Justice (Vol. 2, Iss. 8)

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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WAIST AND DRESS MAKERS TO WORK DAY FOR THEIR UNITY HOUSE

Executive Board Issued Call To Jugnent's Birthday To Raise Waismakers To Work Washing Fund for Their Unity House

The Unity House, that wonderfully summer house located among lakes, waterfalls, and mountains in Forest Park, know this to be true. Every visitor must have been impressed with the splendid and devoted administration of the House which installed new confidence and hope in the ability of the workers. It was an inspiring example of what workers can do, and the visitors had a perfect right to be proud of their achievement.

But the Unity House is not yet owned by the wage-makers. Only a part of the 100,000 dollars, which the House cost and which is worth twice that amount, is paid. The rest is in mortgages on a huge interest that must be paid. In order therefore to fully control it, extend its activities, accommodate large numbers of members, the mortgage must be cleared. The money must be paid.

In order to meet this emergency, the Executive Board of Local 23 issued a call to the wage-makers voluntarily next Monday, Washington's Birthday, to raise the necessary funds. A day's work on this holiday will clear the Unity House of its heavy burdens, the mortgage and the accompanying interest, it will open up new activities, it will give new courage and confidence to the workers, and it will give them a splendid summer home.

The Executive Board is confident that the wage-makers will respond to the call and offer their services for their own Unity House.

NEW YORK WAISTMAKERS TO EXTEND WAGE INCREASE

The Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, at meeting in Cooper Union, passed Resolution To This Effect.

At the general membership meeting of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, Local 23, held last Monday evening, Feb. 16, at Cooper Union, it was unanimously decided to extend the increase in wages in all shops through the waist and dress industry, regardless of their affiliation with any association.

While the demand for a wage increase has been raised to 80 per cent of the wage-makers, there are still some manufacturers who stubbornly clinging to their policy of underpaying their workers. But the workers are determined that the wage increase be extended to all the shops in the industry.

The decision of the workers is clearly expressed in the letter sent by General Secretary-Treasurer Ab. Baroff to Mr. Alfred Stern, President of the New York Waist Makers' Association.

The letter follows:

Gentlemen:

We have recently endeavored, by communication and subsequent conferences, to enlist the aid of your Association in extending the prevailing restlessness and dissatisfaction of the members of your Association. We regret to say that the Federation which we had the right to anticipate from you was not forthcoming, and the situation in our shops is still precarious and unsettled.

During the same time while we have been endeavoring to secure a conference with your Association on the question of an increase in wages for the workers in the shops of your members, we also took up this problem with the Dress Manufacturers Association, Inc. Both, this latter Association and our Union, agreed to submit the controversy to an impartial chairman — Dr. Judah L. Magnes, acting in this capacity at the request of both parties. His decision, accepted by both sides, which went into effect on February 2, 1920, granted higher minimum scales and a general increase in all week workers and a commensurate increase to all piece workers. Similar upward scale changes took effect in all shops operated by independent manufacturers.

This decision and the new scales affected 80 per cent of the workers employed in the industry. Your Association, with its 190 shops, represents only 20 per cent of the workers employed in the industry. The workers in your shops cannot, quite naturally, be expected to be satisfied with less than what 80 per cent of the workers in the industry have received.

In taking your stand, in insisting that your minority of 20 per cent retaining a minimum scale inferior to the one prevailing in the overwhelming majority of the shops in the industry, you are not allaying the unrest in your shops; you are, on the contrary, stimulating it.

It is generally recognized fact that the result of this unequal distribution of wages has far outstripped whatever increases in wages our workers have received in a year. Your stand, therefore, is not, in our judgment, the kind that will receive public approval. The prophecy of the Federation that the industry should dictate terms to the majority is wholly foreign to the democratic principles of our union, uniform trade standards, unfair and must prove in the end unworkable.

Trust that you will see the justice of our contentions.

Very truly yours,

Andreas Hanford
Gen. Sec.-Treas.

