Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 6)

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.
New York Joint Board Elects New Officers for 1926

Joseph Fish, Re-elected Secretary-Treasurer — I. Steinsor Chosen Chairman.

At the last meeting of the New York Cloak and Dress Locals of Local 35 and of Local 25, and of New York Joint Board, Thursday, January 29th, the regular election of officers and of standing committees for the current administrative year took place with the following results:

I. Steinsor, of Local 25, was elected president of the Executive Board of the New York Joint Board, and M. Karltzoff of Local 25, and Rose Kaplan, of Local 9, were elected first and second vice-president respectively. Miss Kaplan was also elected as chairman of the Finance Committee to the Joint Board. Brother Cohen of Local 25 was elected as the secretary of the Joint Board.

The Appeal Committee, Brother Kravitz, Local 35, was elected fourth vice-president of the Joint Board, and he was re-elected Appeal Committee chairman.

Brother David off of Local 25 was chosen as Sergeant at Arms.

Brother Joseph Fish was elected as secretary-treasurer by a roll call vote — 44 voting for him, 4 voting against, and 18 absent from the meeting.

The Joint Board also elected a board of directors.

The Board also elected a permanent Appeal Committee, an Appeals Committee, and a grievance committee, and to revise the constitution of the Joint Board.

The Board of directors for the current year, consisting of the following delegates: Moskowitz, Berlin, Stoller, Arch, Lapin, Honzky, Krasenitsky, Prekop, Abromsens, Cipes, Molen and Egito.

Pres. Sigman Returns From Chicago and Cleveland

Five Meetings and Conferences Held With Active Workers in Chicago — Enthusiastic New Campaign Launched in Dress Trade—Cleveland Workers Feeling the Burden of the Strike — Vigorous Effort Being Made to Organize Non-Union and Suburban Cloak and Dress Shops in Cleveland.

President Morris Sigman returned on Thursday morning, February 4th, from a trip to Chicago and Cleveland. His trip, which covered Chicago and Cleveland, lasted nearly a week in Chicago, from January 24th to February 1st, and held five executive and general meetings with the organized local labor union workers of the Chicago district. At the close of the trip, President Sigman traveled to Cleveland, where he spent a few days, arriving in Cleveland, February 2nd, at the Statler Hotel. It was an unusually fine gathering of representatives of the Cleveland cloak and dress trade, and the meeting decided, among other things, to do away with the week's work at the end of the month, the men forming a new council.

The Cleveland Workers Help Miners

President Sigman attended a joint meeting of all Joint Board delegates, executive members of the locals, shop chairmen and price committees in the Cleveland district on Monday, February 2nd, held in the Statler Hotel. It was an unusually fine gathering of representatives of the Cleveland cloak and dress trade, and the meeting decided, among other things, to do away with the week's work at the end of the month, the men forming a new council.
Tuckers’ General Strike Settled

(Continued from Page 1)

along. The matter of security, which proved a stumbling-block in all previous attempts at settlement, is taken care of by a provision that each mem-
ber of the association is to deposit security to the amount of $100. On behalf of the settle-
mement negotiations were conducted by Brother Abraham Barof, Secretary-

Treasurer of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union.

President Sigman Returns From West

(Continued from Page 1)

large organizing committee, consisting of fifteen members of the local and all of the executive board members of the Cleveland local, to concentrate in a drive on the non-union shops in and around Cleveland. In this connection, the Joint Board decided to place Organizer Merila in Ashba-
go, O., where a number of nonunion-

The miners in the hard coal fields demand an increase in wages because they cannot make a living on their present earnings. Only a few weeks ago, the press carried the bloodcurdling news that 93 miners met their death from suffocation in a mine in Oklahoma. The next day another news item informed the world that a second horror had occurred in a West Virginia mine, snuffing out the lives of several of coal miners. The public would not be informed of the deaths of twelve men unless the coal owners wished the world to know that they had a cynical and relentless enemy whose resources are inexhaustible. Our work-
ers, the ladies’ garment workers’ organizations in particular, who in the past few years have shown the labor movement how to fight, how to organize, how to use the weapon of the strike, and how the workers need, should, and will meet, this call on behalf of the embattled mine strikers with open hearts and open purses—to the best of their ability.

The General Executive Board recommends that each member of the Inter-
national Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union donate an hour’s time to the cause of the striking miners and their families. Such a donation will not affect an individual to a great extent but it will, when compiled with by the tens of thousands of our workers, raise a fund of $100,000. Such a contribution, if carried out swiftly and generously, will not only relieve a good deal of the want and misery among the fighting miners and their dependents, but will also raise their spirits, their militancy, and their morale, as it will demonstrate to them in a practical way that in this battle they are not alone, but that the whole American Labor movement is with them, ready to help them carry on the fight to a victorious end.

