

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."
—Job. 27.6.)

JUSTICE

"Workers of the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains."

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

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New Agreements Between International Union and the Manufacturers in Baltimore, Scranton and Philadelphia

Cloakmakers Win Demands in Baltimore, Philadelphia and Scranton.—Schlesinger to Confer With Manufacturers in Boston.—Important Questions at Chicago

In connection with the negotiations and the renewal of agreements between the International Union and the manufacturers in the various cloak and suit centers President Benjamin Schlesinger is visiting many cities and is participating in the conferences between the unions and the manufacturers' associations. Agreements have already been reached in some places while in others such will soon be in effect.

One of the outstanding victories scored by the Union is the new agreement signed between the cloakmakers of Baltimore and the Manufacturers' Association of that city. The new agreement which was met with enthusiasm by the members is a result of the conferences between President Schlesinger and the Manufacturers' Association. It contains several provisions which are of utmost significance for the workers.

The term "preferential union shop" which sounded less objectionable to the manufacturers than simply "union shop" does not appear in the agreement. It is therefore gratifying to begin with Point 1 in the agreement which simply reads:

"The employers agree to employ only union workers."

There is no qualification or condition. No preferential shop, but a union shop without modifying terms.

Or take Point 3 of the agreement. It specifically states that representatives of the Union have the full right to come into a shop at any time during working hours and see that the Union rules are being enforced.

Point 4 of the agreement deals with the minimum wage scales which are as follows:

	Per Week
Coat operators	\$30.00
Skirt operators	48.00
Full fledged cutters	45.00
Coat finishers	27.50
Skirt finishers	20.50
Pressers	41.00

The agreement provides, of course, for a 44-hour working week.

Point 11 deals with legal holidays, among which are Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and a half day on election day. The workers are to get full pay for these holidays.

The other points in the agreement, such as overtime, subcontracting, and so forth, are the same as in other agreements with which our readers are familiar.

Baltimore then has fallen in line with the other well organized cloak centers in the country.

The cloakmakers of Baltimore may congratulate themselves upon their quiet but far reaching victory.

During his visit to Philadelphia last week, President Schlesinger attended the conferences between the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union and the Manufacturers' Association of that city. These conferences led to the renewal of the agreement between the two parties and will now be submitted to the membership at large. The terms of the agreement, which mark a step in advance for the workers, will be reported in detail in the next issue of Justice.

A victory was scored by the cloakmakers of Scranton, Pa., who were forced out on strike by the M. & M. firm of that city. As a result of his visit to Scranton last Tuesday and Wednesday, July 20 and 21, President Schlesinger succeeded in heading the conferences between the cloakmakers and the representatives of the M. & M. firm to a settlement, granting all the demands of the workers. Vice President Lefkowitz, under whose supervision the strike was conducted, will remain in Scranton for another few days until the machinery of the agreement will be in working order.

On Thursday, July 22, President Schlesinger is scheduled to be in Washington.

From there he will proceed to Boston to continue the conferences between the Union and the manufacturers' associations which began a week ago. There are three different associations with whom conferences will be held so that his brief stay in that city will keep him fairly busy. He will remain in Boston two days, July 26 and 27.

From there he will go to Chicago where he will stay three days July 28, 29 and 30.

The main objective of President Schlesinger's trip to Chicago is the Waist and Skirt Makers' Union, Local 100. But the conditions in the other locals and the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union will also engage his attention. The Raincoat Makers' Union, Local 54, in particular will call for his advice and guidance in its presentation of the new demands to the manufacturers. One of the chief considerations of that local is the introduction of week work in the raincoat industry, and President Schlesinger will doubtless do his utmost in bringing this change about.

Jubilee Banquet to Sec. Baroff a Memorable Event

The fiftieth anniversary jubilee banquet tendered to General Secretary Abraham Baroff by the International Union at Rovers' Brighton Casino, Brighton Beach, last Friday evening, July 16th, will remain one of the most cherished memories to all present.

A spirit of geniality, comradeship and deep admiration for Brother Baroff who has given 30 years of loyal and devoted service to the labor movement in this country pervaded the large numbers who gathered at the beautiful dining room overlooking the ocean. The sea of flowers bearing greeting to Brother Baroff transformed the spacious dining room into a beautiful garden. The brilliant concert given at the banquet enhanced the holiday atmosphere. Mr. Berchamp, the well-known violinist, has inspired his hearers by his brilliant and masterly playing. Mrs. Verchamp accompanied him on the piano. Miss Sonya Medvedieff, beautifully entertained her hearers by her beautiful songs in several languages.

It was quite late in the evening when the speeches began. There was a long list of them and some were unable because of the lack of time to express their regard for Brother Baroff. The toastmaster was President Schlesinger who served his role splendidly. He always found the appropriate expression. His introduction of the speakers were apt and to the point.

The first one on the list of speakers was Brother Morris Sigman, first Vice President of our International, who greeted Secretary Baroff on behalf of the General Executive Board. He pointed out the vast responsibilities the labor leader has to shoulder and how well Brother Baroff fulfilled his tasks.

Brother Israel Feinberg, Chairman of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union gave a glowing tribute to Baroff and claimed him for the entire Jewish labor movement and not alone for Local 25 of which he is a member. Miss Anna Kronhardt made a sincere and hearty little speech on behalf of the Waistmakers' Union, Local 25, which claims Secretary Baroff all to itself. Miss Kronhardt, in the name of Local 25, presented Brother Baroff with an etching of himself in a golden frame.

Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, spoke of Brother Baroff as the true type of captain of industry. (Continued on Page 6)

A FAREWELL PARTY FOR PRES. SCHLESINGER AT UNITY HOUSE

The Unity House Committee of the Waistmakers' Union, Local 25, has arranged a farewell party for President Schlesinger before his departure for Europe as a delegate to the congress of the International Clothing Workers which will be held in Amsterdam, Holland, on August 15. The party will be given at the Unity House in Forest Park, Pa., on Saturday evening, July 31.

An elaborate program is being arranged for that occasion, and special provisions are being made for the many guests who will come out for the week end.

