

"My righteous-
ness I hold
fast, and will
not let it go."
—Job. 27:4.

JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

VOL. II, No. 31.

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Affiliation Between Local 100 and Chicago Joint Board Is An Accomplished Fact

The decision of the last convention of the International Union that the Skirt and Dress Makers' Union, Local 100, be merged with the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union in Chicago has been translated this week into a fact. To the Operators' and Finishers' Local 5, Pressers' Local 18 and Cutters' Local 81 making up the Chicago Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union there is now added the Skirt and Dress Makers' Union, Local 100.

This has been effected after many conferences and negotiations between the Joint Board and Local 100 and last week it became necessary for President Schlesinger to go to Chicago to help bring about a common understanding and basis for action. President Schlesinger attended several conferences where details for the fusion were completed to the satisfaction of both sides.

The affiliation between the Joint Board and Local 100 has been effected on the following conditions:

1. Local 100 is entirely under the jurisdiction of the Joint Board, which means that the skirt and dress industry just like the cloak industry is under the control of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union. This local will pay the same per capita, 10 cents per member, to the Joint Board as the other Locals 5, 18 and 81 are paying. It is self evident that Local 100 will have the same benefits as the other locals.

2. The membership of pressers and cutters in the skirt and dress shops should be transferred to Locals 18 and 81, according to their craft. Those on the other hand who are working in the skirt and dress line should be transferred to Local 100. The time "sit for such transfers is three months. That is a cloakmaker, for instance, who works three months in a skirt and dress shop must transfer his membership to Local 100 if he wants to continue working in the shop.

3. The Joint Board is to supervise the skirt and dress shops just as well as the cloak shops. A manager for the skirt and dress department should be appointed by the Joint Board to which body he should be responsible.

These are the chief points in the arrangement. There is however a financial aspect to this.

The cloak industry in Chicago is a 100 per cent organized. But the skirt and dress industry is far from being completely organized. The Joint Board will therefore undertake a vigorous organization campaign in addition to the usual supervision of the shops that are already organized. This will mean of course extra expenses. The question who will cover the expenses of more business agents and perhaps a

The 10 cents per capita that the locals pay to the Joint Board will hardly be sufficient to cover the expenses.

It is only fair to assume that Local 100 should pay for the organization work of its industry, and this local is willing to carry the financial responsibility as far as is in its power. As far as the rest of it is concerned the International will do its best to make the organization work a success. For the time being there has been created by the Joint Board and Local 100 a revolving fund to go on with the work. This marks one of the most important achievements in our union out of which

the organizations in the cloak and dress industry will greatly benefit.

On Wednesday morning, July 28, President Schlesinger returned from Chicago where he has been instrumental in bringing about the fusion of Local 100 and the Joint Board. On the same day he had an important conference with the manufacturers in New York regarding the embroidery workers of Local 66. On Thursday, July 29, President Schlesinger and Secretary Baroff left for Boston to continue the conferences between the Cloakmakers' Union, the Raincoat Makers' Union and the manufacturers.

Israel Feinberg Succeeds Sigman As Manager of N. Y. Joint Board

At the meeting of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union last Friday Brother Israel Feinberg was chosen to succeed Brother Morris Sigman as general manager of that body.

The resignation of Brother Sigman, which took effect a few weeks ago, does not in the least imply that he severed his relations with our Union as First Vice President of the International he has a broad field for exercising his splendid abilities, and as soon as he will return from his vacation which he is now taking Brother Sigman will be on the job again with renewed energies.

Brother Sigman has been at the head of the great Cloakmakers' Union in New York for over three and a half years, and during this relatively short span of time he was able to accomplish great and far reaching reforms in the cloak industry. The introduction of the work system in the cloak trade is an event of revolutionary significance for which Sigman was responsible. The change from piece to week work was beset with what seemed insuperable difficulties, but Sigman, tirelessly and patiently, worked on until it became a fact. This pioneer work was then followed by the introduction of week work in the other cloak centers.

This is by no means the only service Sigman rendered the Cloakmakers' Union.

Brother Israel Feinberg, the new General Manager of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, needs no introduction to the cloakmakers. As President of the Joint Board Brother Feinberg distinguished himself for the ability and tact with which he filled his responsible post.

