Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 7)

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

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

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NEW YORK DRESS AND WAIST INDUSTRY AT A STANDSTILL

35,000 IN GENERAL STRIKE

The Union has issued the following General Strike call:

"Working conditions at the New York Dress and Waist Industry have reached such a state as to be unbearable for employees. The hours are excessively long, the pay is insufficient, and the working conditions are deplorable. The employers refuse to improve these conditions, and we hereby declare a general strike to begin at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, February 9th."
WILSON RESPECTS RAILWAY COMMISSIONER

The situation on the railways, as far as the wage controversy is concerned, is daily assuming a more serious form. It is certain that the time will come when the two sides in the railway strike will be forced to enter on a deadlock. The controversial issue is the wages the workers are to receive for the work they are doing. Wilson, the Railway Commissioner, has refused to mediate, and the workers have threatened to strike if their demands are not met.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

PLAN TO "REORGANIZE" THE LABOR DEPARTMENT

Several years ago we had in the State of Iowa a labor strike. The anti-labor interests of the State, however, found out that the laborers were not satisfied with the "care of labor" and after an insidious campaign that included a number of years, they have succeeded in getting a new state labor department, which is to be organized on the lines of the new federal labor department. This new department will be under the control of the state labor commissioner, who will have the power to regulate the conditions of labor in the state. The new department will have the power to investigate and prevent violations of labor laws, and to enforce the provisions of the law. The department will be staffed with trained personnel, and will have the authority to investigate complaints and to issue orders for the correction of violations.

TERRORIZING LABOR IN SPAIN

The campaign being waged against the workers' unions throughout Spain is attracting widespread attention from Spanish-speaking countries in America. The Jails of Barcelona, Seville, and Madrid are crowded with political prisoners. Industrial districts of Spain, are filled with innocent workers who are unjustly accused of subversion and are facing the consequences of the crimes charged against them. The right of assembly and the freedom of speech, writing, and the press have been violated. The Spanish people are equally certain that the industrial interests of Spain are at present fully enjoyed, and the Government is determined to bring the workers into line. The Spanish Government is not afraid to use force to crush any opposition. It is believed by many that the workers are not satisfied with the conditions of labor, and that they are seeking to abolish the existing system of industrial relations.

THE "FOREIGNERS" OF STANDARD OIL

The Standard Oil Company, that universally known labor-busting firm, has now another plan of cutting wages of all employees in all parts of the United States. Theのではないかに, high-level appointments were made in the Standard Oil Company, and the company's plan of cutting wages of all employees in all parts of the United States was announced. The announcement was made by the company's president, who stated that the company's plan of cutting wages was necessary in order to maintain the company's financial solvency. The announcement was made to the company's employees, who were shocked and worried. The announcement was made on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings.

NEW ENGLISH CLASSES AT RAND SCHOOL

New Rand School English classes are starting in the coming week. There are four of these classes accommodating pupils of all grades. They are in charge of Mr. Pauline H. Williams, and varied experience in the public schools of New York and elsewhere. The classes are taught by Miss Lila Jacobs, Mrs. Arthur W. Calhoun, Miss Alli Krull, and Miss Lucile B. Regan. The classes will meet on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings.

The length of each session is a little over an hour, and the effect is made in these classes to develop a satisfactory knowledge of spoken and written English.

There are many reasons why the workers should attend these classes in similar classes. Not only is it a way of giving the workers a chance to improve their English in the industrial world; for the advancement of the trade-union movement in America as well as for personal benefit it is advisable that each one should have as much English in his control as possible.
Manager Fred Monson of Local No. 7, the Boston Raincoat Makers' Union, writes:

"The agreement with our employ- ers has expired on February 1st, and our employers are getting ready to renew the agreement with the union. There is, however, a great deal of uncertainty of this agreement at this time. Our employers, of course, would not sign any agreement which would mean a reduction of wages by 40%, the indiscriminate right of hiring and firing, and would mean our employers have not been able to sign any of the members of Local No. 7. We consider fully the earnestness of the situation, and we employers might as well consider it. The raincoat makers of Boston want peace, but if the employers will not maintain it, they will not be found unprepared for fight."