Those who plan to come out to the farewell party must register at once in the office of Local 25, 16 West 21st Street. Members from all the locals of our International are welcome.

On Tuesday, July 27, Chandler Owens, editor of the Messenger will deliver a lecture on Political Situation and the negro, at the Rand School of Social Science. The lecture will take place at 8.30 P. M. This will be the first of a series of two lectures related to the negro problem. The second will be delivered on Thursday July 29, by A. P. Randolph, subject of this second lecture is Labor and the Negro.

ALCATRAZ

By WINTHROP D. LANE

(Continued from previous issue)

Another effect of these rules is even more important. That is the actual repression of men. Altho' no system of this sort can be fully enforced, it can be enforced sufficiently to achieve its main objects, namely, the maintenance of "discipline," the securing of uniformity in the behavior of prisoners, and the reduction of the actual attention to administration required of the officers. As a consequence of enforcement to this extent men have many normal avenues of expression cut off from them. They are driven in upon themselves and lose the very faculty of behaving like social beings. Initiative, choice, the power of judgment and of assuming responsibility are all so curtailed as to render them more like machines than persons; they lose individuality and the sense of self-support. A valuable analysis of the real effect upon the prisoner's personality of such discipline as has been here described is still to be made. Probably it could be done best by a prisoner himself. Some elements in this effect have been pointed out by Frank Tannenbaum — a young man who spent a year on Blackwell's Island, New York, and is now a graduate student at Columbia University — in the Atlantic Monthly for April. All that those who have not been prisoners can do is to see the general effect.

An incident at which I was present at Alcatraz will illustrate the temper of that prison. Two prisoners were brought in his office. One of these men had been found in the other's cell. He said that he had gone there to borrow a book. No testimony was presented to show that this was not his purpose. The executive officer sharply reprimanded him and told him that he had violated a rule. The man was deprived of his next two Sunday dinners for punishment. His companion was given the same penalty. Now, neither of these men had been guilty of any intrinsically bad conduct. The act for which they were punished was not an anti-social act; it was not even harmful to the administration of the prison. On the contrary, it might have been of the greatest usefulness to them and to those over them. In the world outside, borrowing a book — provided the borrower has honorable intentions — is considered a praiseworthy act; not a few people have lost their status in life, or have first felt the stirring of ambition within them through the assistance gained from a borrowed book. But these men had violated a rule. Because the prison authorities had said that no prisoner could go into another prisoner's cell, these men were compelled to refrain from an act of social importance. They were punished by being made to forego the one of the week's pleasures.

Now, how does this system work out in practice? On April 17, 1918, William Dart became a prisoner at Alcatraz. He was twenty-one years old and had been in training at Camp Fremont when he deserted from the army. Nine days after his arrival he was tried for his first violation of rule. The charge was that "his bed was not properly made up"; for this he was deprived of several meals, the number not being specified on his

punishment sheet. On May 22nd Dart committed his second offense. From then on his punishment record ran:

May 22. Offense: Talking across the aisle to 10,481. Punishment: Loss of three Sunday dinners.

May 23. Offense: Shouting in a very loud voice after being warned not to do so. Punishment: Loss of five Sunday dinners. (For the next two months now Dart would eat no Sunday dinners.)

May 26. Offense: Talking across corridor to 10,494 without permission. Punishment: Loss of four consecutive meals.

May 31. Offense: Talking across to 10,481. Punishment: Loss of four meals.

June 5. Offense: Carelessly spilling paint on stairway. Punishment: Reprimand.

June 22. Offense: Smoking in ranks at reveille. Punishment: Loss of two meals.

August 21. Offense: Out of cell talking across tier to another prisoner. Punishment: Loss of one Sunday dinner.

August 30. Offense: Spilling the contents of a dish on the floor while leaving mess hall; also leaving cell without permission. Punishment: Loss of two entertainments (weekly movie shows).

September 3. Offense: Writing an unauthorized letter to his mother. Punishment: Summary court martial and one month added to his sentence.

September 8. Offense: Talking and making signs to other prisoners across the tier. Punishment: Loss of ten days "good conduct" time.

Here is a record of eleven committed within fifteen weeks. Apparently punishment did not have a deterrent effect upon Dart; else why did his violations continue? Especially important is the fact that not one of these offenses involved the exercise of what may properly be called an anti-social impulse, except possibly smoking at reveille. Of the other ten, seven were harmless indulgences of perfectly normal desires: talking (five times), shouting, and writing a letter home. The remaining three were merely acts of oversight such as anybody might commit any day of his life. The only thing that made these offenses was the fact that there happened to be rules against them. Yet Dart was haled before the prison court eleven times in quick succession, was deprived of more than twenty meals, was reprimanded, was compelled to stay away from two weekly entertainments, suffered the addition of a month to his sentence, and lost ten days "good conduct time." Did Dart's respect for the prison flourish under this treatment? It is not likely. Did he become convinced that the institution was trying to do it best for him? One can hardly imagine it. Was he, somehow, forming habits of obedience to law and to constituted authority? The record speaks for itself.

This instance is not exceptional. I asked a clerk in charge of the disciplinary records how many prisoners were ordinarily tried for violations of rule.

"More than half," he answered. "Do you mean that more than half find it impossible to obey the rules?"

"Yes."

"And are punished?"

"Yes. It isn't often that they're tried and not found guilty. Of course, some are brought up only once or twice, and some many times. A few go through without trial, but they're the exceptions."

What was he saying? If a town or city in the world at large in which, say, two out of every three citizens were lawbreakers! Would we not suspect that the law-making body had gone crazy, or that the community had attempted to clamp down upon itself a standard of conduct too harsh for human frailty? That is what is taking place in Alcatraz prison and in other prisons today. In order to make men feel that they are being punished for their crimes, in order to deprive them of the pleasures and freedom which they previously enjoyed, they are subjected to a set of rules so rigid that more than half of them become offenders within the prison. We talk of recidivism among ex-convicts; we lament that so many men return to prison a second, a third and a fourth time. What else is to be expected? Are we not causing recidivism by our treatment? What can be produced by repeated law-breaking but the habit of law-breaking? How shall prisoners go straight outside prison, if we deliberately make it impossible for them to go straight inside?