At the time of the wage controversy in the cloak industry of New York last winter, Governor Smith appointed Brother Feinberg as one of the Commissioners representing

the organization. Manager Feinberg skillfully represented the interests of the Union with the result that the cloakmakers won a substantial wage increase.

The new General Manager of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union is without a doubt the most ideal successor to Morris Sigman and he will continue to lead this splendid organization from victory to victory.

International Sanitarium Committee At Work

The Sanitarium Committee appointed by the General Executive Board of our International in accordance with the decision of our last convention held its first meeting last week in the General Office of the Union, 31 Union Square, where a definite plan for the erection of a Sanitarium for members stricken with tuberculosis had been worked out.

The Sanitarium Committee together with Dr. George M. Price, Director of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control Vice President Harry Wander, Chairman of the New York Health Center and Israel Feinberg, Chairman of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union visited Ottville, New York where our International bought a place some time ago for the purpose of erecting a sanitarium. The Committee also visited other places such as Liberty, New York, where the Workmen's Circle has its sanitarium.

The complete plan of the Sanitarium Committee will be submitted to the next quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board. As soon as the plan is approved

RAINCOAT MAKERS TO RENEW AGREEMENT WITH BOSSES

The agreement between the Raincoat Makers' Union, Local 20, and the manufacturers, which was reached after the general strike in the raincoat industry in New York and vicinity expires August 1st, and the Union now demands that the agreement be renewed for another term.

As a result of the last general strike in the raincoat industry which culminated in an agreement between the Union and the manufacturers, the week work system and definite minimum wage scales were won by the workers.

In asking for a new agreement with the manufacturers the Raincoat Makers' Union does not present new demands except of clarifying a point in the old agreement. It is the question of legal holidays. The agreement provides for six and a half legal holidays for which the workers are to be paid. The employers however soon discovered a way of violating their agreement. They simply close the shop for the entire week if there happens to be a legal holiday that week. In this way the employers not only rob the workers from a day's wages but from an entire week during which they are forced to stay out. The Union must now take measures which would make such violations of the agreement (Continued on Page 7)

the plan measures will be taken for the erection of a Sanitarium for our consumptive members.

The question of building a sanitarium by the International is one of the most important. The question arose several years ago when (Continued on Page 7)

Our Delegation to the Tailors' Congress to Sail on August 4

President Schlesinger and Vice President Lefkowitz, our delegation to the International Tailors' Congress which will open August 15, at Copenhagen, Denmark, will sail for Europe next Wednesday morning, August 4, on the Olympic.

As originally planned our delegation was to sail August 5. But the steamer on which passage was secured will sail on July 31 instead. It was therefore necessary to find passage on another boat.

You were born to noble manhood, not to serve beasts of burden.

THE WEEKS' NEWS IN CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

As was to be expected, the recommendation of the Executive Board for an increase in the weekly dues from twenty-five to thirty-five cents was carried unanimously at a well attended special general meeting on Monday, July 26th, 1920.

Even if there were any who opposed this recommendation, they failed to register their opposition, after listening to the different speakers on the question who convinced them of its absolute necessity. What mainly led to the unanimous approval of this proposition was the fact that our members realize that during this reconstruction period, the manufacturers in all lines of industry are combining for the purpose of defeating organized labor, and it will take all the energy of the workers to combat their efforts. Under the present system of society, a big treasury counts for a great deal in a fight between workers and employers. The members present at the meeting, realizing the situation, went so far as to vote down the recommendation in the Executive Board that this increase go into effect on August 15th, and instead decided that this increase is to be effective beginning August 1st, 1920.

At a meeting of the Executive Board on Thursday, July 22nd, 1920, a committee of the Miscellaneous Division appeared, requesting the following changes in the above division: First, that the membership meetings of the Miscellaneous Division be held on the same night as the Dress and Waist Branch. Second, that the Miscellaneous Division be combined with the Waist and Dress Division under the supervision of one manager.