S. Schneider, the manager of Local No. 54, the Raincoat Makers' Union of Chicago, writes:

"Our local skies are overdrawn with heavy clouds. The good times are gone. The situation is so bad that they are selling their trade in Chicago, and disappeared, and the manufacturers are making the best of the situation. Will the following day bring to the Joint Board, submitted a majority report opposition her being seated as a delegate, and a minority report that the Joint Board shall not be seated. The joint report was carried."

A motion was made and seconded that the Joint Board shall not be an alternate to the present. The motion was carried and the following officials of the Governing Board were elected: William Wollensky, chair- man; Charles Friedman, vice-chairman; and Charles Wollensky, secretary.

Brother Harvey, chairman of the Joint Board, reported that he has on the latter's part to the Joint Board, and has been elected as a dele- gate to the Joint Board, submitted a majority report opposing her being seated as a delegate, and a minority report that the Joint Board shall not be seated. The joint report was carried. A motion was made and seconded that the Joint Board shall not be an alternate to the present. The motion was carried and the following officials of the Governing Board were elected: William Wollensky, chair- man; Charles Friedman, vice-chairman; and Charles Wollensky, secretary.

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EDITORIALS

EXIT BRINDELL

The sentencing of Brindell to a term in State prison marks the end of his career as a labor leader. The unlimited power which he wielded in the building industry of New York has been wrenched from his hands. The question before us remains: Does the sentencing of Brindell mean at the same time the end of Brindellism?

The answer, in all frankness, is No. No matter how sad it is, it is just as definite that Brindellism, which was an ally from the trade union movement, Brindellism is still alive and continues to exercise its influence. Brindell had the power to call out strikes, and the ability to stay them calling for and knew just as little why they were returning to work when ordered. They had to mind the will of their boss, their Tax, Brindell, and 8,000 workers in the building trades consisted in his ability to dull the conscience of the workers with a few pennies in increased wages and the fear of the law. The heart of those workers. The handful of men whom he could not terrorize or bribe, he drove out of the trade altogether. Indeed, it is only apparent that the power of Brindell from the seat of power over such a mass of callous and indifferent human beings, does not by any means, spell the disappearance of Brindellism. Given the same human material and the same unhealthy atmosphere that has produced a Brindell, another one of his kind is quite likely to arise in his place sooner or later.

And it is not only the ignorance of the workers in the building trades alone that is responsible for the thriving of Brindellism. It is the indifference of the workers in other trades and the general apathy in our labor movement that just as much responsible for this phenomenon. Our social life, in general, is sadden with a moral disregard for means that are being adopted for the making of profit. And to these, the labor movement has willi-nilly become infected with this all-prevailing disease. Nevertheless, we had a right to expect that the idealism of the labor movement would protect it from this underly ill of our economic and social life. Dollars and cents are by far not the only aim of the labor movement. Its true purpose is the uplifting of our workers, the working man and worker. And in this, the labor movement misses the true course and purpose.

Regrettably enough, however, the labor movement has, to a considerable extent, become diverted from its idealistic purpose. The representatives of the unions, once converted into a petty business man of the meanest kind. His entire aim, and way of thinking of that matter, is centered on "business and nothing but business." This is the attitude that the whole of the working class might eventually breed. This rejection and disregard of the ideal in the daily life and work of the labor movement is the greatest obstacle in the path of the Brindell breed.

In order to bring an end to Brindellism, a new tone, a new voice must rise in all our organizations. A thorough revision must be made of each of our past policies that have been responsible for the horrible phenomenon of Brindellism. The jury could only pronounce a verdict of guilty against the person, Brindell. The judge could only sentence him to a term in prison, neither the jury nor the court, and not investigating committees, could free us from Brindellism. This must be the work of the labor movement. This is a work that must be done, and who and are convinced that our movement is impossible with a cancer of Brindellism lodged in its very heart and core.

This malicious growth must be removed, root and branch, from our movement. It would be an appropriate subject for consideration at the meeting of the heads of the labor unions of America who are to assemble on the 23rd of this month in Washing- ton. The goal of this meeting should be to make a comprehensive and thorough enemy of labor. Let them, at that meeting, consider also how to destroy the inner enemy of our movement—Brindellism.

DEBS AND WILSON

By having refused to release Eugene V. Debs, President Wilson presented to the world an unanswerable display of his hatred towards the man who is such a complete antithesis of himself.