Let it not be supposed that prisoners do not understand these things. They may not analyze them dispassionately, but they grasp the underlying significance of them and they resent fiercely the stupidity of their treatment. I talked to a group of men in the barber shop of the Alcatraz prison; none but prisoners, with the exception of myself, was present. I wondered what attitude of mind their experience had produced. We talked about the repressive discipline and the frequency of punishment. The men dwelt upon the power of the guards and the fate in store for any against whom the guards formed a grudge. Some flushed with anger; others turned white. One man pushed his face up close to mine and said:

"How would you feel after spending a few years in a place like this where every time you turn around you break some rule?"

"If your whole day was spent doing what other told you to do and if all they thought was how much work they could get out of you? How would you feel if the guards looked upon you as a seum?"—his voice raised—"and if they clapped a club to your head every time you looked cross-eyed! And this is what they call reformation! Hell, don't I know—! They don't give a damn whether you live or die."

Just as I was about to reply, he continued: "I know what you'd do. You'd raise hell when you get out; that's what you'd do. And take it from me, so will I!"

Association Designers Hold Fashion Show

At the Fall Fashion Show at Masonic Hall last Tuesday evening, July 20, the United Cloak & Suit Designers' Mutual Association tried to find a reason and justification for its existence. Ostensibly the display of the garments conceived by the members of that organization was to demonstrate that the idea of "American styles for American women" is a sound one. This in fact was the message of the two minute speech read by the president of that organization. That is also the sense of one of the resolutions of that body which proclaims itself "in favor of American creations."

If that is really the case many of the designers present at the exhibition were not at all aware of it. In fact it was an affair, according to the various views of the people present, of no single idea. It did not in any sense differ from any other fashion show. It was not a designers' exhibition any more than a manufacturers' exhibition. There was the same crowd of fashion show visitors. And as far as the fashions themselves are concerned they are as much "American creations" as are the fashions at other exhibitions. But this so-called "made in America" idea is hardly to be taken seriously. It is a phrase pinned to a commonplace fashion show relieved by a musical concert which was given that evening.

As far as the Designers' Mutual Association, which arranged this fashion show is concerned few designers knew anything about it and what they knew was very lit-

tle indeed. Asked what their Association stands for one old member replied that it was something like a "club" or "society." He could go no further. He was both surprised and puzzled when asked whether his Association is affiliated with a labor union. In his mind the designers fluctuate between art and the employer. And at this fashion show however it was altogether on the side of the employer. There was hardly visible any trace of art. There were a goodly number of designers who could not tell what this Association stands for except that it is a highly respectable "society" supported and promoted by the manufacturers.

Rand School Courses

The Second Term of the Rand School Summer session opened on Monday, July 19. Registrations were satisfactorily to the authorities at the school but there is still room for more students in a number of the classes.

Among the courses given at the school that are more than of ordinary interest are Fundamentals of Socialism, Russian Music in Relation to Life, Ancient Society, Modern Tendencies in Poetry, and The Economic Foundation of Ethical Standards.

Among the instructors are Clement Wood, Capt. Walter J. Pettit, Herman Epstein and Alexander Goldenweiser. Arthur W. Calhoun will repeat his courses on Co-operation.

The office of the school on the main floor of the People's House, is open every day from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. for registrations.

JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

SLACK

A large number of workers in our different trades as well as in the entire needle industry have been going around idle for some time. To say the least this idleness is unpleasant. The small savings which some workers might have laid aside during the busy season and which the employers proclaimed as great fortunes are almost exhausted, and the workers are anxiously looking forward when work will be resumed.

Some workers who are not class conscious and who have no inkling of the actual situation in the trade may blame the Union for this condition of unemployment.

We hope, however, that there are very few such members in our Organization. The large membership, we are certain, knows that our Union has done its best to prevent or at least delay the slack season so as to reduce the number of unemployed to a minimum. But there are some of our members who do not know this, and to these do we want to address ourselves.

Slack is not a new word in our industry. This is the old disease in our trades which are mainly seasonal. In fact it was the purpose of the introduction of week work to lengthen the working season. One season of week work could not of course bring this change about.

We must bear in mind, however, that the last few prosperous years for the American workers were considered by the war could not last indefinitely.

Then there is the Presidential campaign, which as a rule is far from stimulating a busy season. The reason for this is simple enough. Capitalists hesitate and are uncertain of the future. The change in political administration at Washington may have good or bad results. So they decide to wait with their big business undertakings over the transition period of uncertainty and doubt. They only undertake what is most necessary, and fear to enter the field of speculation.

It is still live in capitalist society; whether we like it or not we are obliged to go around idle until it will be in the interests of capital for the wheels of industry to begin moving again.

At the present the capitalists are deliberately bringing about unemployment.

One reason for this artificially created slack is to keep up low production in order to extort greater profits from the public. That is why the wool magnates are closing their mills and the mine owners their mines. Another object of the manufacturers is to starve the workers into submission so as to be able to exploit them more easily.

It is worth mentioning here that whenever workers go out on strike the cry is raised in the press that they are solely responsible for the high cost of living. And when

they are working every movement of theirs of observed, measured and calculated, and if they slightly fall below the minimum production the cry is again raised that they are to blame for the high cost of living. But when the factories are closed in order to keep up the high prices which are extorted from the public, not a word is uttered in our press. The capitalists, in other words, may sabotage to their heart's content. It is legitimate. It is only forbidden to the workers.

This is only by the way. The fact is that the present unemployment is partly artificially induced and partly the natural outcome of capitalist production.

The first object of the capitalists, the keeping up of high prices, has not succeeded. For the public has no way of defending itself against the plunder of the manufacturers.

The second object, the starving of the workers with a view to exploiting them more ruthlessly upon their return to their shops, well, we trust, be met with defeat. The organized workers will fight against it.