The Executive Board decided to grant the first request, but the consolidation of the two departments into one was left in abeyance. The Executive Board feels that a change in the manner of conducting business in the Miscellaneous Division is necessary, but not desiring to be hasty in this very important matter, it was decided to leave it open for a few months, during which period it will be taken up by the Executive Board in discussion. As per this decision, the next meeting of the Miscellaneous Branch will be held on August 23, 1920, at Arlington Hall, 93 St. Mark's Place.

In one of the previous issues of Justice, we informed the members of the Cloak and Suit Division that the proposed proper affiliation of our union with the Joint Board came to naught. The reason given at that time was the unwillingness of the Joint Board to agree to one of the reservations, adopted at the special meeting of the Cloak and Suit cutters held on June 21st, 1920, to the effect that if after six months our members find that this change does not work to their satisfaction, the Local No. 10 may then withdraw from these new arrangements. The Joint Board claimed that our local must, in accordance with the International constitution, affiliate with them; that it is not a matter of choice, and that they therefore cannot agree to the above stipulation.

A committee from our Executive Board was appointed to meet the Board of the International

Joint Board in connection with this, as a result of which, we received a communication from them stating that they are willing to leave the question of the six months' reservation open for future determination by the Joint Board and Local No. 10.

Our Executive Board being satisfied with this latest suggestion on the part of the Board of Directors, the affiliation of our local with the Joint Board is virtually an accomplished fact and only awaits the concurrence of the membership of the Cloak and Suit Division at its coming meeting on Monday, August 2nd.

Arrangements are being completed for the control of all the shops in the Dress and Waist trade. Due to the fact that there are over 1750 shops to be controlled, members are instructed to carry their working cards and dues books with them so that it may not be necessary to revisit the shops.

The cutters who are employed in shops heretofore controlled by the defunct Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, should attend shop meetings, notices of which will be communicated to them. Should such notices fail to reach some men employed in these shops, they are advised to get in immediate touch with the Dress and Waist Branch so that a record of the shop may be had.

A number of strikes are on at the present time, the list of which will be found on another page of this issue which is carried each week. The latest addition is the West Point Waist Co., 119 West 24th Street. The strike in this shop was called some six weeks ago due to the fact that one of the workers in the shop was physically abused. However, this is not what mainly caused the strike. This shop is known for the low wages paid to the cutters and for the treatment accorded the workers. Men are struck under the slightest pretext; officials are accorded no better treatment. The union is determined to carry this strike on until a satisfactory settlement is reached. In the meantime, members of Local No. 10 are cautioned against seeking employment in this shop.

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

Joseph Faeder, No. 71, on reinstatement, appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Sachs with working piece work at Forst & Forst, 111 West 17th Street. Brother Faeder was already called once before the Executive Board on the same charge, but denied it. However, checks were produced to prove that Brother Faeder received pay, in many instances, three times a week. Checks as high as \$105 were drawn in his name. On motion the reinstatement fee of Brother Faeder was raised to \$150.

Israel Lipschitz, 5063A, appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Sachs with acting in

iness Agent Sonen with acting in a manner unbecoming a union man. Brother Lipschitz is the head cutter in the house of Youngman, 145 West 29th Street, and is charged with having informed the firm of certain mistakes a cutter made in cutting garments. Brother Lipschitz denies the charges. He was instructed by the chairman as to proper behavior in the shop, and the case was dismissed.

Mitchell Danniger, 6966 appeared on summons, charged by the

IMPORTANT STRIKES CONDUCTED BY THE REEFER MAKERS' UNION

By J. HELLER

The strikers against the firms of Louis Greenberg & Bro., Hanover & Arnstein, Stern & Heinemann, J. J. Ludwig, and A. & S. Oppenheim are in excellent condition. It seems that the employers above mentioned, have already realized the fact that they miscalculated the situation.

In undertaking a fight against the Union, the gentlemen in question placed their hopes on two things: first, on the general standstill in the industry, and second, on the expected assistance from the Protective Association. In both these expectations, however, they were disappointed.

It is true that the industry is in a more or less slack condition at present, but this fact alone is not sufficient to drive a trade unionist of today into submission. Our workers are intelligent enough to know that every labor struggle demands a sacrifice, and they are ready to give all for a victory in their present fight. They also know that the harder the struggle, the sweeter the victory.