Those who addressed the meeting were Abraham Baroff, A. Yanoody, Judge Panken, Albert Bank, B. C. Fladeck, E. Reisberg, Manager of the Independent District of the United, L. Hyslof, Manager of the Dress Division, and H. Silberman, Chairman of the Executive Board, who presided.

PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER DUE HERE NEXT WEEK

Secretary Baroff received the following cablegram:


SCHLESINGER."
The Wilinson-Lansing Episode

ONLY a few days passed since Secretary of State Robert Lansing resigned his post until the whole atmosphere around him is already voluminous. And it is still in the process of growth. The widespread interest in the resignation of this mediocre, unprincipled lawyer from President Wilson's Cabinet is the more significant because of Wilson's vacillatory and jungle judciced interest we regard the most tremendous happenings.

The resignation, or rather the dismissal of Mr. Lansing has followed a brief interchange of letters between the President and the Secretary. The first letter of the President was dated February 7, and the last February 18. The entire episode is about a trivial and fretful subject matter which is universally regarded as showing once more the accumulated grievances, resentments and bad feeling. In the first letter the President the Secretary that during my illness you have frequently called the heads of the executive departments of the Government into conference! And he warns the Secretary at the same time that "no one but the President has the right to summon the heads of the executive departments into conference."

The Secretary confessed that had called in his absence, his colleagues, with their full concurrence, on matters which could not be postponed. But he vigorously denied entertaining any thoughts of stealing the President's job. And he suggested that his resignation may be a natural consequence.

The President promptly accepted this suggestion "to take effect at once." But his action left Mr. Lansing and Mr. Lansing is again that placid, mediocre private citizen.

Even Mr. Lansing could not remain in the office of Secretary of State without incurring the surcharges of such correspondences. He hints to the underlying motives of this affair. He reminds the President that "ever since January, 1919, I have been conscious of the fact that you no longer were able to understand and exercise power in matters pertaining to the negotiations in Paris, to our foreign service, or to international affairs in general."

He was un Silked, ignored, placed in the dim background. And even before he went to Paris, Coolidge had already become the true cabinet of the Allied matters. Then the President was rapidly being converted to Clemenceau's ideas. The French government pointedly looks aside by one Mr. Wilson the democrat has turned into the traditional diplomat. Every- four or five letters of communication except the President himself. Many Commissioners resigned, among them Mr. Balfour, the famous. Mr. Lansing, often found in an almost liberal, could not stomach this complete submission to the statesman's dictum, to what this treaty means, and if the American people could really understand, it would unquestionably be defeated."

But he was too loyal, too decorous, too phlegmatic to do anything. He simply waited for the opportune moment, and it came.

Since the resignation of W. J. Bryan in 1915, Lansing proved to be a very efficient Secretary of State. He was docile, meek, characterless. He is a "librarian lawyer," as his friends characterize him. In the Senate he evinced a colossal ignorance of matters pertaining to foreign affairs and war department. When did the President dismiss him? Why did he choose this time, so long after the Paris Conference and so close in the end of his own administration? The replies are many and various. There is a widespread opinion that the President is responsible for his act. The entire matter is explained on psychological grounds. Others are giving a purely political twist to this affair. It shows some political wisecracks say, that the President is determined to restructure the cabinet to suit his own country and even the world, if it only yields. It is also said that the President is using his law minister. Many things are said. At any rate events will prove which of those suppositions are correct.

The President and Fiume

PRESIDENT WILSON has burst upon the scene of international politics. The Premier of England, France, Italy got accustomed to their occasional chats together with America only watching, observing, waiting. When the policy toward Russia was adopted America pursued its policy of watching and waiting. Then the Fiume question, a certain policy was adopted. And the President now which raised the alarm of protest and abuse in all allied capitals. The note has not yet been made public. But according to the London Times, President Wilson is said to have threatened the Premier with American withdrawal of European affairs in Fiume, provision will not be adopted. England is irritated. France and Italy are furious.