But in order to be able to effectively combat these schemes of capital the workers must concentrate all their efforts in making their Union still more powerful. By inducing artificial slack the capitalists seek to demoralize and weaken the unions. The workers must energetically combat this scheme. If some workers were guilty of indifference to the Organization in the busy season there might have been some excuse. But indifference at this time would be a crime. It would mean to play into the hands of the employers. If criticism and fault finding and opposition ever brought any good, it means positive harm now. At present, during slack time, all workers must stand together, their ranks closed, united against the assaults of capital.

If the workers will stand united and loyal and devoted to the Union, permeated by the spirit of true solidarity, the scheme of the employers to have their work made cheap will dissolve into a pure mystery.

We therefore call upon all workers and say: This is a slack period during which you must hold fast to your Organization. Under no conditions or false pretensions must you allow your prices to be cut. Under the false and dangerous calculation that it is better to earn less than nothing at all you will only undermine all your achievements and destroy your rights when the busy season begins. To safeguard your conditions when the busy season comes you must safeguard your Organization.

LOWER PRODUCTIVITY AND WHY?

A Grand Jury has made an investigation of the housing short-

age in Cleveland and has rendered a report of its findings. One of the conclusions of the Jury is that it takes twice as much time to build a house than it did before the war. Bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, painters, paper hangers, etc., are now doing less work than they did five years ago, is the claim of the report.

This report further states that the various firms selling building materials show that the wages of the workers have risen 200 per cent., and in some cases the labor cost has risen 400 per cent., which means that the workers are now receiving double pay for half of the work they had done before the war.

The workers, according to this report, are awful squanderers—sabotagers, ruthless profiteers. But is this really the case?

Let us examine it. It is untrue that the workers now receive double the wages they received prior to the war. Granted that the number of dollars the workers are now receiving is higher than five years ago, the question, however, is how much they can buy for these dollars? Certainly not so much as they could get for half that number five years ago. And if that is the case the workers cannot be said to earn double their pre-war rates.

This is lie number one. The workers receive not more but relatively less than they received five years ago. Relatively speaking the wages of the workers are lower now than what they ever were. See the huge profits made by the various manufacturers. If the workers would really make such high wages for half the work, the manufacturers, even if they had bled the public white, would have long been forced into bankruptcy. But the fact is that most of them have during the last few years grown rich, which leads one to the conclusion that no matter how little the workers had turned out and how high their wages might have been they received far less than they earned.

The conclusion of the report that the productivity of the workers is half of what it was several years ago is equally doubtful. Why this unemployment in many industries? Is it not because the productivity of the workers was too high?

But let us assume that the workers are only turning out half of the alleged amount of work. It is perfectly intelligible. Several years ago they worked too speed. Then the war came with its golden promises. The workers were persuaded that the war was fought for them, for their well-being and happiness. They sped and rushed still more. The outcome of the war crushed all their hopes. The workers sacrificed their bodies were reaped by their enemies. The workers were betrayed. They realized that they worked for their exploiters and betrayers. No wonder that the productivity lowered.

And then it is quite natural that the intense strain of the last few years should be followed by this exhaustion and fatigue. Is not the worker a human being who cannot be eternally subjected to the machine-like grinding-out of the same quantity of work? Has not the war deranged and upset his nerves? It is therefore not at all surprising if the productivity of the workers is lower today than what it used to be five years ago. Everyone understands why the Russian, the German, the French workers cannot produce as much today as in former years. Does not the same apply to the

American workers? Have they not suffered enough in the war? Has not the war left its effects on the American workers?

Why then wonder that they cannot produce as much? Indeed it would be surprising if they could turn out the same amount of work. Any man's mind and soul of the workers has undergone a change. The workers finally realized that others benefit from their labor, and it is but natural that such sentiments should not tend toward maximum production.

It is also a fact that due to the mad rush after the dollar the American workers have been more productive than any other workers in the world. Under the terrible speeding up system the American capitalists were able to squeeze out the very life of the workers and then to cast them on the dung heap. To speed up was regarded as the duty of the American workers. Now that they have some regard for the preservation of their health and work as their strength will permit them, cries are raised on every hand as if they were criminals.

On the contrary. It was criminal for the workers to slave under the whip of the foremen. If the report of the Cleveland Grand Jury is not vastly exaggerated, it shows that the workers have abandoned the mad speeding up system. Nobody who will but for a moment place himself in the position of the workers could really blame them. They work as much as they can. They simply cannot do more. The sermons and demonstrations of capitalists and preachers will be of no avail.

THE PLATFORM AND CANDIDATES OF THE NEW FARMER-LABOR PARTY

We take it for granted that our readers know from the reports in the daily press that the platform of the Farmer-Labor Party is as progressive and forward-looking as is the platform of the Socialist Party. So far, so good. But two Socialist platforms are too many. For those liberally minded people who are not liberal enough to vote the Socialist ticket will neither vote for the Farmer-Labor Party and will consequently either be driven back to one of the two capitalist parties or not vote at all. That was not what the "48ers" had in mind in founding a new party. They were swallowed up by the Labor Party and their original will remained unfulfilled. But that is not the worst of it. There is little doubt that large numbers of workers will vote the Labor ticket even after the A. P. of L. had endorsed the Democratic Party. The trouble, however, is that the Party has chosen a queer presidential candidate, a certain lawyer from Utah who is unknown and who hardly fits to be a standard bearer of the Farmer-Labor Party.

It is strange that while the platform represents the interests of the workers, the standard bearer of the Labor Party is no other than an obscure lawyer. The delegates have doubtless tried to soften the effect of this choice by naming the former Socialist Max Hayes as candidate for Vice President. But the unfavorable impression of the Presidential choice remains nevertheless.

It is our opinion that the convention of the Farmer-Labor Party has made a serious error in its choice of Christman as Presidential candidate. Mistakes, however, are unavoidable. Its objects were doubtless the best, and it is

The Rise of the Unskilled Worker in England

By MAX D. DANISH

The story of the growth of the influence of the labor movement in England—industrially and politically—can be understood best in the light of the progress that trade unionism has made there in the last two decades.