What is the most characteristic feature of Eugene Debs? It is his loyalty to his principles. Debs is the very embodiment of sincerity of convictions. Convictions are for Debs the foundation of everything. He is ready to sacrifice for his convictions his liberty and his life. Debs knows nothing greater than his ideals and his principles, without which his existence would have neither meaning nor sense.

What is the outstanding feature of the psychological makeup of President Wilson? No one can deny that he is one of the most peculiar men of our day. He is a very amiable and very erudite person. It is probably true that he loves America very strongly, the country from which he had received so much and which he has given so much. It is also granted all this, anyone who has followed his public activities is bound to admit that the predominant trait of his personality, a complete lack of steadfastness. Is it not possible that the bitter opponent of a Debs? Debs with his loyalty to principles and his readiness to undergo the greatest sufferings for the least of his convictions, like the eternal refusal to Wilson who is ready to change his opinions from day to day.

That is why Wilson would free from prison the worst German spy, as it happened only recently, but he would never, never show any personalility like Debs. President Wilson has acted in this case true to his natural form.

THE PREPAREDNESS CAMPAIGN OF THE CLOAKMAKERS

The fact that the cloakmakers in New York are working under martial law is interpreted in the sense that our cloak manufacturers have experienced the change of heart and have abandoned every thought of fighting the union movement. This change of heart is explained by the fact that our manufacturers did not want to spend the time and have postponed warfare for the future. Perhaps they are waiting until the end of a year. This is the eternal refusal to Wilson who is ready to change his opinions from day to day without preparing for a conflict.

According to reliable information the union is fully aware of what is going on in the camp of the manufacturers. The members of the union's bargaining committee are being heavily taxed to raise a fund to fight the union when, in their judgment, the proper hour will arrive. They, too, have their preparedness campaign; they have provided themselves with a strike-breaking agency, with a blackleg agency, and similar other means of combat.

Under these circumstances the workers must not lull themselves into a sense of false security. They must set with their preparedness campaign, and the Million Dollar strike of the Board, must be realized without the least possible delay. The whole of the foremen are being heavily taxed to close. A part of the membership has already done its duty, and a quarter of a million dollars has already been accumulated in the treasury of the organization. Three-fourths of a million is still missing, however, and that implies that the majority of the members have not yet fully met their obligations.

If the workers fail now, as they have in the past, to take a stand by which they are fighting for their own union. They are becoming things that is bound to come, this insurance premium which the workers are called upon to contribute in order to preserve the present union organization. That they have to contribute, the workers are not, the working hours not lengthened and their treatment in the shop is to be kept up on a humane level,—this tax for the Million Dollar strike is met. It must now be paid by the workers with their coffers, shop chairmen, the sentiments of the union in the factory, to remind the workers constantly, ceaselessly of their sacred duty. It is a question of self-defense, of the preservation of our own interests and our cloakmakers are certainly progressive enough to understand the true aspect of the situation without tons of eloquence wasted upon them.

SPLENDID PROSPECTS FOR THE UNITY BAZAAR

The work of making the Unity Bazaar on February 21-22 a round success is beyond all question. Young people, young spirits, who live and breathe by the Unity House, leave not a stone untorn to assure splendid entertainment and an opportu- nity for the young, given to all, to this at the forefront workers' fair.

The Bazaar Committee has notified us that at least fifteen boxes are loaded to a crowning peak with goods and products that would make a regular market organization. A committee has been formed to ornament the spacious halls of the Bazaar. A great number of our members, as well as several firms and small traders, have donned a special group of young workers who are not new with the work of refiners, embroidered articles, white goods, toys, children's dresses and fancy lederhosen, and so forth. The work of the Bazaar is, of course, in the hands of a small active and able group of workers who seem never to tire in their ceaseless efforts to make the Unity Bazaar on Washington's Birthday just another attempt to organize the resources of the Bazaar has just now issued an appeal to all friends of our summer recreation center to stir themselves to greater activity, to buy tickets and to volunteer for committee work at the Bazaar. Those who have tickets on hand might do well to hurry their sale and to come for more at the office of the Union.