Do your duty, members of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union! Men, women and children in the anthracite region are hungry. The intense cold of mid-winter has added to their sad plight and has intensified their suffering. Hungry children are calling upon us for help. Come to their rescue!

MORRIS SIGMAN, President

ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

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Health Center Starts Education Campaign

The United Health Center of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has started a special health education campaign among the members of the union. The objective is to inform the various locals of the Union of undertaking intensive organization plans in the industry, the United Health Center through its affiliated locals is also making plans for an intensive health education program.

Long ago when the United Health Center was organized it was recognized by the workers that health is a concern of the working public; they are middle-class women with a social conscience.

What these women are doing, certainly the working women should do with even greater enthusiasm. The Union members should not consider their work done when they merely force the use of the "Pronas" Label in the shops. They must also help educate the home producers, who do their work through their Union, but as consumers.

Many of the members of the one hundred thousand members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union would organize themselves into mass lists of potential manufacturers taking the "Pronas" Label on every coat and dress which they want to sell through the stores. It is difficult in getting the cooperation of the manufacturers to use the Label. For then they have to give manufacturers and the retailers a commercial incentive for the Label, and have helped to make decent labor laws have a good prospect.

I therefore urge the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to get their families involved in helping to push the "Pronas" Label and the Garment Centers in the community.

Over one hundred labor organizations were invited to participate at this gathering, and asked to affiliate with the entity directly with the Italian Chamber of Labor.

The Italian Chamber of Labor will have its Annual Convention sometime in April. To this convention all labor bodies of the city are asked to send representatives, in the English-speaking fraternal delegate.

Arturo Giornamit, General Secretary of the Chamber, who is now on an organizing trip in the state, has invited all the members of the union and their families.

For the minimum fee of $1.00 every worker upon declared on strike. Both Coroma Strike Fund members are working for nonunion employers.

The following shops signed agreements with the United Garment Workers' Union: 65 Kansas Avenue, Hackensack, N. J.; the Lyndhurst Co., of Bayonne, with the United Garment Workers; the United Garment Workers have used the Health Center. Though this is a very large task of work the workers in the industry, nevertheless, the United Health Center is now undertaking to reach every member of the union, and to bring the message upon him or her, the necessity of health preservation.

Out-of-Town Department Reports

Many Shops on Strike

Vice-president Jacob Halperin, the manager of the Utica Utica Out-of-Town Union, reports unusual activity of his office during the past three weeks. A number of clock and dress shops are out on strike in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Long Island cities, while several others have signed agreements with the Union. The United Garment Workers have called a condition to the fact that, in view of the unsettled situation in New York, a number of clock and dress makers are making efforts to open shops in towns near towns.

The following shops are still on strike: D. B. Elcock, Co., Poughkeepsie; R. L. Babcock, Both of Stamford, Conn., and Parsons Bros., Cora, L. I., working for the New York firm of Louis Cohen; Babcock & McCall Co.-this firm was formerly a union shop working on a 40-hour basic and week work system; firm demanded 14 hours a week to piece work piece which the union refused to grant. The shop was then upon to work for nonunion employers.

The United Garment Worker's Union has had more trouble getting the support of the Garment Workers' Union in many cities and succeeded in reuniting all the discharged workers to their jobs. The United Garment Worker's Union, improved from their workers a reduction of wages and a reorganization of the shop. The shop refused to grant the demand of the firm and the controversy was settled to the satisfaction of the workers.

Special Offering at Dental Clinic

During the month of February the United Dental Clinic of the United Health Center will be making a special offering to the members of the union and their families.

For the minimum fee of $1.00 everyone worker will be entitled to a thorough dental examination and cleaning of teeth, and in addition a new toothbrush will be given for the month of February only. Members of the United take advantage of it now!
President Sigman's meetngs were uniformly a huge success from the very first. To attend the last one I reached us also tell of a new spirit that prevailed at these meetings, of a cleansed, new atmosphere that augurs well for the future.

President Sigman's motive, at a time when it was so hard to do a good deal in order to bring their houses in order, in an organizational sense of the word, and President Sigman's visit has contributed materially toward this goal and has made the task of active and loyal men and women in these cities materially lighter.