Then again, the manufacturers of the above shops failed to consider the fact that our Union together with the fifty thousand workers of the cloak industry, are able to finance a strike of this kind in such a manner that the strikers will be helped to maintain their standard of living during the strike, no matter how long it lasts. Already, has the strike benefit paid to the workers been increased to a very satisfactory amount per week, and if the strike is prolonged, we are ready to do more, until the principle—that an employer is responsible to his employees for a decent American living is established. The freedom-to-starve policy which the manufacturers are offering their workers will certainly not be tolerated any longer, come what may. These shops are going to remain empty and forsaken places, no worker will enter these shops before these employers will recognize the right of the workers to a real, comfortable living.

The Protective Association also failed them completely. Aside from imbuing hatred in their hearts against the workers, the Association accomplished nothing. No garments are made, and no orders are completed by the inflammatory speeches which some of the leaders of the Association were delivering to Messrs. Stern & Heinemann and the rest, for the last few weeks. The "friendly" advice given by the "diplomats" of the Protective Association, will only accomplish one thing—the creation of a mental state in the workers and employers that will make a mutual understanding in the future almost impossible. The employers—Sachs, Heinemann, Hanover & Arnstein, and the

ed on summons, charged by the office with failing to report the employment of a non-union man in the shop of the Congress Waist and Dress Co., 56 West 29th Street. Brother Danniger states that the man in question worked only three days during the only week that the regular cutter was away from the shop. Brother Danniger was censured by the chairman, and the case was dismissed.

will lose faith in their employers. Nothing will ever in the future be settled in a friendly and peaceful manner as heretofore. If these strikes are continued longer, through the propaganda of the Association, every dispute or misunderstanding in the future will have to be settled in only one manner—on the picket line.

The only question is whether the manufacturers realize the seriousness of their present situation. Do they realize that a business run on a basis of hatred and misunderstanding is doomed to failure? Do they realize that in spite of all the material and moral losses which they are apt to sustain on account of these strikes, that in the end they are not fighting their own battles? That they are merely the pawns of a group of manufacturers with whom they have nothing in common? We are sorry that we cannot at this moment answer these questions. We are certain, however, that they will be answered very shortly by the manufacturers themselves, and then they will realize the error of their actions.

Really, it is a funny thing. The Protective Association, consisting of Cloak and Suit Manufacturers, is very anxious to fight the Union. The Association desires to have a repetition of the 1916 tragedy-comedy. In order to make the spectacle as attractive as possible, they have inaugurated a drive for members, or actors, for the future staged conflict. We naturally, have no objection against their efforts. If the Association can find enough clowns to amuse the public, good luck to them, but the Union will not tolerate a violation of the agreement for this cause. The Protective Association, then, is fighting for a "principle", to have the right to violate the agreement at will, and here is where the comedy begins. As the principal fighters for this principle, they chose five manufacturers of infants' and children's clothes, of a trade that has very little in common with the cloak and suit industry, men who never belonged to the Protective Association, and placed them in the first line trenches, to bear the brunt of the battle. Surely the Protective Association never expected such a thing.

We are, however, certain that after thorough deliberation, Hanover & Arnstein and the others will wake up from the hypnotic spell under which they were placed by the Protective Association, and will again agree to conduct their factories and deal with the workers in a real human spirit. Peace will again be established, the workers will be guaranteed a decent living during the entire year, and the employers will carry on their business in a happy, peaceful and profitable manner as heretofore.

JUSTICE

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B. SCHLESINGER, President

S. LANSFORD, Editor.

A. BAROFF, Secy-Treas.

S. YANBERMAN, Business Mgr.

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EDITORIALS

OUR DELEGATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL TAILORS' CONGRESS

Our delegation to the International Tailors' Congress at Copenhagen consisting of President Schlesinger and Vice President Lefkowitz will sail for Europe on August 4th instead of August 5th as previously arranged. The reason being that the steamship authorities have for some reason or other cancelled the trip of the steamer on which our delegates were to sail. There was no other resource left than to take an earlier boat in order to come in time for the congress which opens August 15th.

Outside of our delegation, Joseph Schlossberg, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, will represent his organization at the Congress. All branches of the tailors' industry there will be represented. The dressed world federation will therefore not merely exist on paper, but will be a real, vital international body of the entire needle industry in the old and new world.