Let the tens of thousands of our workers respond.
The report of Brother Pelchier, the President of the General Board of the Clockmakers, Brother Langer, Secretary of the Joint Board of the Carpenters and Airlines, and Brother Local No. 58, who appeared before the Board on the subject of the importance of the International Labor Board, has been favorably received.

The new week will see a number of important labor disputes. The International Labor Board is expected to take action on several of these cases. The Board is considering the possibility of extending its jurisdiction to cover the textile industry, and it is reported that the government is preparing to send a commission to investigate the conditions in the coal fields.

The International Labor Board is also expected to consider the question of the formation of a new international labor union. This union would be composed of representatives from all countries, and would be charged with the task of promoting the interests of workers throughout the world. The International Labor Board is expected to take action on this question at its next meeting.

There are two important matters to be considered at the next meeting of the International Labor Board. The first is the question of the payment of wages. The Board is expected to decide whether or not the wages paid to workers in various industries are sufficient to provide a living wage.

The second matter to be considered is the question of working hours. The Board is expected to decide whether or not the working hours in various industries are reasonable, and whether or not they are sufficient to provide a living wage.

The International Labor Board is expected to make its report on these matters at its next meeting. The report will be published in the official journal of the Board, and will be available to all workers throughout the world.
The courses which are being offered to our workers in our Workers’ University cover by this time a large number of subjects. All sorts of people, both at work and at home, and persons who wish to pursue definite lines of study have ample opportunity to do so. Those who are interested in literature are taking a course in “Tendencies in Modern Literature” taught by J. R. Stolper, which is concerned this year with the great Scandinavian and German novelists.

Those who are interested in problems of Trade Unionism have an opportunity of obtaining a large amount of information in Dr. Leo Wolman’s course in Trade Union Policies. Those who wish to understand how the present social system works and on what lines modern industry is produced are also receiving valuable instruction on this subject in Mr. Wiltbert’s course on “Economics of Industry.”

To those who are attracted towards an analysis of the workings of the human mind, the course in “The Impulse in Mr. Wolman’s course in Applied Psychology and Logic offers important material. Dr. Wolman’s course, which is intended to interest all those who wish to understand the motives and methods of the actions of men.”

Mr. Spencer Miller’s course in the History of Civilization gives a concise idea of the development of the human race from the earliest days to the present. Miss Lucy Bramson’s course in economic geography for farm workers and their families a student can build his theory of economic reconstruction on. This is explored in Mr. Schram’s class in Public Speaking, those who wish to train in self-expression find another, even a first, opportunity to their ability to say what they want to say, clearly and effectively.

One point, however, is exceedingly important. The statement is often made that all these courses are of very little value unless they are pursued carefully and systematically, that those who attend one or two sessions in one subject and another class for a few weeks, then change to something else, not only get very little, but they actually harm themselves. His statement becomes a mere jumble of unrelated ideas, a haphazard mixture of words and phrases, and altogether he is worse off than the man who has not attended any class at all.

The Educational Department feels exceedingly gratified because practically all of the students in the Workers’ University are pursuing the only kind of study which is worth while, and that is, regular and systematic study of each subject. It is extremely encouraging to note the large number of serious-minded workers who realize the potential value of their education and that they can reach something valuable. Such workers constitute an invaluable asset to our educational institution, and they are the hope of the working class movement. These men and women absorb the principles that we teach them, and will enable them, sooner or later, to instruct or lead their fellow-workers; and their success and leadership will be as great as their education is thorough.

We need every important and gratifying feature of our University is the extent to which our students are taking a “balanced diet” in their educations. By this we mean that almost all of them pursue several courses which differ in content and appeal, but form altogether a harmonious whole. By these means, a student who takes literature which makes an exception in appeal, at the same time generally further interested in economic psychology or sociology, which have certain additional courses are planned by the Educational Department with this end in view. A study of the books of the part of the students and to stimulate in all an interest in the subjects of different kinds.

NEW COURSE AT WORKERS’ UNIVERSITY IN ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

The increased activities of the Workers’ University are very gratifying for the Educational Department. The large number of students who began the work last fall has been increased, while additional members joined the University after New Year’s. Because of this increase it has become necessary to organize new classes. One of them, with Mr. Miller in the History of Civilization, began its sessions two weeks ago, and now a new section in Economic Geography begins Feb. 9th. This class will be in charge of Miss Lucy Bramson, of whom, as is now well known, the students are so much pleased with the subject of the economic basis of present society. This course is designed, as the teacher says, to fill a long felt need.