Fiume is an important port on the Adriatic. It is the only outlet on the sea of Central Europe. It is of utmost significance to Jugoslavia, and to the Austrian-Hungarian Empire. But Italy wants Fiume. It was promised to her. It was pledge to her in the Treaty of London. It was to be given to her for breaking with Germany and declaring war on her former ally. Mr. Wilson twice refused when he came to Europe to negotiate. It was the only case in the World War of standing published the famous Fiume note proposing to make Fiume a free city. But it remained in the drawer. D'Annunzio's occupation of that city, the Italian Governments futile gestures in protest of his occupation were useless. The endless waiting were the only things done. But finally the Allied Premiers decided to do something with regard to Fiume. They have apparently decided to abide by the London Pact, or something approaching it. The actual settlement is not yet known at this writing.

Lloyd George Invited to Russia

GEORGE LANSBURY, the famous editor of the Indigdon Daily Herald, now in Moscow, wired the following message to the British Press:

"You are making the mistake of your life in your estimate of the Soviet leaders. I beg of you to come here to Moscow and join in conference with Lenin. I am sure your eyes would be opened as soon as you land from the front to the ways of life and war with them without delay.

Lansbury sustains the conclusions reached by many other observers who visit Russia. Lansbury is not only an influential public man but he is the editor of the Herald who on the spot or by a quarte of millions of workers. His reports on conditions in Russia will doubtless have a tremendous effect. Not only have the Allies decided to resume trade with Russia, but Lansbury's recommendations will have greater effect.

The Allies and the Kaiser

THE refusal of Holland to hand the Kaiser over to be tried by the Allies on a singular service done, not so much to the Kaiser as to the Allies in freeing them from the extreme pressure arising into the causes of the war. For the Allies had been confronted with the problem how to graciously and obviously terminate the war. The Kaiser had a special Commission to deal with the question. It was the Kaiser's own chief activities to bring about permanent peace. Lloyd George was elected on the Kaiser issue soon after. But they could not very well openly surrender to the decision of Holland. The Supreme Court in London had indicated that the Kaiser was not responsible for the war. And the Allied Council offered a compromise. It is a clever and workable one. The Court has suggested that Holland adopt some pre-conviction measures against the "offender, the Kaiser," by holding the ex-Emperor at a distance from the scene of crimes. That would mean sending the Kaiser into the hallowed quarter of the British Empire. The proceedings are looking like going the embarrassments of a trial. Holland on the other hand would doubtless welcome such a position. It is in an anxious to maintain friendly relations with the Allies. At the same time it is a matter of great prestige of the Kaiser being horn and the Kaiser's retinue to the crown in the work of peace by forcing the Kaiser to stand for the trial. After all, it is a fine gesture, but not an actual weapon.

Socialist Trial Resumes

THE trial of the Socialist Assembley is on again. It started from New York. The defense counsel Sweet and the Lakers have "evidenced" their "evidence" against in the proceedings. The unproven revelations of plots against law and order in this country has utterly collapsed. The ranks behind the defense have, a third and those who are remaining have lost their erstwhile courage. They are so forlorn and utterly defeated as the only source of strength. Now it is the turn for the defense. The Socialists are present.
Three Months’ Achievements of the International

Report of Secretary Baroff to the Sixth Quarterly Meeting of the General Executive Board

II.

I have spent considerable time in connection with the New York strike. In the last three months, the situation in general is probably well known to you. The unfortunate workers have grown out of a demand of the workers for an increase in the minimum scale provided in the Agreement of May 1919. These increases were asked for the purpose of enabling the clockmakers of New York to meet the increase in the cost of living which has taken place in the interim of May 1919.

The first conference with the manufacturers’ association, on December 2nd, resulted in an understanding with the manufacturers that the union would submit to them data on this question. But later the manufacturers reversed this understanding and refused to consider any increase. As a result, a number of stoppages have occurred in the trade, and the association has begun a bitter campaign of attempting to charge the union with violation of the agreement. The Joint Board and the International have promptly replied, making a vigorous public protest, setting forth the justice of the demands.