The change—particularly insofar as it affects the unskilled worker—is truly phenomenal. About 20 years ago the unions included only a minority of the workers in industry and their aggregate membership was even declining. That does not mean that trade unionism was weak, far from it. But it was restricted in the main to certain trades and localities in which it was very strong and exercising only an intermittent influence outside them. It was general and effective only in the skilled trades. Trade unionism among women was confined practically to the cotton trade. Unskilled male labor was equally ill-organized.

The skilled building crafts in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries had a number of old, established—often rich, but ill-coordinated unions. Elsewhere, the unions consisted of small groups of highly skilled workers, or skeleton organizations acquiring influence and importance in times of excitement only.

Today, by contrast, the unions include 60% of the male manual population and 30% of adult women workers. No industry is without an influential organization and the most essential industries—coal and transport—are the best organized. To be sure, the growth of the movement is not adequately represented by figures of membership. A great deal more than an increase in numbers has been accomplished; the internal organization of the unions has been improved; relations with employers have been systematized; competing unions have been merged and overlapping unions consolidated and there has been a great extension down the social scale to include the laborer, and up the social scale to include the salaried worker.

The beginning of the organization of the unskilled worker in England can be traced to the general dock and transport strikes in 1889, so ably led by John Burns and Ben Tillett. From these strikes there have arisen the all-powerful organizations of the Dock and Transport Workers, and each, in turn, have given a great impetus to organization among other unskilled occupations in the British Isles.

The last decade of the XIXth Century, and the first of the XXth, witnessed a gradual and an aggressive campaign of organization in all unskilled industries. The turning point was 1906, the year of the general election, in which an effective Labor party made its first appearance. Possibly, the fact that political activity achieved so little turned the

mind of labor back to industrial action; certainly, the chief activities of the labor movement were political from 1900 to 1906. But this cause, if a real one, has been greatly exaggerated. The important influences were the incentives that always stimulated trade union development—the incentive for an improvement in the economic conditions of classes, a continued rise in the cost of living affecting all classes and government recognition wrested out under the stress of circumstances.

England has witnessed the absolute and relative improvement in the economic condition of the poorest paid classes of labor during the last generation. Agricultural laborers have declined in number, but they will remain one of the largest occupational groups, and largely because their numbers have declined they have been able to demand and obtain a greater advance in money wages than any of the other groups.

Among skilled workers, that is to say, in the occupations for which the great majority of union members were drawn 20 years ago, the great impelling influence has been the rise in the cost of living. Official figures have shown an advance of only 5.3% between 1900 and 1913. Figures covering retail food prices indicate an increase of 14.8%. The general rise in prices was having the effect it always had, of inflating profits and reducing real wages—a fact which has been magnified since the war broke out and the financial policy all over the world has sent prices bounding up at six times the pre-war rate. In Great Britain the effect of the general rise in prices was felt even more than in any other countries, because prices had affected first the industrial centers only and last the agricultural districts, and Great Britain is the most industrialized country in the world. It stood to reason that the workers were to be remedied for the actual decline of their living standards would turn to the tried expedient of the trade union organization. Lapsed members came back into the unions by multitudes and new members flocked in. In 1911 and 1913, two years of particular unrest, trade union membership in England went up by more than one fifth in each year.

Government recognition was an additional stimulus needed to convert the inclination into action. The theory of compulsory insurance and minimum wage scales have had the effect upon the workers which impelled them to consider as to whether it would not be worth their while to join the union. The latter act though it was designed originally to establish collective bargaining in trades in which trade unions had failed to establish it and did not involve the direct recognition of other trade unions or employers' associations had nevertheless the effect that the wage earners found that they could get the best out of the new machinery only if they organized themselves into unions and put behind the representation on the Boards the force of an organized body.

Labor in England was strengthened immensely by the war. Labor was in such a strong bargaining position that its aims could not be any longer ignored. The

government had to secure the consent of labor to changes affecting labor and to do so only by negotiating with organized labor. When in 1916 and 1917 the policy of regulating wages through arbitration was being worked out, the unions pressed for national wage awards. The Committee on Production, the chief governmental agency, supported that. Employers on the whole preferred the same system and national awards became the rule. Here again the government was providing a strong motive for joining the union, which proved effective.

Compulsory arbitration had a similar effect. The general labor and semi-skilled unions thrived on compulsory arbitration. They could compel the employer to accept arbitration; the arbitrator always gave them something, even if less than what they demanded, and the prospect of this something was sufficient inducement to bring an employer's workpeople into the union. Even before the war, the railway and mining unions had demonstrated the possibility of bringing pressure to bear on their employers by negotiating with the government.

The result of all these influences working together is as follows: In most skilled trades, the unions are now fully organized. The biggest development has been, however, in the general labor unions and among women. In 1899, the total membership of the general unskilled labor unions was less than 100,000; in 1918 it was over 1,100,000. The number of the national unions has been reduced from 20 to 13 at the same time and all are amalgamated and united in an effective federation. Women unionists, of whom 10 years ago there were not a quarter of a million, now exceed a million. Even more significant is the new growth of trade unionism among clerical, technical and administrative workers. The National Union of

Clerks and Shop Assistants' Union have considerable organizations, but hardly enough to dominate their occupation. More important is the growth of more specialized associations, the Railway Clerks' Association, the Cooperative Employees, The Post Office Officials and civil service generally. Bank workers have a vigorous and growing guild. The National Union of Scientific Workers consists mainly of university graduates, and the small and exclusive caste of the higher grade civil service have a 100% organization.

Such, in brief, is the index with regards to the present numerical and general strength of the organized workers of England. It can be readily seen that the greater advances were made in the field between the percentage of the organized unskilled workers in America and England can easily prove why the influence of the labor movement in England is so much greater than what it is in the United States. It still remains a regrettable fact that notwithstanding its obvious importance, American organized labor has yet paid little attention to the great problem of organizing the unskilled worker. Whatever successes and achievements there be in this field, they all lie in the future. The English labor movement has foreseen the great importance of uniting the interests of the unskilled worker and the brain and scientific workers. Coupled with political activity, this steady growth of labor's influence in England can result only in one thing: the gradual replacement of the present political forces and factors in England by the representatives of the Labor party.