THE VICTORY OF THE TUCKERS AND HEMSTICKERS

The strike of the tuckers, hemstickers and other cloak and dress workers in New York City came to an end last Tuesday after less than one week's duration resulting in a sweeping victory for the workers.

The importance of this victory, while it involves only a few thousands workers, cannot be overestimated at this moment. In recent years, these auxiliary or necessary trades have come to constitute something of real importance in the economic and social life of the community. Much as the men and women employed in them have been making a considerable part of the work formerly made in cloak and dress shops, the tuckers and hemstickers have been making serious efforts to organize these trades, and two years ago, after a strike, succeeded in forming a substantial local among these workers.

This first attempt, nevertheless, did not prove entirely gratifying. Like other trade unions which are readily and experienced man material, the local found itself in straits after having been forced to endure a few protracted single shop strikes. Fortunately, Local 41 began an organizing campaign last year with the aid of the International Union of New York Joint Board, and in the course of a few months succeeded in rallying the workers around their union. This campaign came to a successful end last week with the induction of a number of new members. The workmen of the tucking and hemstitching shops, by their united efforts, have won an important victory for themselves a place of honor in the fighting lines of our Union and they have won a strong, solid organization that will be in a position to hold their own as a body recognized as a fighting force in the industries. The tuckers and hemstitchers must, nevertheless, remember that they still have a duty to perform—to organize the remaining unorganized shop in the industry and this is a duty which the members of this union have already begun to fulfill.

The members of Local 41 must also bear in mind that it is much easier to lose a union through indifference and neglect than to win it. Vigilance, devotion, and eternal loyalty is the only price of a vigorous, fighting and influential trade union.

AN HOUR'S WORK FOR THE MINERS

The decision of the General Executive Board of our Union to raise a mine relief fund for the stricken hard coal miners is fast being translated into a reality.

The joint meeting of all the executive boards of the New York local last Thursday gave its unanimous approval to the one-hour's work day local coal fields. All its members were present and President William Green, at that time secretary of the United Mine Workers, came to appeal to the representatives of our Union for financial assistance to the miners in a similar critical situation.

The ladies' garment workers in 1922 responded to the call of the miners with a generous outpouring of sympathy and aid. The ladies of America have never forgotten that act of true brotherliness of the ladies' garment workers and have, in turn, helped our workers in the same spirit. The new United Mine Workers organization said.

The ladies' garment workers, the cloakmakers and dress-makers of America, surely keep this in mind, and now that the appeal is out, will respond quickly, readily and like one person to this signal call.

At this hour, after the second conference between the miners and the operators had again been broken up through the arrogant stand of the mine owners and their backers—Wall Street and the railroads, it looks more than ever that it is a fight to a finish, a struggle which will go on until the country has the possibility that the Labor movement of the country may gain them.

Elsewhere in this issue, will be found the appeal of the General Executive Board on behalf of the miners. Let our readers peruse carefully the fervent words of that call for aid to our fighting miners on the crucial field of industrial life. It is a call that counts doubly. Let the slogan in our ranks from this day be: An hour's work for the striking miners.
From Factory To Department Store

One of the consequences of that, after all the words and tribunals like the L. I. O. W. U. had lived through in the last few years, its present leaders, as far as I can learn the lesson that the processes of their industry do not end with the production line. The question of theirs, no organization problem can be properly solved as a whole, and every position of each of the important factors in the industry is understood to be of the utmost importance by every factor we understand every step involved in production or production, so in the shop and showrooms we can see that the making of the merchandise market, in the retailers' realm.

I hear a brother of ours, a union member, saying that we can make something our business, namely, to understand our business really to the point. To which I reply: "If I should like to make sure that you have your own business, which is to say, for instance, that our needle trades' unionism with all its "prospects," its "opportunities," and its "chance to score," is the honest and fair thing to do and the most important of our union's going on in the modern expression of the class struggle. But I am not at this moment bent on carrying this criticism, I am raising this point of the objections to the different factors in the industry as a matter of importance to the retailers who are interested in what is going on in the industry.

What will be the next step in the chain of events is this? I know that this question agitates the mind of every thinking man and woman, and the question of the manufacturer, jobber and contractor. What will be the next move? Does it mean to say that all this is so far either the public or the general public, or the store or the store is doing a business as a whole, as he knows well that a decline in the business will mean a decline in his school interest. There should take place, my small-town retailer goes on, a getting together of all parties, factors and loo to the big retailer, he can no longer without silence, blaring of trumpets and ostentation, and without any demands is the time has come, according to this to the others. This assembly should analyze and discuss every condition and any incompetency in the industry from the production end of it, work, contractor, manufacturer and jobber to the business and make a statement of the jobber to the department store, the smaller stores, which often are merely local, and for the time being, and not after all of these the things that are analyzed, carefully, a proper work-system must have been laid out and the retailer's job at the cost for the industry.