On January 20 the union and the association received an invitation by telegraph from Governor Smith of New York to discuss the conference to talk the matter over and to adjust it by conciliation. As a result, an Arbitration Committee was appointed by the Governor, which began its sessions at the time of the writing of this report, and which is expected to render a satisfactory adjustment of this complicated situation.

I am very happy to report to you that the Cleveland situation was brought to an exceedingly satisfactory conclusion by condition, the best ever hoped for, was signed by all the manufacturers, and a meeting of the employees was reached thereafter at a meeting of the Board of Referees in Cleveland. The decision of the Vice President Perlestein in this field has been of inestimable value in their case. There are five points in the defense. They are as follows:

1. The exposition of the philosophy of Socialism by Morris Hillquit and Algermon Lee as excess capital.
2. Proof of the harmony of purpose between labor and Socialism through the adoption of Socialism by all the officials, the principal one of whom is James B. Murr, president of the Lock Plumbers’ Union and head of the Labor Department.
3. Proof that Socialism is not inherently opposed to religion and the State.
4. Justification of their legislative program for 1917 and 1918.
5. An attack on the program of the Republican leaders of the Legislature.

To the Editor of Justice:

I often wonder why I don’t see the activities of the ‘Designers’ Union reported in your valued organ, Justice. Is it because the designers are insignificant members of the great International, or is it because they have shown themselves to be unworthy? I am sure that after the experience of the past, I am confident that the designers will prove themselves worthy in the future.

This letter comes when once the designer as an union man will be on the lips of every one in the industrial field which is worthy of the name, and of the great International which is his head, and if this is important when he will prove to be an asset to our great brotherhood.

After all, we have nothing to be ashamed of. In quite one year we have a membership of about five hundred which we can be proud of if it were not for the united assistance that we have received from the General Executive Board. I cannot help but express my sincerest gratitude to these brothers for their guidance. Let us keep this up. And then the designer, who is so backward will get his schooling at the University of Illinois, and become an excellent, worker, by realizing that his economic struggle is the same as his personal struggle. We must all learn to fight with greater vigor on the industrial and political fields, and to be a part of our own cooperative community.

Yours sincerely,

M. Stockman,
11th Street, Y.

FLA. VICTIM

Editor, Justice:

Steve Imre, one of our brothers died from the influenza on Jan. 31. He was a member of the Clock Makers’ Union, Local 6, and was the shop-foreman in Percival B. Palmer Clock Shop, which is the biggest shop in Cleveland.

He was 33 years old and was born in Hungary. Many members were present at the funeral. Men and women and brothers and brothers of the shop collected enough money to pay the expenses and send a wreath of red roses and flowers. It was inscribed “From the Clock Makers’ Union.”

His body was removed five days later. She died from the same sickness. They left three children. She was the oldest is 8 years. Their grandparents, 65 years of age, take care of them at present but our sisters and brothers of the union is placed in an orphan home.

Fraternally yours,

C. BERK.
OUTWORN REMEDIES

From the appeals issued by section 149.20, the American Federation of Labor, it is clear that he vividly realizes the grave danger involved which the freedom of this country is threatened. He is poignantly aware of the sinister forces that are at work. He is the man not only that he boldly throws the gauntlet at enemest of labor urging all organized labor to com-bat their enemies. He calls Congress in no uncertain terms. Scorned by Congress, ridiculed as a sectional interest, he and many members of both houses, the American labor movement finds it difficult even to make its long and well-established non-partisan political policy. He is well known. Shorter hours, higher wages, union labor, collective bargaining, labor protection are the fundamentals of the policy. The question of party allegiance is considered to be of no conse-quence. A declarator of amity for these fundamentals was sufficient to make any aspirant for office acceptable.

