was purchased by its members, local and hundreds of their members experienced the joys of a co-operative venture. Rumors have been heard that Chicago too may do surprising things in the near future.

The idea of Unity is one that is bound to grow. Our men's locals have given us another great idea is that as good for them as for the girls. One hears many men say, now, "O yes! that is a very good idea for the girls but it would not do for us. We are family men." It is just for family men that a co-operative membership would be of inestimable value; it could send their wives and children away in summer. A whole summer at least cost than in New York. Rent would be nothing, food could be bought at co-operative prices and there is no other country house is as good and as necessary a thing for the workman as it is for the capitalist. And just such a home the workers would come at

last to realize that they need not live in dirty hovels in the city. They will not have to belong to societies to build clean, beautiful homes for themselves in the city as well as in the Manchester and Belgium and other countries have done."

Dresses and wanes have been flowing in to the headquarters of Local 25 all the week to be sold at a few cents a piece to fit the new Unity House. Each shop is doing its bit to pay for the community house by giving the workers' organizations and gingham, are all ready to be snit on at the new

MINIMUM WAGE LAW IN THE WEST

The minimum wage is established by law now in twelve states in addition to the District of Columbia.

The twelve states having a minimum wage law are Arizona, California, Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon, Utah, Washington.

The first minimum wage law in the District of Columbia, September 1918, its purpose being, as defined in the law itself, to "protect and promote the health and welfare of the population of the District of Columbia from conditions detrimental to their health and morals, resting primarily on the minimization of the abuses of child labor and on improving the conditions of employment for women and children employed in manufacturing and mercantile industries.

Mr. Eliot, of Boston, told his department store members last week of the advantages of his store to the principlal of minimum wage determination for women and children employed.

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The Cortina System of teaching serves as a representative of the system of teaching used at the study of languages by the Cortina System of teaching. The system is comprehensive and easy to learn. The Cortina system is in the ability of the pupil to listen to the language he is studying. He has the teacher in his home — the phonograph — and can refer to it at any time which is most convenient to him.

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PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS,

2 MEETINGS OF CUTTERS UNION LOC. 10
CLOAK AND SUIT BRANCH
DRESS AND WAIST BRANCH
Monday, June 2nd
Monday, June 9th

Meetings start at 7:45 P. M.
at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place

LADIES' TAILORS & ALTERATION WORKERS' UNION, LOC. 80.
The Executive Board has decided to prolong the time of the payment of the $5.00 assessment until the first of June. Any member who will not have paid the $5.00 assessment will have to pay $1.50 more, which is the International Assessment included, at present, in the $5.00 for the special strike fund.

After June first, in other words, any member who will not have paid the assessment in full, will have to pay $6.50 instead of $5.00.

Executive Board, Local 80.
H. HILFMAN, Secretary

MAIMIN CUTTING MACHINES
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Maimin Machines are Easy to Handle
No fatigue at end of the day's work.

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Manufacturers Electric Cloth Cutters
251 West 19th Street, New York
The Dress and Waist Branch of the Cutters Union is Local 10 is completing plans for the control of shops in the dress and waist trade. This district will be apportioned among the busiest agents and then will begin a survey of the conditions as they exist under the agreement signed recently.

This is the first time that the trade will be completely controlled since the general strike. Up to now the office was flooded with complaints for back pay. Seldom since the dress and waist branch was organized were there so large a number of complaints filed. The agreements signed with the independent employers and with the Dress Contract Manufacturers' Association provided that pending the final settlement of the strike with the entire trade, the increase in wages shall be retroactive to the date when the agreement was signed.

**UNUSUAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS**

Wherever there are cutters who were retained since the signing of the agreement there was little difficulty in the collection of back pay due. The greatest difficulty was experienced in cases of cutters who were hired after the signing of the agreement and laid off before the final settlement was effected. In such cases the employers were, in most instances, of the opinion that cutters thus laid off were not entitled to the increase, hence the difficulty. However, up to date every such complaint filed has been properly adjusted.

In the coming control the office expects to find a few cases where cutters did not as yet receive their back pay, partly because the notification sent out by the union did not reach some employers and the cutters are ignorant of the proviso, and partly because of individual understandings between cutter and employer. In the former cases the official will notify the employer and will secure the amount due the cutter, and in the latter cases the employer will be compelled to pay the necessary amount and the cutter will be dealt with according to the Executive Board.

**RIDDING UNION OF EMPLOYERS**

Another problem that will very likely confront the agent is to compel employers who have recently entered the dress business to establish proper sanitary and working conditions. A number of these employers are very sure to be new members of the cutters' union. It has come to the attention of the organization that quite a number of cutters have entered the dress and waist business. The grace formerly allowed to union men to do their own cutting for the first few months of their new endeavor has been abolished and the business agents will insist upon their resignation and the employment of a union cutter. In order to enforce this more thoroughly the Executive Board has decided to have its Attorneys visit the Hall of Records at least once a week with the view of unearthing cutters who have become employers and still retain their membership in the union, and insist upon the hiring of a union cutter.

**CONTRACT ASSOCIATION AND THE UNION**

As to the gains—one of the factors largely making for them is the creation of the Dress Contract Manufacturers' Association. The organization of this class of employers has somewhat solved the problem of placing cutters to work where employers were in the habit of doing the cutting. Among the provisions in the agreement with this new association is one which makes it a violation of the agreement for an employer to cut. Thus far the union has had the proper co-operation in the carrying out of this clause. This also made it possible for the organization to place cutters to work in quite a number of shops which formerly could not boast of cutters.

**IMPORTANCE OF WORKING CARD**

The membership will recall that when the 84 tax was decided upon by the membership the Board decided to charge this weekly tax against every cutter whether or not he was employed at that time. This assessment has been in force for ten weeks. Should a cutter prove to the satisfaction of the office that he has not been working these ten weeks, he will be credited accordingly. However, a number of men failed either to procure a working card when they started to work or return it when they were laid off. And the furnishing of the necessary proof generally resulted in a good deal of trouble for some of these men.

Another result of the failure of some cutters to secure working cards is that they are charged underpayment of wages. As the agreement has been drawn an employer is required to pay the cutter in accordance with the scale written on the working card. Hence where cutters fail to secure a working card they usually find it difficult to prove their proper scale of wages, which results in the filing of complaints.

**CUTTERS LIABLE TO FINE**

It can, therefore, readily be seen how important it is to secure a card. Aside from this, failure to secure a card is a violation of the Union rules and cutters are liable to fine. In order to avoid all this it cannot be too strongly urged upon the membership to observe this provision of the union's rules.

The Business Agents have been instructed by the Manager to look up cutters who fail to have in their possession their dress books and working cards. Hence every cutter is urged to have his working card and union book with him in the shop during the coming shop control.

**MEETINGS**

Reports of the coming investigation will be rendered at every branch meeting, as well as reports of the trade and the dealings with the employers.

Cutters are urged to attend the coming meetings, one of which will take place on Monday evening, June 9th, at Arlington Hall, 21 St. Marks Place.

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**GRAND CONCERT AND CELEBRATION**

of the Opening of the

**UNITY HOUSE**

of the

LADIES' WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 25

SUNDAY AFTERNOON JUNE 1st.—at 2 P.M.

NEW STAR CASINO, 107th STREET AND PARK AVE.

**CONCERT**

Maurice Nitke, Violinist Vida Milholland, Soprano

Lantern Exhibition of 75 views of the new Unity House Special admission to members of the International 10 cents

Get tickets at office of your local.