A UNITY HOUSE HIKE

We are glad to announce that we succeeded in getting Mr. Joshua Lieberman of the Knit Goods Workers' Union, who was managing the hikes and excursions for the United Labor Education Committee to arrange hikes for our union, the first of which will take place Sunday, July 25 at 9:30 A. M.

Place of Meeting—At foot of 42nd Street station. Take West Side Subway.

Wear—low heeled shoes and light but not flimsy clothing.

Bring lunch—cup and sugar for coffee, and a bathing suit.

Place of destination—Twombly Grove Camps.

Nature of trip—The trip will consist of a walk from Twombly to Sneden's Landing—a little over three miles along the paths of Palisade Park. It is in this section that the Palisades assume their most imposing as well as beautiful form.

The paths lead through the most beautiful portions of the Ridge;—sometimes running through the woods and behind boulders they again run down to the waters' edge and become a long strip of yellow pebbly beach with the

smooth Hudson on one side and cliffs towering in all their majesty to a height of 550 feet on the other.

Within this short distance of the city is this veritable wilderness—ever offering new attractions and new things of interest. The woods even their formation tell us of the periods when our section of the country was covered with vast glaciers—when the volcanic eruptions brought the Palisades into being, and when the Hudson reached almost the summit and the cliffs jutted out of the water as islands.

The clear rippling streams tumbling down the immature moss covered ravines are ever a source of delight.

Come—join your comrades on this trip in the out of doors. Let us spend this day together—let us sing and walk and eat together and continue the Unity Spirit and Unity work in the city.

All those who had the pleasure of being at the hikes and excursions before do not need any further introductions or guarantees for a good time. We are also glad to announce that the work is done voluntarily by Brother Lieberman for which we are very thankful.

to be hoped that it will meet with such a measure of success in the coming election, that the A. F. of L. will be bound to reckon with it as an important factor in the labor movement and perhaps realize that it is in the interests of the workers to join the Labor Party and turn it into a dominant factor in the political life of America.

THE WEEKS' NEWS IN CUTTERS UNION LOCAL 10

By I. LEWIN

The attention of our cloak, suit and raincoat members is hereby called to the fact, that the working cards for this season must be changed at once. The new color of the working cards is green. The business agents of this division are about to go out on a control of all shops and any cutter found with a working card of any other color will be called before the Executive Board.

The shops in the waist and dress division are being investigated by the business agents and all cutters employed in the above division are warned to exchange the last season's pink working cards for the new green color cards.

The Executive Board meeting of Tuesday, July 13, 1920, decided on the occasion of the fiftieth birthday of Brother Abraham Baroff, Secretary-Treasurer of the I. C. W. U. to present him with a gold fountain pen.

Brother Baroff has been with our International Union for the last twelve years. He was one of the leaders of the first strike of the Waistmakers, of 1909. After that, he contributed a great deal towards the upbuilding of Local No. 25, and in the last few years he was connected with the International as its Secretary-Treasurer.

Secretary Baroff gained the friendship and love of all those who ever came in contact with him, through his unassuming and unassuming manner of dealing with people. The members and the officers of our Union congratulate him on this event in his life and hope that he will be with us for many, many more years.

As is known to our members a controversy is going on between the Joint Board of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers' Union, and the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Protective Association regarding the minima.

The Joint Board rightly claims that the increases granted by the Governor's Commission in the month of January, 1920, apply to the minima as well, while the manufacturers on the other hand contend that the raises were only temporary for those of the workers who were at that time employed in the shops, but the minima has not been changed. In other words the cutter, according to the contention of the manufacturers, can be hired at \$39.00 per week, which is the old minimum. The manufacturers went so far as to even refuse to ask for an interpretation on this question, from the Governor's Commission.

The arguments of the manufacturers are ridiculous, for if the cost of living is high for those who are employed in the shops at that particular time, it is just as high for those to justify an increase in their wages, surely, the ones who are looking for a job are entitled to that increase as, the H. C. of L. affects them in the same manner. We, therefore, warn all our members that when going into a new shop to work, they must agree on the price beforehand, and any cutter who will hire himself for less than \$41.00 per week, will be summoned before the Executive Board on the charge of working below the scale. For further information on this subject apply to the office.

A Special General meeting of our Union will be held on Monday,

July 26, 1920 at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place.

This meeting is of great importance as on the outcome of it depends, as to whether our union will in the future become stronger than it is at present. The big hall will be hired for this occasion and postal cards are being mailed this week to our members notifying them of this meeting. In order that as many speakers as will want to, shall be given a chance to be heard, the meeting will begin at 7:30 P. M. sharp.

The following are extracts from the Executive Board minutes of the past week:

Sam Schulman, No. 9753, appeared. Brother Schulman states that he is working for the house of Fred Brothers, 126 University Pl., and that on Thursday, July 8, 1920, Business Agent Lipschitz visited the shop with a clerk of the Association, on the complaint of another cutter who claimed that the job in the above house belonged to him. During the conversation between Business Agent Lipschitz and the firm, he came out from the cutting room and insulted the business agent and the Union, Brother Lipschitz thereupon immediately had him stopped off, but subsequently permitted him to finish the week. On Saturday, July 19th, he quit the job upon the order of the business agent, and in view of the fact that he already stayed out and lost 2 days' wages, the Executive Board permitted him to go back to work for the same house on Thursday, July 15, 1920.

Paul Vogel, No. 8109, appeared. Brother Vogel's card from the house of Eisenberg & Friedman, 57 East 11th St., was ordered withdrawn by the Executive Board on March 16, 1920, for working for single time for overtime. He now requests permission of the Executive Board to go to work in the same place, having been out of a job for a number of weeks and not being able to secure another one. Upon consideration his request was denied and the office was instructed to try to obtain another job for the above cutter.

Louis Alovis, No. 6475, appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Shapiro of Local No. 25 and our Business Agent Brother Sonnen with refusing to show his union book to Brother Shapiro, also with subsequently failing to carry out the order to quit the shop of Zaretsky & Schechter, 43 West 21st Street. On motion the Executive Board decided to summons Brother Alovis for the General Meeting of August 22, 1920, to be censured by the Chair for his actions.