This policy is claimed to be traditional, and as such was, of course, put into operation at the last election. Whether it was a failure or a success, it must be on account of the results achieved by it. But as to its results, opinion is divided. The A. F. of L. is compelled to admit in no ambiguous words that a Congress many members of which are national politicians and the A. F. of L. as friends of labor made a travesty of all labor demands. When the labor movement in the effort to transform its demands into laws, how it could have happened that the importance of labor made an object of travesty by politi-calians?

Gompers may be a poor logi-calian, but he is not blind. For not to see what is going on under one's nose is nothing but blindness. Far from fearing its will upon the fortunes of industry, labor has had to witness of late how its most sacred rights have been so flimsily trampled upon.

The will of a Gary is sufficient to force thousands of workers into subjection. Injunctions, strike leaders, compulsory labor have again been restored to life. If it was not the best and the most the powerlessness of labor and the utter failure of the traditional program of the A. F. of L., what else could it be.

In one of his appeals, Gompers urges organized labor not to aff-ilitiate itself with any political party but to the principle of freedom, justice, and democ-acy. In this is what organized labor has to pursue, is there no need for it to be non-partisan. It can, and with a little heart not join either the Democratic or the Republican Party. Is not any of these parties in lasting love with these beautiful principles? But, as a result of its efforts, organized labor has made a travesty of all labor demands. When the labor movement in the effort to transform its demands into laws, how it could have happened that the importance of labor made an object of travesty by politicalians?

Gompers has been the best and the most the powerlessness of labor and the utter failure of the traditional program of the A. F. of L., what else could it be. Other terms, profusely used by Gompers in his appeals, are "friend of the "enemies of labor." But is Gompers, as a friend of the labor movement, as an "enemy of labor"? Is there no nowadays a friend of labor as far as words are concerned? It is not out of love for labor that measures un-dermining the very existence of the labor movement have been taken and proposed. Ask the Garys, the Palmers and the will tell you that they are doing themselves "other worst things with their wars against the com-munists only in order to protect their personal interests."

The A. F. of L. may obtain conduits of any political party, the labor movement, and "enemies of labor." But is Gompers, as a friend of the labor movement, as an "enemy of labor"? Is there no nowadays a friend of labor as far as words are concerned? It is not out of love for labor that measures un-dermining the very existence of the labor movement have been taken and proposed. Ask the Garys, the Palmers and the will tell you that they are doing themselves "other worst things with their wars against the com-munists only in order to protect their personal interests."

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In his appeal, Gompers mentions the la, that he, in his appeal, made the mistake of using the word "strike." He has retracted, and the word "strike" has been omitted. This was to have been the case of the strike movement in New York and the need for the support of the strikers. We are firm in the opinion that this is a radical error. We hope that the strike movement will yield better results in the future.

The logic of Gompers becomes perfectly clear when it is in accordance with the understanding that the solution of the strike movement is to have been called. The labor movement is a necessary condition of the strike movement. If the labor movement is not to be called, the essential points of the strike movement are realized.

If that be true, if the essential demands of labor have been at-tained, if the enemies of labor are defeated, why this alarm about the impending danger?
New York Cloakmakers Adopt Resolution of Thanks to Governor Smith

A resolution thanking Governor Smith for his effort to settle the recent industrial controversy in the cloak trade of New York had been unanimously adopted by the Joint Board of the Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Refers Makers' Unions of New York, in regular session held in the office of the office, 101 East 23rd St., Feb. 7, 1920, at 110 East 23rd St.