It is well-known that while workers are very interested in the theories and principles of modern economic thought, they have not had the opportunity to gain a sufficiently thorough acquaintance with the subject upon which all these theories and principles are based. To illustrate, before coming into the question of distribution and transportation, it is important to know just what the resources, productions and consumption of the people of our country are. Before theorizing on problems of labor, distribution and transportation, it is necessary to determine what the actual methods and organizations for the transportation are.

Miss Bramson’s course is designed to give a clear and concise solution of these problems. Many students in her class will take up the study of the surface, climate, resources, occupations, and transportation of the important countries of the world, emphasizing the United States. In dealing with the United States, the relation between each one of them and the rest of the world will be considered. They will be interested in this very important subject will register for the class and attend the first session on next Saturday.

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES AT WORKERS’ UNIVERSITY—SATURDAYS (AFTERNOON)

1.30—Tendencies in Modern Literature—H. J. Stolper
2.30—Trade Union Policies—Dr. Leo Wolman
3.30—History of Civilization—Spencer Miller, Jr.
4.30—Economic Basis of Society—Lucy Bramson

SUNDAY, (MORNING)
10.30—Applied Psychology and Logic—Alexander Pindar
11.30—Sociology—Dr. F. C. Melvin
12.30—Public Speaking—Gustav F. Schools
1.30—Current Economic Literature—Mr. A. L. Wilbert

CONCERTS

Members of the International will be interested in the splendid concert given at the Madison Square Garden on Sunday evening, Nov. 19. The musicians Rosenblatt and J. Piazzo Borioff will be the artists of the evening. Miss Bessie Taft, the 15-year-old artist, will make her début. Tickets for this concert can be secured at Educational Department office on the presentation of a season card from the Educational Department.

THEATER PRIVILEGES

The Educational Department is making arrangements with the Brum- anon to give special privileges to the students in the class that take up the study of the subject, climate, resources, occupations, and transportation of the important countries of the world, emphasizing the United States. In dealing with the United States, the relation between each one of them and the rest of the world will be considered. They will be interested in this very important subject will register for the class and attend the first session on next Saturday.

The Educational Office has moved to Room 1003, in the second floor of the Educational Building. The Workers’ University will be closed on Saturday, February 12, Lincoln’s Birthday.

STUDY ENGLISH AT THE RAND SCHOOL

ALL GRADES CLASS OPEN NOW $7.50 for three months

For Information, inquire at 7 East 15th St., New York City

In one of our Unity Centers a large number of students purchased copies of "World’s Work," which is one of the best books on the subject. In another class, a large number of copies of "Mary Beard's Short History of American Labor," which is a short and well written book on the subject.

In another class, many copies of McDougall’s "Introduction to Social Psychology" were bought.

Many copies of the late Elgin S. Cargill’s book on “Workers’ Education” were sold by the Educational Department at a reduced price. These are the English classes in the Unity Centers bought, for personal use, text-books in language readers and works of literature.

All these are proof of the fact that our students take more interest in the subject of the work. There is no doubt that in time this interest will show results. These results may be shown in different ways. Some of the students will perhaps become leaders in their own labor groups. Others may become able to analyze their labor movement and take more successfully among their fellow members. But altogether, it is the hope of the Educational Department that in the future, the work of the Union and the benefit by the exertions and hard work of the students will let to that of the International.

These books are furnished by the Educational Department at wholesale prices.

Friday, February 11, 1921

HEALTH TALKS

By Dr. I. A. Galston

THE MEANING OF HEALTH

In order to understand disease and disease prevention is first necessary to understand the full meaning of health. As we know, health is not a state in itself, but rather a state of being.

We all know that the human body is made up of a number of systems, each of which has its own set of protective, digestive system, the sexual system, the nervous system, etc. We further know that these systems can turn made up of organs. So, for example, the circulatory system, consists, in chief, of the heart, the arteries, the capillaries, and the veins.

