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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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Afternoon Entertainments for Members of Local 25

Musical and Theatrical Program at Rand School Auditorium

The Waist and Dress Makers' Union Local 25, has realized for some time that there are many advantages which its members could derive through the organization in the field of education, and entertainment. During the dull period in our industry, especially, the organization could do much to support the high-priced, and offer third-rate performances which so many of our members attend — through lack of other facilities. Local No. 25 has outlined a plan whereby it might furnish to its membership excellent musical numbers and dramatic selections of a high order for the very low charge of ten cents. It is for this purpose that the organization has engaged the Rand School auditorium, 7 East 15th Street. In this beautiful auditorium, it will conduct every week-day afternoon, concert and moving picture performances for members of Local 25.

Members who attend these daily programs will not only derive the benefit of such performances, but they will be able to feel at home, since the program of Dec. 25 has always felt the necessity for bringing their members closer together, to make in some of industrial strife but also during the periods of comparative peace elsewhere.

The first of these programs will be given on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 3:30. Announcement of the daily program will be made on the theatrical sheet of the daily press. On special program for the Italian members of the Union.

Research Department, went to Cleveland along with a report containing a study of the wage scales in the Cleveland industry, which will be written up for the Board of Referees. We shall print all details in connection with this meeting of the Cleveland referees in our next issue.

UNION CONGRESS

The Board of Referees for the cloak, suit and skirt industry of Cleveland, of which Judge Julia W. Mack of Chicago, is chairman, will meet next Saturday, December 4th, in Cleveland. This Board of Referees of Cleveland is a similar agency to the board of arbitration that functioned in the cloak industry of New York for a long time. It is endowed with power of deciding on matters in dispute that arise from time to time between the union and the manufacturers' association.

The general situation in the needle industry did not fail to delight the union of Cleveland, and they too have begun to raise objections and kicks with the existing working conditions and agreement with the union. As a result they are at present showing signs of unwillingness to give up their positions that they had promised them some time ago.

The point of contention in Cleveland is the wage scale; so that it is necessary to call a meeting of the Board of Referees to say its final word in this situation. General Secretary Baroff left for Cleveland to take a hand in this controversy.

Together with Vice-President Perlstein, who is the manager of the Cleveland Cloakmakers' Union, he will appear before the Board of Referees on behalf of the Union. Owing to the fact that the matter to be decided upon is one affecting wage scales, Alexander Trachtenberg, the Director of our

Cleveland Cloak Referees to Meet Next Saturday

Priest Addresses Hackensack Meeting

Adviser Girl Workers to Be Loyal to Union

A very interesting meeting was held last Friday afternoon, November 26th, by the local No. 154 at its headquarters, 7 Ninth St, Hackensack, N. J. The feature of the meeting was an address by an Italian priest of the Catholic church, Rev. Gaetano Iorio, who came to the meeting upon the invitation of Brother Weiss and delivered a wonderful speech on unionism that would do credit to the best union orator in our ranks. He emphasized the workers to such a degree, that their loyalty to the union was never before expressed in such a way that the great slack prevailing now in Hackensack, was reawakened and they were bound and determined to hold the union now and always. The presence of a minister as our headquarters, speaking on behalf of unionism, made the meeting successful in this little town and is now the talk in every house.

The house had been quite enraged about it, and there is a rumor in town that they have complained to the Italian church about the support the minister is giving to the union and have informed that he be punished for taking the side of the workers. Whether they will succeed remains to be seen, but the meeting was full of excitement and the presence of all the workers.

NEEDLE TRADE CONFERENCE TO MEET ON THURSDAY, DEC. 9

A change in the preliminary arrangement made it necessary to transfer the date of the first meeting of the needle trades alliance conference from December 6th to December 9th. The conference is planned to take at least three days and will be composed of delegates of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the American Tailors Union, the United Cloth Hatters and Capmakers Union of America, the International Furriers' Union, and perhaps, the United Garment Workers of America, in addition to our International Union.

It is difficult to foresee whether the contemplated alliance will be formed right at the first conference, or whether other conferences will be necessary to accomplish this purpose. It is, nevertheless, certain that an alliance of all the needle trades at this time is highly desirable in view of the fact that almost all associations of employers in the garment trades, men's or women's, are up in arms against the unions and are making desperate reductions in the earnings of the workers, either in a direct way or through the substitution of the working system from week to week.