Isid. Silverstein, an Executive Board member of Local 25 appears in behalf of Herman Cohen, who is on strike from the West Point Waist Co., 119 West 24th Street. Herman Cohen is not a union man and was working in the above shop 3 days when the strike was called. He responded to the strike call, and Brother Shenker asked him to stay with the rest of the cutters on strike and he will be taken care of. He now requests the Executive Board that assistance should be given to Mr. Cohen. On motion the request was granted, and the office was instructed to put Mr. Cohen on the strike benefit list.

JUBILEE BANQUET TO SECRETARY AB. BAROFF A MEMORABLE EVENT

(Continued from Page 1)

He also paid warm tribute to our General Secretary not only as a labor leader but as a man.

Brother S. Yanofsky, editor of Justice, spoke of the courage and loyalty of our Secretary. His speech was sparkling with wit, humor and good-natured sallies.

"Grandpa" Morris Winchewsky heartily and affectionately greeted Brother Baroff.

An impassioned speech evoking a great deal of enthusiasm was that of Meyer London, former Socialist Congressman.

Joseph L. Cannon, Socialist candidate for Governor of New York State, and Algernon Lee, Director of the Rand School of Social Science, were among the prominent guests who greeted Secretary Baroff.

Dr. Henry Moskowitz, whom President Schlesinger aptly introduced as "one who is not with us but who has done much for us," spoke of the tenacity and ability of Baroff as a labor adjuster.

R. Gushin, chairman of the United Hebrew Trades spoke on behalf of that body.

A. Rosenberg, former President of the International also spoke.

Miss Bela Metz, President of the Custom Dressmakers' Union, Local 90, on behalf of that local presented a set of books to Secretary Baroff.

Brother Israel Lewin on behalf of Local 10 presented Baroff with a gold fountain pen.

Miss Goldkin on behalf of the Children's Dressmakers' Union, Local 50, presented our Secretary with a pair of field glasses.

Miss Rosenfeld on behalf of Local 15 of Philadelphia presented Baroff with a pair of platinum buttons. The other members of the delegation of the Philadelphia local, Brothers Reisberg and Kaplan, presented him with an electric coffee pot.

Brother Livingston on behalf of the Ladies' Garment Clerks' Union, Local 130, presented Baroff with a pair of gold cuff buttons and a pocket knife.

The General Association of our International presented Brother Baroff with a set of 300 volumes of the world's best literature.

President Schlesinger, in token of his recognition of Brother Baroff's achievements, presented him with a beautiful walking cane.

Among the prominent guests who did not speak because of the lack of time were Charles Finkelstein of the New York Call, Alderman B. Vladek, M. Gillis of the Forward, M. Baskin, Secretary of the Workmen's Circle, Jos. Baroness, and many others.

Outside of the numerous delegations of the various locals of Greater New York, there were also at the banquet Vice President Schoolman of Chicago and Pausen of Boston; Launch from the Montreal Joint Board; Reisberg, Manager of the Philadelphia Waistmakers' Union, and Max Amdur, former Vice President of the International.

It was a notable feature of the evening that the aged mother of Secretary Baroff who sat on the left of him received a great deal of the greeting and felicitations. The last speaker of the evening was of course Secretary Baroff himself. He was deeply touched by this demonstration of love and admiration and he thanked everybody for the recognition of his services. This was the

happiest day in his life, he declared, and he will continue his services with all his might and devotion.

Telegrams of greeting were read from the following: S. Koldovsky, Vice President of our International; M. Feinstein, Manager of the United Hebrew Trades; Morris Hilkuit; Waistmakers' Union, Local 15, Philadelphia; Dr. and Ida Herman, Belmar N. J.; Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, Chicago; Max Gorenstein, Vice President of the International, Los Angeles, Calif.; Unity House Committee, Local 15, Philadelphia; Arturo Giovanniotti, Italian Chamber of Labor; Rebecca A. Silver, Unity House, Local 15; Joint Board of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union, Boston; S. J. Ringler, Secretary, Local 1; M. Griskin, Secretary Joint Board of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union, Philadelphia; J. Golub, Secretary Local 8, San Francisco, Calif.; Local 8, N. Y.; Unity Land, Forest Park, Pa.; Jacob Fine, Manager, Hebrew Aid Society of America; Executive Board, Local 11, Brownsville, M. Weiss, Manager Embroidery Workers' Union, Local 6, N. Y.; M. Perlstein, Vice President I. L. G. W. U., Cleveland; S. Rudik, Chairman and A. Neubor, Secretary, Local 2, Philadelphia; A. I. Shiplakoff; Harry Hillman, Local 80; Dr. George M. Price, District Joint Board Sanitary Control; Ladies' Garment Clerks' Union, Local 130, N. Y.; H. Bernstein, Philadelphia; Local 125, Scranton, Pa.; Eva Cherokoff, N. Y.; M. Bernstein, A. Rose, Local 18, Chicago; Jacob Hilkuit; From the son of Secretary Baroff, Providence, R. I.; Henry Zuker, N. Y.; J. Zimmerman, Manager Dress Association; Samuel Hindin, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Persky; A. Birsch, Philadelphia; the Small Family, New York.

CO-OPS. STRONG IN RUSSIA

More than 20,000,000 persons, representing a population of 100,000,000, are members of the Russian co-operative societies, according to a report issued by the department of commerce. The report describes in detail the co-operative movement, how they are organized and supported, what commodities they handle, what have been their relations with the different governments in Russia and how they attained a success which won them recognition from the supreme council of the Allies.

The report states that the Russian co-operative movement celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in 1915, and shows that the recent growth of the movement has been phenomenal. In 1912 there were in Russia 19,083 co-operative societies, with a membership of 5,760,000 householders. The first of last year the number of societies had increased to 80,000, with a membership of 20,000,000 householders. The total capital of these societies was 230,000,000 rubles in 1918.