In some cases, an organ or a part of the body which work together harmonically and to their normal degrees, we have what is known as health. When, however, the tissues of an organ or the organs of a system, or the systems themselves do not work together harmoniously or to their proper degree, then we have the condition of disease. If the body itself conveys this idea of disorganization, for disease means absence of health. Then, the idea of disease becomes clear. We call this that health exists everywhere and we are comfortable, and when things do not function properly, and we are uncomfortable or sick.

As stated above it is important to understand what health is in order that we may know what a disease is, and how diseases can be prevented. From the very definition as given above, it can be seen that disease can come in two ways. First, it may come through inharmonious conditions, through improper structure.

The first of these types of diseases is called disease of the organs and the second is commonly spoken of as organic. The greatest number of disease that come by these means are caused by interference with the normal tendencies and de- may be prevented in some cases by the greatest extent possible. The organic diseases or diseases that come by interference of change of structure in the body’s systems and organs, are more difficult to prevent, and can be said of them in relation to the functional diseases: Any functional diseases or any form of interference with the normal activity of an organ will, if kept up long enough, cause the death of that organ. For example, a stomach which is abused and which is fed with unwholesome food will at first rebel and give a functional disorder. But should the abuse continue, the stomach will ultimately undergo a change in structure. The same holds true for any other organ, the kidneys, and even for the brain.

In this brief discussion on the subject of health and diseases, we have not touched upon the disease of infection. This we leave for some other time. For the present we must content ourselves with getting clear in the mind of the reader the meaning of health. With the health main harmony and diseases, diseases that keep healthy and prevent disease is to keep the whole body harmonious by observing its natural laws, and the way to overcome disease is to establish the harmony which has been lost.
How long will I live?

WHO WOULD NOT LIKE AN ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION?

THE ONLY WAY TO ANSWER IT IS BY UNDERGOING A THOROUGH PHYSICAL EXAMINATION BY COMPETENT MEDICAL AUTHORITIES.

YOU EXAMINE YOUR MACHINE ONCE IN A WHILE BY A MECHANIC.

WHY NOT EXAMINE YOUR BODY BY A COMPETENT DOCTOR?

The Union Health Center has organized a Life Extension and Prolongation Service which gives a thorough medical examination, including X-ray, urine and blood examinations and a thorough examination by several physicians, with advice and written instructions how to live so as to prolong your life. Moreover, you are entitled to three other examinations during the year, every three months.

Do you not think that a service like this is absolutely needed for you, and that it is worth Five Dollars a year?

IF YOU DO, COME INTO THE UNION HEALTH CENTER, 131 EAST 17TH STREET, AND MAKE AN APPOINTMENT WITH THE NURSE FOR THE PHYSICIANS TO EXAMINE YOU.

GEORGE M. PRICE, M.D.,
Director.

MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL

Evening Classes: Monday, Wednesday and Friday
912-920 BROADWAY (Corner 21st Street) NEW YORK
Telephone: Bway 4333
Boston Branch: 442 Washington Street, Dexter Building

Clothes at Factory Prices

This is a real, honest-to-goodness advertisement. There are no promises made which will not be kept. When we say clothes at factory prices, we mean CLOTHES AT FACTORY PRICES. Not only men’s clothes, but cloaks, suits, and waists and skirts and dress goods and tots’ taggery. We are not advertising “Sale at a Loss,” for no matter at what price we sell OUR goods, we still make a profit. The secret of this is that our goods cost us nothing—they have all been donated. They have been made up by tailors, dressmakers, cloakmakers and skirtmakers, who have put all the skill of their trade into the making of these garments. They did not make them for wages or for any material benefit. They were actuated by a spirit of solidarity, and the garments they have made are perfect. These garments have been made specifically for the rank and file of the workers who will attend the Tailors’ Unity Bazaar and Ball at Star Casino on Washington’s Birthday, February 21st and 22nd. If you want a real bargain, and at the same time help the Tailors raise a fund to improve their recreation and play-ground, the Unity House in Forest Park, Pa. attend the Bazaar and Ball. —Tickets are but 50 cents and may be obtained at the various offices of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, the Rand School, Cal, Forward and Zeit.