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WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON LIVING High School

 Irving Place and 16th Street

Wishes to draw the attention of the readers of "Justice" to the following two highly informative lectures

Saturday, Dec. 4th, at 3:30 P. M.

Labor and Management

by Dr. Leo Wellman

Sunday, Dec. 5th, at 19:39 A. M.

The Coal Mining Situation

by Robert W. Bruce
TOPICS OF THE WEEK
By MAX D. DANISH

Railway Men Deliver Wage Ultimatum

IN the course of the last week, the Central Railway Engineers' Brother- hood, delivered on behalf of the fifty thousand members, a wage ultimatum to the United States Railway Board with re- gard to the relations between the railway workers and the railroads.

The dispute has been pending for some time, and the de- cision reached during July last, whereby the contract for work- ers, has been left unen- forced because the local ad- ministration, or the general control, claim to have no jur- isdiction over disputes which have arisen from the roads passed into private control.

The ultimatum was delivered by the Railway Engineers' Broth- erhood leaders who have warned the board that they will not try to reclaim their men if a plan for adjusting the situation is not found imme- diately.

Apparently this threat has had its effect, the board having to have an executive hearing on this at once and to carry out the wage raise which was agreed upon at the delay. This is a curious sidestep upon the workings of the railroad agreements which were enacted during the summer and which gave the railroads, after they had gone into the power of the railways, the right to raise rates and transportation tariffs to a sum agitating over a billion dollars annually, while the workers, on whose ac- count this raise in wages was ostensibly granted, has not received only a total approxi- mately $600,000,000 per year. Never- theless, other plans for the roads have begun, right after the award was given, to resort to all sorts of methods to sweep aside the wage decision. It required a drastic warning by the union men if a plan to move faster in that direction.

-Union Labor Organize to Lift Russian Blockade

FOLLOWING the big confer- ence of labor unions sever- al weeks ago for the purpose of starting a nationwide movement for the lifting of the Russian blockade, and for the re- sumption of trade relations with Russia, the Executive Committee of the Twentieth Century Labor Party, delegates at that conference, met on Friday, Nov. 25th, elected of- ficers, and the committee to arouse public opinion on this question.

The committee decided at that executive meeting to send out two national organizers at once, one to cover labor in the Eastern States, and the other to the cities of the West. Central labor bodies will be called upon to heap spread information on the subject, and those bodies will be called throughout the country.

The unemployment situation in the cities of the West is now so serious as a stimulant in aiding to stave long on the true industrial situation. The committee will send out litera- ture to the workers, telling them what American can do for the way of machinery, tools, clothing, cotton and other materials, when labor unions get together and demand their business in a modern com- mercial way.

The labor agreement recently concluded for the fishing indus- try of this country marks a significant advance and opens up a new field in the con- duct of the fishing industry. Joint Conference Council was formed in the industry to handle labor relations in the industry on a basis of peaceful negotiations and cooperative dealing between the employers and workers.

Their agreement covers a period of three years and all necessary machinery for the settlement of disputes and grievances has been estab- lished along with it.

This agreement provides for a cooperative control of labor rela- tions between employers and workers, for a reasonable wage minimum sufficient to provide the necessities of life, as well as for progressive standards of living.

It is true, the shop is a place merely to work in; yet the twenty-four hours in the work- place are not enough for the shop owner to consider if he is to be admired as a good and efficient employer. Under this system the shop are the most taxing and strenuous. Not infrequently it is necessary for the shop foremen to force their charge to work for the effects of the eight hours spent on the shop, although he may be so well treated, so well content, that he would be a little less taxed as a horse, and yet to do so by giving him the necessary information, there will appear in the form of an employee's wages, and in- cluding with this issue and weekly thereafter instalments of a series of Home Talks, especially writ- ten for the members of the I. L. G. W. U. by the Educational Su- pervision of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control.

These talks are to be practical. Their aim will not be to teach la- mely hygiene and sanitation. They will rather aim to deal in plain language with the health and comfort of the workers of our industry, and with the ways in which these problems can be solved. parade and not to be their watch-word, and the shop, their special sphere.