The resolution reads:

To the Members of the Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Refers Makers' Unions of New York, representing 52,000 organized workers in the cloak and suit industry of New York City, in the United States Association of New York, growing out of the request made by the Joint Board of the Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Refers Makers' Unions of New York, representing 52,000 organized workers in the cloak and suit industry of New York City, in the United States Association of New York, growing out of the request made by the Joint Board of the Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Refers Makers' Unions of New York, representing 52,000 organized workers in the cloak and suit industry of New York City, in the United States Association of New York, growing out of the request made by the Joint Board of the Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Refers Makers' Unions of New York, representing 52,000 organized workers in the cloak and suit industry of New York City, in the United States Association of New York, growing out of the request made by the Joint Board of the Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Refers Makers' Unions of New York, representing 52,000 organized workers in the cloak and suit industry of New York City, in the United States Association of New York, growing out of the request made by the Joint Board of the Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Refers Makers' Unions of New York, representing 52,000 organized workers in the cloak and suit industry of New York City, in the United States Association of New York, growing out of the request made by the Joint Board of the Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Refers Makers' Unions of New York, representing 52,000 organized workers in the cloak and suit industry of New York City, in the United States Association of New York, growing out of the request made by the Joint Board of the Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Refers Makers' Unions of New York, representing 52,000 organized workers in the cloak and suit industry of New York City, in the United States Association

Resolved, That we express our feeling of deep satisfaction and gratitude to the Governor of the State of New York, for his spirited endeavor to settle this industrial situation in a manner just and reasonable and scrupulous regard for true facts and conditions, and that we commend his action to the wholehearted support of the majority of our State; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Honorable Alfred E. Smith, Governor of the State of New York, and to the general and labor press of the State.
Washington a universal 11-1/2-cent riot order has been issued to three thousand police officers by the Metropolitan Police Department in the interest of public safety. The order which was issued to all police officers in the District of Columbia, provides that any police officer who is absent without leave for more than one day shall be discharged from the force immediately.

Arrests were made in connection with the rioting in the District of Columbia. The rioters, it was said, were incited by the news of the defeat of the Republicans in the presidential election.

**IN OUR EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT**

By DR. LOUIS FRIEDLAND, Educational Director, I. G. W. U.

Are You Economical?

In the old days economics meant the proper management of one's affairs. A farm or an estate. A good husbandman, provider and manager, was a good economist. This is the common sense teaching of the ancients, Greek, from which language we derive the term "economics." In modern times, however, the modern economist is concerned with the social organization of modern times, economics has come to mean the management of wider and larger groupings of things, a corporation, a firm, a farm or an estate. Economics today means management of all industry, all its resources, the whole machinery of production, manufacutre, transportation and consumption. Today, what is the concern of one housewife, is the concern of an entrepreneur, worker, is the concern of all. We no longer live in farms, producing all we need for ourselves alone, and independent of the rest of the world. We are closely knit together in a thousand and one ways. We communicate through machines, through all the forms of mechanical devices, and through accepted forms of current exchange, called money.

Workers have always been told to be "economical." In time of peace, this means to save. But if they are glibly informed that potato peels are a perfectly good good food, that they must cut down on teachery, that they should never be extravagant or wasteful, that they can easily make the prevailing age go a day or two, if they will decrease their desires and wants, and that by putting all the members of their families to the business of earning a living, all the economic problems will be solved. But the other classes show no disposition likewise to curtail their desires. They have a different form of economics! They begin their economics by economies of means, and they hold that the greater the number of their wants, the higher is their culture and civilization, and their standing in society.

There is no objection to husbanding one's means, personal or corporate, but the old English proverb —"What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander"—should apply to all classes. Of course, it is interesting and delightful to study the economies of one's family, but one's family is not the only place where rights are not respected — unless they are protected. They didn't expect the Constitution to provide for the right to join a union, and they didn't expect it to provide for their protection in the industrial world. They expected to be left alone, to live as they were going to belong to their union, and they were going to have a place to meet, in or near the town.

From The Liberator

**WAISTMAKERS’ UNITY CENTER, Public School 40, 50 East 20th Street, Manhattan.**

**BROWN'S UNION CIRCLE, Public School 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn.**

To All Shop Chairmen and Members of the Ladies’ Waist and Dressmakers’ Union, Local 25

Sisters and Brothers,

Your attention is called to the fact that the Tailors, Hatters and Platers of the Contracting Shops are on the Eve of A General Strike and it is your duty to see that all such work as Tailoring, Hemstitching and Plating be made in Union Contracting shops. The loyalty and union spirit of your co-workers on your part would mean that you are indirectly helping the bosses to break the strike of the shops where your sisters and brothers are working, and also of your Local.