And what about specific labor rights? What about the question, the workers find themselves opposed by all the other factors in the industry?

The Western retailer appears, however, optimistic even in the face of these questions. The trouble lies, he says, in playing both sides of the fence. The question of the money in the open, candidly and without hind views, matters could not be considered, that the issues to the preserving power of their client’s farmers and miners—they have been, more once, left with merchandise which are but the shelves which could be sold, at the next season, only an old stuff. They, therefore, know of the variety of merchandise which the city and dress market, and they can fairly well realize that this is not a question of competition, that creates such a feverishness in the merchandising end of the city and dress market, is likely to create a similar situation in the money market. There is no telling the money market. Nevertheless, they all, in a voice, insist that the production problems of the country and the workmen's labor laws are reduced to a minimum provided there is "good will" and an earned livelihood for the people involved in all these extreme processes by their "point of view," that you will not in words of a matter. Nobody, outside the way small business, the very "good will," but in the following manner:

Here you have trades that are fairly well organized. The workers have solid unions and the employers—the manufacturers, jobbers and contractors—substantial associations. In addition to these industrial associations, there are also a number of merchant groups, such as the "Indian Women's War League," and similar bodies. Through their belonging to one or another of these groups each of these merchants and manufacturers has by some time because of the lesser degree 'socially minded', and is not any more the 'industrialist's business. He will trade with the lessers' ladies' wear industry, indeed, it could hardly be anything else also the great and only the great, and be not, has become, to be expected other. But to him open the largest and best of the retail market, to be sold in the small and large cities of America, in the small and large cities of the Far West and the East.

The road from the New York city and dress shop to the small and large cities, and the field of the corner of the land, indeed, lies open and quite unobstructed.

By Step

"Stop by step the longest march. One small step will form an arch. One by one, one by one."

And by unites, what we will Can be accomplished skill. Drop of water turns a mill. A single grain."
Should Unions Help Manage Industry?

Lecture by Dr. Sylvia Kopald in the
Workers' University. Saturday, Feb. 6,
2:30 P. M., at Washington Irving High
School

The new wage policy adopted by
American Labor emphasizes the work-
ers' right to unionize and control
industry. Various undertakings
launched during recent years by Amer-
ican unions have demonstrated their
interest in industry. The manage-
ment of present day business enter-
prises, and the launching of their
own enterprises.

The workers' unions are cooperat-
ing in the production of aspects of
the Baltimore and Ohio Railway oper-
a tions; unions have extensively estab-
lished what are known as union hav- 

t s, insurance schemes and various forms
of production enterprises.

The president of the American Fed-
eration of Labor recently spoke be-
fore a meeting of the Taylor Gordon
Labor's interest in scientific manage-
ment in the production.

The needle trade unions, especially
the I. L. G. W. U. have been pioneers
in the whole program of labor inter-
est in management and production.

The students will be asked to con-
sider the significance of these move-
ments, the attitude taken by Labor
should adopt to it, and especially the
future meaning in the program of the
Fourteen Points adopted by the Interna-
tional.

Brookwood College Players to Come to N. Y.

I. L. G. W. U. Members Will Take Part

The Brookwood Labor College Play-
ers are coming to New York on the
evening of Friday, March 5th to pre-
sent the one-act play, S. A. C. The pre-

currence will be given at the Labor Tem-
ple, 15th Street and 2nd Avenue. The
plays will be given deal with subjects
from the lives and problems of the

The International Ladies' Garment Work-
ers' Union members at Brookwood,
representatives of the Machinists;
A. C. W. O. of America; Workers of

The trade unions, especially
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ing and production. The students

All the work in connection with the
setting and production of these plays
has been done by Brookwood students
who are members of the American La-

In addition to further notice in Justic-

Ladies' Garment Industry

As A Modern Industry

By Max Levine

The Underlying Principles of Modern Industry.

A. General Purpose of Industry:
1. To create things found in nature to man's use.
2. To satisfy man's wants.
3. Man's wants increase with civilization.
4. Industry may be defined as the process whereby desirable
things are extracted, transformed, carried and stored
until consumed.