Hand in hand with the growth there took place important internal consolidations. Powerful central organizations were built up, dealing not only with the consumption of commodities, but with production, and distribution and transportation as well. An all-Russian council of co-operative congress was recently created to co-ordinate the work of all branches of the movement.

Ab. Snyder Leaves the House Dress and Kimono Makers' Union Local No. 41

It is with great regret that the House Dress, Kimono and Bathrobe Makers' Union, Local 41, announces the fact that Brother Abraham Snyder, general organizer of the International has been compelled to withdraw from activities of that local.

During the past year Local 41 has been unfortunate in its officials, not in the kind of officials, but in the length of time that they stayed with the Organization. Last October Brother Zuecker left Local 41 to assume charge of Local 15, Philadelphia. He was followed by Bro. Weinberg, formerly with the Paper Box Makers' Union, who stayed with us for a very short time being compelled to leave for personal reasons.

When the general strike in the industry was called on January 28th the Local found itself with only one organizer or business agent. As a result it was necessary for the International to assign some one to assist in directing the strike. The International was very fortunate in its choice. Abraham Snyder, general organizer assigned to Baltimore was transferred to New York and placed in charge of the situation.

After a struggle lasting eight weeks the strike was successfully concluded and almost all the workers returned to their machines. The success of the strike was due largely to the untiring energy of Brother Snyder who devoted every possible moment to the work of the strike, visiting the picket lines, attending conferences, addressing meetings, etc. When the strike was over, the Local suffered from what is known as "after-effects"

and Brother Snyder was allowed to remain with us to straighten things out.

In this way Brother Snyder stayed with the Local for almost six months. He has endeared himself in the hearts of the members and officials of the Local to such an extent that every effort was exerted to have Bro. Snyder remain permanently with the Local. However, the International has found work for Brother Snyder which it considers more important than the work he did in Local 41. The International has finally persuaded Brother Snyder to take up the position of Manager of the Boston Joint Board, with the hopes that he will be able to smoothen the road and pave the way for a solid organization among the workers of that City.

Local 41 regrets that Brother Snyder was compelled to leave the Local but has not given up hopes of getting him again. It is the desire of the members and officers of the Local that Brother Snyder be as successful in gaining the love of the Bostonians as he has been in gaining the love of those with whom he worked in New York. The Executive Board of Local 41 extends its best wishes to Brother Snyder and wishes him the best of success in his new work.

May the Joint Board of Boston appreciate the qualities of its new manager and inspire him to great efforts in its behalf.

JACOB H. DIAMOND,
Secretary, Local 41.

CONTEST

given by the

LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING

This contest is open to all readers of Justice. The person who will answer most accurately the following questions will be entitled to get any one of our courses at half price.

Those desiring to take part in this contest will kindly send their answers in not later than August 14th, 1920. Do not fail to give your full name and address. The winner will be notified within eight days after the close of the contest.

Questions

1. What is the most important part of a garment?
2. What is the most important measurement of a garment?
3. How many classes of proportions make the garment?
4. What principles are the best for style production?
5. How many mechanical details are there in the garment industry?

Answers should be forwarded to

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CHILDREN DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 50 ATTENTION!

In accordance with the unanimous decision adopted by the various branch meetings which were held in New York, Brooklyn and Brownsville during the week of the 10th of July, the weekly dues in our organization will be increased from 25 to 35 cents per week.

The increase in the dues will go into effect on the 2nd of August, 1920. All those who will not pay up their arrearages until the above mentioned date will be obliged to pay their arrearages at the new increased price.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, CHILDREN
DRESSMAKERS' UNION, Local 50.

H. GREENBERG, Manager.

SAMPLE-MAKERS AND PIECE TAILORS

—and—

LADIES TAILORS AND ALTERATION WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 80

A JOINT MEMBER MASS MEETING

of both locals, will take place on

Thursday, July 29th, at 6 P. M.
at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street

where the amalgamation of both locals will take place.

Members are urged to come.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS: As Local No. 80 is coming under the Joint Board, therefore the dues from August 1st will be 35 cents and members are urged to pay before said date as they will have to pay 35 cents per week.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL No. 80.

B. CHAZANOW, Organizer.

MEMBERS OF CUTTERS' LOCAL 10, I. L. G. W. U.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

of all members of Local No. 10, for the purpose of deciding on an increase in dues, will be held on

Monday, July 26, 1920, 7:30 P. M. Sharp
at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place

Meeting will start at 7:30 P. M. sharp.

JOSEPH FISH, Chairman, Executive Board.

ISRAEL LEWIN, General Secretary.

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LADIES' WAIST AND DRESS MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 25

Hereby informs all its members that the

WEEKLY DUES

will be increased to

35 CENTS PER WEEK, BEGINNING JULY 31, 1920

INITIATION FEE FOR NEW MEMBERS WILL BE \$15.50

Members, become in good standing prior to July 31, before the new decision will go into effect. Those who will not become members in good standing by the date mentioned above will have to pay all their arrears in accordance with the new decision, which is 35 cents per stamp.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LADIES' WAIST AND
DRESS MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 25.

I. SCHOENHOLTZ, Secretary.

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Most of the courses are in the forenoon, some in the evening. Students may register for the complete term, or for single courses.

Register on or before Monday, July 8, in the office at

BERTHA MAILLY, 7 E. 15th St., New York.

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Son & Ash,
105 Madison Ave.
Solomon & Metzler,
35 East 33rd St.
Clairmont Waist Co.,
15 West 36th St.
Mack Kanner & Milius,
138 Madison Ave.
M. Stern,
35 East 33rd St.
Max Cohen,
105 Madison Ave.
Julian Waist Co.,
15 East 32nd St.
Dreerwell Dress Co.,
14 East 32nd St.
Regina Kobler,
352 Fourth Ave.
Deutz & Ortenberg,
2-16 West 35rd St.
J. & M. Cohen,
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West Point Waist,
119 W. 24th St.

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

GENERAL SPECIAL:	Monday, July 26th.
CLOAK AND SUIT:	Monday, August 2nd.
WAIST AND DRESS	Monday, August 9th.

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.