Therefore ask you to observe the following rules:

1. You have to find out the names of all the “gang bosses” and notify them in writing of your intention to enroll in the Tailors, Hatters and Platers Union.

2. It is necessary for you to procure the assistance of your Local Union Branch and the assistance of your Local Union Branch in bringing about the formation of the new Union.

3. All Waist and Dressmakers in your place must join the new Union immediately and in Union Contracting shops.

Patronizing yours,

**EXECUTIVE BOARD, TAILORS, HATTERS AND DRESSMAKERS’ UNION.**

**Waistmakers Extend Organization Campaign**

Many novelty shops have come into existence during the last few years in the ladies’ garment industry. These shops are doing tailoring, hemstitching and plating for the ladies’ garment trade and are mostly working for the waist shops they are consequently competing with the tailors and hemstitchers and platers. These waist shops are known as the contra- shops.

The Waistmakers Association has therefore decided to do away with the competition by organizing the waistmakers of this trade in the contra-shop.

Those pleasers who belong to the Union have joined with the Waistmakers Association in an vigorous organization campaign in preparation for a general strike. The tailors, hatters and hemstitchers of the Waistmakers union, and the shops, 500 in number, have formed an organization committee and have promised to do everything in their power to organize every worker in the trade.

A mass meeting of all tailors and hatters is arranged for March 1 where the question of a general strike will be taken up.

M. TIRK, Secretary.
General News

Cutters of all branches are hereby warned not to work on Washing- ton's Birthday, Monday, April 10, 1920. Our members are to receive pay for this holiday. Any one of our members who shall fail to observe the above will be expelled from the local.

The Executive Board at its meeting, Tuesday, April 7, 1920, decided to send the following letter of protest to the President of the Board of Aldermen, the Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, and the Police Commissioner of the City of New York:

"The Executive Board of the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union, Local 10, of the I. L. G. W. U., at its session on Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1920, adopted a resolution protesting against the formation of a 'Riots Regiment' by the Police Department.

"We believe that the Police Department has been overstepping its province at any time, but especially at that time, in that any such regiment has been in existence.

"We believe that the regiment should be broken up, and that this would serve to further suppress the right of the people to keep the few remaining liberties of the people.

In our own recent experiences in the strikes of the Wraper and Kimono and Petticoat Industries, as well as the few strikes conducted by our members, we have once more felt the police are thoroughly biased, and that instead of protecting us, as they are supposed to do, they seem to be bent on helping the manufacturers break these strikes.

The spirit of the strikers in these industries, however, is such that no matter what obstacles are put in their way by the present inefficient Tammany administrations, it will overcome them and be victorious in the end.

We will advise those of our members who work in these industries to be more active in the capacity of captains or watchers for the two old parties, the one to watch over the line one of these days, and learn a great deal about how those whom they helped to put in power, treat their fellow workers who are trying to better their conditions.

There are only 4 weeks left in which our members can prepare themselves for our annual ball which will take place on the 5th of March, at the Hondo Point Palace, 163rd Street and Southern Boulevard, in New York, so that our members may not feel disappointed on the last day, when they find that all their tickets are not purchased. Tickets can be procured from all officers of the Union at 50 cents each.

Cock and Suit News

The Cloak and Suit Department is at present busy with shop meetings of every kind regarding new orders for manufacturers belong- ing to the Protective Association. Many of our members have been invited to attend these meetings by Business Manager of the Protective Association. These meetings are being held in different parts of the city.

The business agents of this department are in communication with all shops and members are requested to cooperate with them by having their books and working cards with them.

While the trade is not as busy as usual it should be at this time of the year, still our cutters are almost all working. This is a great measure due to the fact that the office has enforced strict rules that all shops must employ cutters.