First appears the need of im- proving the poor new to the daily wages, of raising to a national of the right of trade, and of the importance of good health and the duty of each one to guard. This is a question which should command the attention of the world on all without much discussion, is strange to say, a duty shirked- by the publishers. But if the world by many of our workers for all laws of health and proper living is a question that should be of- feredly be noted in the shops. At home a certain self respect prompts the workers to be careful and clean and to ob- serve the laws of sanitation. In the shop, however, all these are disregarded, and with but a few exceptions, the workers do such as they please. which makes work unthinkable at his home. What worker at home, for example, would think of throwing the clothes on the table? Yet and how few are the workers who will behave otherwise in this matter. No doubt much of this is due to the "conspicious feeling that the home is a place of leisure and living in, and the shop a place be- longing to some one else merely to work in. Still, this is correct, such an attitude cannot but prove injurious to the health of the workers. It is true, the shop is a place merely to work in; yet, the twenty-four hours in the work- place are not enough for the shop owner to consider if he is to be admired as a good and efficient employer.

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I was in Moscow and discovered at the Foreign Office that I was stop-
ning at the Savoy.

You must see that I get some shedding of tears and then a blan-
ket flung about him a little later.

Post-Orginsky, certainly did his best. He had been to the heart of the matter, another, to the commandant of the hotel, the supervisors, but with the best intentions, he had come to men who didn't realize that everything would be forthcoming tomorrow. For the rest of the day, he advised me to wrap up the pillows with my top shirt, and to use my overcoat for a blan-
ket. He gave me some additional instructions of how to get along un-
itill the following morning, and then took me down to the dining-
room for supper.

The evening meal consisted of black bread, and there were even small potato pancakes and two glasses of tea. Before leaving the car, I was asked to take out, as usual, a package of twenty-five cigarettes and a box of matches. I learned that the hotel was furnished with the hotel with twen-
ty-five cigarettes daily. I told him to keep the package of cigarettes.

Dinner was served. It was, Goldfarb for the midnight hour, and he volunteered to escort me to the hotel.

As you open the door of the room with your key, five steps leading to the office, you are hailed by a Red Army man, gun in hand. He asks you to exhib your pass card, your permit to live in Moscow. This done, you are permitted to sit down in the sofa, and the waiter brings you a young wo-
man at the desk, with the big led-
ger, as to whom you are looking for at the hotel. You stand there in line waiting until everything is found to be "legitimate," and only then are you permitted to advance.

By the time I had gone through all the formalities with the Red Army Officer, I was sitting at the desk, and had climbed four stories with my bag up to the room. Nothing is familiar, and there are no elevators running at the Savoy—I was covered with bed sheets, towels, and sheets, and hung in pieces. There was an iron bedstead, two small straw-
backed chairs, and a little table and a three-legged table in the room. This comprised all the furniture of the room. The bed did not come into view, and the only looking pillows were without covers, and the mattress without a sheet. I was in a room, and would have to sleep in this bed and on this uncovered mattress and there was almost no breath away.

As I stood there in contempla-
tion, I suddenly heard a bang on the door, and before I had a chance to say a word I was pulled from the room. I was called by some one who knew me. I was brought to the hotel, and was then brought to the police office, and was told that I had been caught in the act of stealing.

"What became of them?" I asked.

"Most of them went to work," was the answer. "Very few women

take up prostitution for the love of the profession because they are driven thereto by unbridled passion. Most of them lead a life of crime, and they know the world and its circum-
siances; others because they cannot obtain work; still others, simply because they cannot live on from their earnings. There were some who could not withstand the temptation here and there. There were some who were young, al-
lthough such nice clothes as rich wo-
men used to wear here. Today, however, there is no such universal care. Everyone, and everyone must work. Today everyone gets three days a week and all days of life, and we haven't in our midst idle rich and overadvanced women who exist only in the other in others.

"Yes, most of these," he con-

The night was very beauti-

I don't want to say that you

had accomplished it, he replied, "but we,

Goldsheviki, the gods of the com-

And who takes care of the

children under 16 are taken care of by the Government any-
way, as they are provided. The children are of course the right of the state, the right of the family, the right of the state, the right of the family, the right of the state.

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way, as they are provided. The children are of course the right of the state, the right of the family, the right of the state, the right of the family, the right of the state.