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DESIGNING PATTERN MAKING and GRADING
Taught Strictly Individually
During Day and Evening Hours
Our method is specially designed for the individual student: women's, misses', children's and infants' garments.
See us before making a mistake
LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING AND PATTERN MAKING

Attention of Dress and Waist Cutters!
The following shops have been decried on strike and members are warned against associating with management:
- Jose Wolf & Co., 105 Madison Avenue.
- Solomon & Metzler, 33 East 33rd Street.
- Clairemont Wais Co., 15 West 36th Street.
- M. Stern, 33 East 33rd Street.
- Max Cohen, 105 Madison Avenue.
- Julian Wait Co., 15 East 32nd Street.
- Drewry Dress Co., 14 East 32nd Street.
- Regina Kohler, 105 East 5th Avenue.
- Deutz & Ortenberg, 2-16 West 35th Street.

STUDY ENGLISH—
The Bard School: English Classes are open now.
Elementary: Intermediate: Advanced:
Terms: $7.50 for 3 months, if paid in advance.
For information, inquire at 7 East 15th St., New York City.

$2,000 in PRIZES
Buy Your Tickets Now!

TICKETS FOR SALE AT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tr>
<td>$400 Piano</td>
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<tr>
<td>$150 Phonograph</td>
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<tr>
<td>$100 Floor Lamp</td>
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<td>$50 Kodak</td>
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Cash Prizes for Costumes and Tableaux

Special Mass-Meeting in BRYANT HALL
41st Street and 6th Avenue
Tuesday, February 15th, 1920, at 7 P.M.
Speakers: B. Schlesinger, I. Feinberg, M. Sigman, P. Kaplowitz
P. S. — The 12th of February, Lincoln's Birthday, is a legal holiday. All members of Local 3 are instructed to refrain from working.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS
WAIST AND DRESS—
Monday, February 14th.
MISCELLANEOUS—
Monday, February 21st.
GENERAL—
Monday, February 28th.
CLOAK AND SUIT—
Monday, March 7th.

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.

By ISRAEL LEWIN

By the time this issue of "Justice" reached its readers, the General Strike in the Waist and Dress Industry will have been called. Not all will it have been called, but the greater part of it will also have been settled. The Association of Waist Manufacturers, Inc., with a membership of almost five hundred manufacturers, has already settled, and arrangements have been made to return the workers to the shops as speedily as possible.

At the time of writing, a settlement is about to be reached with a new association of waist manufacturers which organized recently. Almost all the independent shops that had agreements with the union have sent in their applications to the Settlement Committee, and are ready to renew their agreements. A number of open shops have also filed applications for settlement with the union.

It seems that it will not be an easy task to organize most of the open shops, for, with few exceptions, they are all working for the jobs that are members of the Jobbers' Association which has settled with the union, and are working for the same set of attired jobbers, and unless their shops become unionized, they will not receive any work from those houses.

The few manufacturers who may try their luck in a fight with the union will find all the force of the organization concentrated against them, so as to assure a speedy victory for the workers.

The Settlement Headquarters, which is located at Cooper Square Hotel, 2 St. Mark's Place, and is in charge of Julius Hochman, are besieged by hundreds of manufacturers who are eager to settle, each one trying to be one of the first ones, so that his workers may return in a short time.

As was announced in these columns last week, the cutters will not have their own separate hall, but will meet together with the rest of the workers in their respective shops in the different halls. Our members, as in former years, are expected to take the lead in their shops and imbue the other workers with a fighting spirit.

The General Executive Board of the International, at its third quarterly meeting held recently in Boston, "Mass., decided among other things that all the members of the union are to donate two hours' pay towards the strike fund of the Associated Clothing Workers of America. Plans are being worked out in conjunction with the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Unions for the collection of this two hours' pay within the next few weeks.

Our members are well acquainted with the situation in the strike being conducted by the Associated Clothing Workers, and appreciate that the latter fight not alone their own workers, but also the battle of the workers in all the needle trades.

For the Cloth and Suit Division, Manager Perlmuter reports that the spring season is in full swing. Practically all cutters are working. The proportion of cutters working for just the smaller houses is very small. Some Protective Association houses which succeeded in getting cutters during the early part of January at the $4.00 rate have come to the realization that in order to retain them in their shops they must pay them far above the scale.

There are still a few cloak manufacturers belonging to the Protective Association who believe in reducing wages, but strikes are being con- nected with them. From the pres-