The next meeting of the Cloak and Suit Division will take place on Monday, March 2, 1920, at 120 P. M., at Arlington Hall, 25 St. Mark's Place.

Waist and Dress News

The office staff of this division is engaged in enforcing the re- cent decision of Dr. Magnus who acts as Arbitrator between the Union and the Association of Dress Manufacturers.

The increase in the wages and minimums of the cutters are being complied with in almost every shop with the exception of a few cases, where members of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association. The latter Association, which has always been a source of irritation for both our members and the manufacturers belonging to it, has not come to terms with our Union. A number of manufactur- ers belonging to the Dress and Waist Association have come to terms with the terms decided upon by the Arbitrator. In other cases, how- ever, it has become necessary for our members to stop work in or- der to secure these increases.

Brother Sam B. Shiner, Man- ager of the Waist and Divis- ion, who has returned to the of- fice after his recent illness, to- gether with his entire staff, is de- termined to enforce the increases in every shop in the Industry, re- gardless of their affiliation with any Association. We want our members, especially those working for manufacturers belonging to the Dress and Waist Association to be on the watch against any violation of union conditions on the part of their employers.

The next meeting of the Waist and Dress Branch will take place on Monday, March 2, 1920, at 120 P. M., at Arlington Hall, 25 St. Mark's Place, at 120 P. M.

Miscellaneous News

The members of this division have been busy as usual, and seen little interest in the affairs of the Union, as is proven by the poor turn-out at the last meeting of their branch. The cutters of this divi- sion have more reason to attend their meetings than any of the

LADIES TAILORS AND ALTERATION WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 80.

The union hereby informs all its members that Washington's Birthday is one of our legal holidays on which the work- ers are not permitted to work and for which they are to receive pay.

This year the holiday happens to come out on Sunday, but will be, as usual, celebrated on Monday.

Any member that will be found working on Monday, Feb. 23rd, will be disciplined.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL 80.

H. HILFMAN, Secretary.

SCOTT NEARING'S COURSES

CAPITALISM

Thursdays, 8:30 P. M., $1.25, beginning February 12, 6 Lectures

CONTROL OF PUBLIC OPINION

Fridays, 8:30 P. M., $1.25, beginning February 13, 12 Lecture

CURRENT WORLD HISTORY

Saturdays, 1:30 P. M., $1.25, beginning February 14, 12 Lectures

REGISTER EARLY IN PERSON OR BY MAIL IN RAND SCHOOL OFFICE: 7 EAST 19TH STREET.

FIRE CONCERT OF
The Rand School Symphony Orchestra
Saturday Evening, Feb. 26th
8:30 P. M.
Solos - LOUIS TORRES
Bardone
Co-concert - CARL RUGGLES
People's House Auditorium, 7 East 19th Street.
This concert marks the founding of a strictly working class Orchestra and is for the workers.
CLOAK MAKERS OF CHICAGO
ATTENTION!

Official notice is hereby given to every member that in order to be entitled to sick benefit, one must comply with the following rules and regulations:

1. A sick member is obliged to notify our office immediately as soon as he becomes ill, giving his name, correct address and his union card.

2. He must inform the Union whether his illness compels him to stay at home or not.

3. No member is entitled to sick benefit unless he is a member in good standing for not less than six months prior to the date of sickness.

Fraternally yours,

JOINT BOARD CLOAK, SKIRT, & DRESS WORKERS' UNION, I. L. G. W. U.

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CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10, ATTENTION
NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

GENERAL (All Branches): Saturday, Feb. 28th. 1:30 P. M.

The next General Meeting will also be a Special Meeting for nominations for General Secretary and Delegates to the Convention of the I. L. G. W. U.

CLOAK & SUIT: Monday, March 1st.
WAIST & DRESS: Monday, March 8th.
MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, March 15th.

Meetings begin at 7:30 P. M.
AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

Cutters of all Branches who are working at present should change their working cards for the new season.