"The truth is that we are encourag-
ing marriages here. All cities, for instance, have family allowances. The town gives each family and bride 40 ar-

53 yards) of linen cloth. In addition to the above, there was also a special suit of clothes and a wedding dress. Mind you, if one were to attempt buying such clothes under present conditions one would have to spend one thousand roubles, whereas in this case they get it for free. The average family spends about twenty cents in American money.

The rise in prices has also had a comi-
cal effect in connection with this law, which I know personally was in force. This is called the "Therapeutic Statute." (Extraordinary Commission) has discovered a gang of couples who kept on constantly marrying and divorcing each other. This is the result of the rise in prices of the two suits of clothes. The gang was arrested and some of them paid quite dearly for their mistake.

We reached the Bolshaya Sadovaya, where Goldfarb, Petrovsky's residence was located. I took leave of Oginsky and entered the gate of the house.
The IMMIGRATION POLICY OF THE A.F. OF L.

The vehement attack by the American Federation of Labor upon prospective immigration to this country and its frantic efforts to have the gates of America closed to the oncoming streams of humanity, is the test case of the kind of political opportunism that has, in the history of the world, stood for the true meaning of present-day industrial and political problems.

If it is true that the newly arriving workers from Europe are a menace to American labor, why not adopt the same policy toward the regular annual increase of working mankind and womanhood right here in America? If it is right to prevent Europeans from coming here, why should it be any less right to prevent the uncom- petitors to American labor from coming here? The presence of unemployable wage workers here is so that necessary social work, the higher the the wages are employed are compelled to pay under the operation of the well-known law of supply and demand. The policy of the American Federation of Labor is to have just as many workers as there are jobs, we would like to see the leaders of the Federation: Why, in God's world, are trade unions necessary?

It must be quite clear to anyone who uses his brains even occasionally that if organized labor concedes that it has no other means of accomplishing its ends short of the forced stopping of the arrival of workers from beyond the country's borders, organized labor condemns itself thereby to complete bankruptcy. For, in no matter how large the power may be in population, such increase will become a fact and will break through all artificial barriers. Granted the labor immigration from the Old World, as it has been halted for a certain time and the workers in America will obtain what we call in the this country from being living wage. Would not that lead to an increase of the labor popula- tion here in this country, and would not organized labor be confronted with a new problem of how to employ their members?

Were our trade union chiefmen to give a little more thought to these complex questions, they would have realized, probably, first, that the consequences that have followed the adoption of a system of unemployment, and secondly, that a trade union in order to have a right to exist cannot and must not think of adopting as a figment of the brain that the workers to its own end. The public, for social functions, as a labor union, quite useless. It is our opinion that the trade union movement was created for the purpose of providing for the unemployed for the limited number, it is not to make efforts to limit the number of workers in an industry, or a country, and to sentence those outside of this group to starvation or death, but to divide whatever work there is amongst the workers and in a manner that will afford a living to all of them.

Of course, we do not mean to assert that a union can always accomplish all this. There are some difficulties which arise under which these aims are unattainable for a certain time. We do assert, however, that this must be the purpose and the striving of each labor union, the only way of that name. The trouble with the A. F. of L. is that it is sadly out of touch with the actual situation and the evidence thereto is its eternal fight against immigration. It would appear that the A. F. of L. regards as the greatest enemy of the workers not the great struggle of poor immigrant laborers who are to be feared and constantly combated.

It may sound unbelievable and cruel, but it is a fact. Already the heads of the State of California are looking for the workers against the poor immigrants. They are demanding that the gates of America be closed for fully two years, if this can help the workers in this country in the same manner as it helps the workers in the United States. We are gaining the impression that this anti-immigration shriek and howl is more camouflaged, a desire to conceal the present policy of impotence of the American Federation of Labor as regards foreign policy in general. It is not enough to start a great noise, to raise a cloud of dust, pointing all the while to the American workers that they are to be saved from the doors to millions of foreign laborers, their prophetic competitors!

Consider the folly of all this. The truth is that there are already about three million unskilled in America. How is the American Federation of Labor going to protect this great army of starving and near starving people in this country? Is it not a question whether these millions are organized, or are not, for the American Federation of Labor is busy trying to prove to the world the name of every one who works in a living in this country. Is it not the duty of the Federation to see that these millions have food to eat, beds to sleep in, and places to be used for? It is not the function of the American Federation of Labor to have the defense of that policy, which has been so effective in stopping immigration on the part of the A. F. of L. is well-founded after all. Perhaps the Federation heads are afraid that the immigrant will become an American citizen and vote against strong, healthy and willing grown-up workers from Europe.