B. Nature of Industry:
1. Industry is divided into:
   a. Main, Basic, Non-essential, Luxury and Cultural.
   b. Principle elements in industry:
   c. Natural resources, Capital, Labor.
   d. Four types of industry:
   Family, handicraft, mercantile, factory.
   e. The factory type is distinguished by the regimentation
of large bodies of men under conditions of routine and disci-
pline.

C. Characteristics of the Factory or Capitalist Economy are:
   a. Differentiation, Integration, and Standardization.
   b. Advantages of differentiation of division of labor are:
      a. Affords an opportunity of exercising one's natural
        aptitudes.
   c. Aquisition of specific skill.
   d. Saving of time in passing from job to job.
   e. Machines are machinery in point of time and use.

Disadvantages of differentiation of division of labor are:

B. b. Mental deterioration.
C. c. Resultant physical impediments.

Integration is the process whereby separated and special-


William H. Kilpatrick, professor of
Education at Columbia University,
will be the principal speaker at the
final weekly meeting of the New York
Chapter of the League for Industrial
Democracy to be held at the Penni-

The final meeting of "Problems of
Social Order" will be "Incentives and
the New Social Order".

Professor Kilpatrick, in this talk,
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of the meeting.

Outstanding Lectures and Courses

TRAINING COURSE FOR LABOR INSPECTORS

Course of Lectures Given by Lydia E.
Sayer, A. M., at Columbia University
Mondays 2:10 to 3:25 P. M.

Lydia E. Sayer, Executive Secretary of
the Consumers' League of N. Y., is giving
a training course for Labor
Inspectors at Columbia University.

This course is designed primarily of
offering practical training to those who
are planning to become labor inspect-
ers either in New York State or else-
where. It will also be valuable to
industrial secretaries of various organ-
izations and to social workers who
wish to become more conversant with
the problems of labor.

The Spring session will start on
February 8 and is open to new stu-
dents, who should apply for a permit

to register from the instructor, Miss
Lydia E. Sayer, Consumers' League of
New York, 239 Fourth Avenue, New
York. Students are required to enroll
at the office of the Registrar, Room 315
University Hall. The fee is $6.

PHYSICAL TRAINING CLASS FOR OUR MEMBERS IN P. S. 40.
This is the last of our educational authorities in the
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With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

By JOSEPH FISH, Secretary-Treasurer.

A meeting of the Joint Board was...
SPECIAL NOTICE
IN CONNECTION WITH $20 ASSOCIATION
As is known, the $20 Association has been carried. Arrangements will be made to start collecting the tax within one week.

According to the procedure long-established within the organization the collection of taxes takes precedence over the collection of dues. No doubt, however, the amount of $20 in arrears, and whose dues would ordinarily not be accepted before the payment of the tax, would therefore find it difficult to pay up the tax and the dues.

We therefore will extend one week's time to all members in arrears to pay up their dues before the assessment will be collected. Members of Local 10 who find this an opportunity and pay up their dues and become good-standing.

The matter of agreements renewal in the underwear industry is one for later consideration. The problem that faces the union right now is one with regard to organization work.

The system to be applied towards this work will have to be the same as in the future that is used by the dress and cloak trades. The underwear industry is no longer the stable trade that it used to be in the past. A survey of the shops reveals the fact that this trade too has become a seasonal one.

Organization work in this industry will in all probability have to be more frequent. This, however, is a matter of agreement that will be stated in the new contract having been formulated as yet.

A more detailed report of the agreements and work that will be rendered at the next meeting of this division. It will take place on Monday, February 15th, in Arlington Hotel, Washington, D.C., as an advantage to the members, containing this announcement.

No more report is possible that some men will not require the members. These members of this branch are therefore urged to bear in mind the date of their meeting and make sure that they are those of the members of the most harmonious and effective. They then in coming to be sure and attend the meeting.

Active Campaign of Dress Cutters in Philadelphia

The dress cutters of Local 50, Phila., has been organized in the local, which is to drive all the cutters in the dress trade into the next emphasis of the national leadership, which is being conducted by the great majority of the men working. However, the work is being completed and the dress trade is being completed and the dress trade.

Up to the present time the work of the national leadership has been winning the great majority of the men working. However, the work is being completed and the dress trade is being completed and the dress trade.

The work of the controllers will be come intensified later as the dress trade.

Cutters, Special Attention!

All members of the Cloak and Dress Division are instructed to either renew their old working cards or obtain new ones for the coming season, beginning January 1, 1926. All members found violating this provision of the constitution will render themselves subject to punishment by the Executive Board.

Executive Board, Local 10.

Cutters’ Union Local 10

Regular Meeting

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark’s Place
Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.