The "wisdom" underlying the campaign of the A. F. of L. against immigration has been more clearly set forth in the following eloquent sentence: "If there are too many workers here to do any necessary social work, the higher the wages are employed are compelled to pay, the less work is done in America for want of labor." We are inclined to believe that such a campaign conducted in the interests of American adult labor would find a greater response than a campaign against strong, healthy and willing grown-up workers from Europe.

We must admit this "menace" is not at all an imaginary one. It is within the realm of possibility. But, heavens, who can protect us from such an army of hammer and anvil? Is it not clear that the American workers are to be protected against a more serious danger than the American immigration? We must admit that these people will infect the American labor movement with the spirit that is animating the labor movement in Italy, England and in many other countries of Europe. Is it not a fair question to ask why endanger the American standard of living, is it true, but it may prove a menace to the foundations upon which the arch of conservation of the American labor movement is built.

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With the G. E. B. in Baltimore

By S. YANOFSKY

II

The problem of organizing our trade becomes more acute every day, and the need of the position of the employers, men and women qualified for the work, is increasing every moment. It was decided to recall Vice President General at the last meeting of the employers' association, having found it desirable to have this service at the disposal of the employers' association, regardless of the fact that the work is largely in Los Angeles, it is of considerable use and necessity at the present time. As a matter of fact, the amount of money earned on the work of the employers' association, is considerable, and it is of importance and urgency. The report of General Secretary Baroff, however,shows that notwithstanding that fact, and that of the increasing pressure on the employers, the amount of money earned on the work of the employers' association has decreased. Consequently, it is decided to raise the price of the work to the employers, in order to meet the demands of the workmen. The price of the work will be raised to $3.00 per hour, which will be equal to the present price of the work, and will enable the employers to meet the demands of the workmen.

Vice President Bell objected strongly, in the course of the discussion, to the raising of the price, and to the granting of additional rights and privileges to the workmen. He stated that the employers were not in a position to meet the demands of the workmen, and that the workmen were not in a position to meet the demands of the employers. He said that the workmen were not in a position to meet the demands of the employers, and that the workmen were not in a position to meet the demands of the employers. He said that the workmen were not in a position to meet the demands of the employers, and that the workmen were not in a position to meet the demands of the employers.
The English Unemployment Insurance Law

By M. KOLCHIN

We say a "new" law, though as far back as ten years ago, there have already enacted a law for the protection of unemployed workers in England.

The present act is an improvement of the old one, but it does not entirely work to wider strata and carry greater benefits. The old law involved only the following: it provided benefits to certain shipbuilding, building trades, mechanical engineering industry workers, machinists, from shipyards, and the manufacture of vehicles.

The act was at time regarded as an experiment, to begin in industries which have suffered from unemployment more than any other. According to governmental reports, this law extended about to two and half million workers.

The new Act embraces about nine million workers. It takes in the whole of the industries of the following: Agriculture, domestic help, soldiers and sailors, and workers in various government offices and public service agencies, such as railroads, street cars, gas and lighting, and public workers, also laborers and commission agents. The majority of the workers in England, who are not covered by the Act, have a permanent job and with old-age pensions. Such are the case with agricultural workers and agents and are, according to the terms of this Act, not entitled to benefits.

According to the old law, workers in the above mentioned industries are in some of unemployment to 7 shillings benefit weekly ($1.75 in American currency). This is, of course, very small when it is considered from the point of view of the American worker and the American cost of living. It must also be taken into account that since the enactment of the old law, there has been considerable improvement everywhere. The new law, however, gives to male workers an unemployment benefit of 4 shillings ($1.75 in American money), and to female workers 2 shillings per week ($1.75 per week). These benefits are to be paid not longer than for 16 weeks every year and, according to the new Act, a worker is entitled to benefits three days after he had lost his job, instead of seven days provided for by the old law.

Unemployment insurance in England is compulsory. The law gives each employer a duty to provide for his employees, and the workers to be insured. A national unemployment insurance fund is financed from which all these benefits are being paid out. Three parties pay into this fund: The Government, the employers, and the unemployed workers. The Government must pay the unemployment insurance premiums or, as it is called in England, the insurance contribution. The employers must pay 4 pence per week for each male worker in their employ and 2 pence for each female worker. For each boy or girl under 18 years, the employer is to pay 2 pence per week. The worker receives 4 pence per week and the woman worker 2 pence per week towards this unemployment fund.

Benefits are not sufficiently large and cannot provide even for the most elementary necessities of the workers. A worker, even though he receives unemployment benefit, is compelled to hunt daily and hourly for a job, and this everlasting job-hunting is a phenomenon which no present law can eradicate. It lies in the very nature of capitalist production. The unemployment act, however, gives the worker a breathing chance, a chance to wait and not to be compelled to accept the lowest job with whatever circumstances. And this is a matter of importance, not only for the unemployed himself, but for the entire organized labor movement as well.

INTERNATIONAL MEMBERS INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN RAND SCHOOL PAGEANT

Mrs. Retting, who is in charge of the pageant for the Ball to be given under the auspices of the Rand School on New Year's Eve, has announced that she would like to have the cooperation of International members. If you are interested in singing, dancing or in the pantomime work of the pageant, meet Mrs. Retting at the Rand School gymnasium at 5:30 Sunday afternoon. There will be no expense attached to this participation. If members have any costumes that they would be willing to lend for this occasion, they, also, are asked to communicate with Mrs. Retting.

THE FOURTH CONCERT OF CHAMBER MUSIC

Will be Given at the Rand School Auditorium

Friday, Dec. 10th, 8:30 P. M.

by the RAND SCHOOL Symphony Orchestra

Tickets now on sale at Rand School Office.

BUT

WHITE LILY TEA

COLUMBIA TEA

ZWETOCHNE CHAI

EXCLUSIVELY
Mr. Max Levin will continue his course on labor problems and economics.

Brownsville Unity Center, P. S. 84, Stone and Glenmore Aves., Brooklyn, Mr. Solon De Leon will continue his course on economics. He will discuss how goods and services are exchanged.

Second Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 45, Washington Ave. and Claremont Parkway, Mr. Francis Wolfson will conduct his class in physical training at 8 o’clock.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 7, at 8:45.


Other places will include labor and management training centers in Harlem, and in the surrounding communities. Miss Grace Scribner will begin her very interesting course in Modern Economic Opinion. Miss Scribner will discuss with the class the current articles on economic and labor problems in the leading American and English journals. Students in this course will be able to keep in touch with the most up-to-date views of economics as reflected in current periods.

On Sunday morning, Dec. 19, the schedule of courses is as follows:

At 10:30: Robert Bruce will conduct his course on "Working Men’s Meeting Situation." Mr. Bruce is the Director of the New York Industrial Research, and is an authority on the trade union movement. (see below).

At 11:30: Dr. F. C. Melvin’s class in sociology.

At 11:45: Dr. Gustave F. Schulz.

At 12:30: Current Economic Literature, A. L. Wilkins, Mr. Alexander Fishman will conduct the course on "Cooperative Work and Logic," the Educational Department is ready to announce. This course will be held on Sunday morning, Jan. 2, at 10:30.

UNITY CENTERS
In the Unity Centers the schedule of courses will be continued as announced:

Monday evening, Dec. 6, at 8:45:

East Side Unity Center, P. S. 83, Fourth St. near 1st Avenue.
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Solomon & Metzler, 33 East 32nd St.
Clairmont Waist Co., 15 West 56th St.
Mack Neener & Miller, 155 Madison Ave.
M. Stern, 15 East 33rd St.
Max Cohen, 105 Madison Ave.
Julian Waist Co., 15 East 33rd St.
Dressell Dress Co., 15 East 33rd St.
Regina Kohler, 202 Fourth Ave.
Dents & Ornithers, 300 West 32nd St.
J. & M. Cohen, 10-10 E. 32nd Street

ELECTIONS for all offices will take place Saturday, December 13th, 1929, at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street. Polls open at 12:30 and close at 6 P.M.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS
CLOAK AND SUIT:
Monday, December 6th
WAIST AND DRESS:
Monday, December 13th
Special order of business: Adoption of constitution of the Joint Board in the Waist & Dress Industry.
MIDWEEK MEETINGS:
Monday, December 20th
GENERAL:
Monday, December 27th
Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.
AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place
Cutters of All Branches
should secure a card when going in to work and return it when laid off. They must also change their cards when securing an increase.