That is why this congress is of epoch-making significance the effects of which can hardly be appreciated now. Some results are apparent even now. One is that the needle organizations of Europe and America will feel and act in closer harmony. The advantages of the congress which will meet from time to time are clear. The planned publication of an organ of the Tailors' International will furnish a medium for exchanging views, for the constant communications among the various unions in the needle industries of the world which will do a great deal toward promoting and strengthening the organizations in each country.

There are some who regard our unions as altogether too practical, as lacking that spark of idealism which makes it a working class organization. Although there is some truth in this charge, we cannot fail to notice the high degree of idealism in our unions. On the other hand, the opinion prevails that the European labor organizations suffer from being too impractical. The fact that they are poorly organized and have no sound economic basis, hanging in the air as it were, is held to be responsible for this state. There is doubtless an element of truth in it. Here then is a fruitful ground for mutual cooperation and benefit. Our American unions will gain some of the idealism out of the contact with European labor, and the European organizations will gain some of the practical sense and economic security from contact with our organizations. This in itself will be of immense benefit to the entire labor movement.

These are the immediate, tangible results which alone would justify the entire effort.

the organization of the tailors' international.

It is a great and responsible mission that our delegation was entrusted with by the last convention of the International. We know that our delegates are fully conscious of it and that they will concentrate all their efforts toward making the tailors' international a reality. We know that it is their fond hope and ambition to return to this country with the report that the tailors' international is an actual, working, vital organization. In the name of our International, and we take the liberty of saying in the name of all the unions in the needle trades, Justice wishes our delegates success in their great mission.

On his last trip to Europe, several months ago, President Schlesinger tried hard to visit Soviet Russia but he was unable to do so. He is confidently hopeful however that he will be able to visit Russia this time. If President Schlesinger will succeed in visiting Russia, as seems possible, we can expect an impartial and penetrating report of conditions there.

It is not certain how long President Schlesinger will remain in Europe, but according to his program he is due in New York sometime in October. Upon his return from Europe there await him two great tasks, which were decided by the last convention of our International, one is the planned alliance of the needle trades organizations of America, the other is the decision to open co-operative shops and stores in our industry.

OUR ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN

We have already had occasion to point out the necessity and importance of the organization work in the smaller cities and towns where ladies' garments are being made and which competes with the big manufacturing centers like New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, etc., where the workers are organized.

The International has never neglected this work, but it has not been done systematically. Only in abnormal times, when for instance a strike would break out in one of the big centers, would we direct our attention to the small towns.

The results of such a sporadic organization campaign were practically negligible when compared with the money and energy expended by our Union.

The International has finally realized that this cannot go on any further. The unorganized state of the workers in the small towns forms a danger to the organized workers in the big manufacturing centers. This is the key to the effective organization campaign in our trades. At our last convention in Chicago a definite step was taken toward concentrating all the energy

tional to bring the workers of the small towns in line with the organized workers of New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, Boston, etc.

At the first meeting of our General Executive Board in Montreal the decision of the convention was translated into a workable program. The field of the organization campaign was subdivided into several districts: New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey constitute one district; Baltimore and vicinity — another district; Chicago and vicinity — a third; Cleveland and vicinity — a third; Each district has an organizer-in-charge whose purpose it is to organize his districts.

We will record from time to time the progress of their work and we ask them to send their reports to Justice often as possible. As Brother Samuels, who has been appointed organizer in the raincoat industry, has done in a previous issue.

We only want to deal here with the New York-Pennsylvania-New Jersey district which has as its organizer one of the ablest men for this post.

It is widely known in our Organization. For years he was president of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, then he became manager of the Finishers' Union, which was known under the name of Local 9. For nine years he was closely associated with that local and through his devotion and inexhaustible energy the local grew from one of the weakest to one of the strongest organizations in the International. He was now appointed as chief organizer of the most important district. Many must have guessed his name. It is Vice President Jacob Halpern. His work in the labor movement is marked by a large degree of success. For he has devoted all his energies and abilities to the struggles of labor. It is a difficult thing for Brother Halpern as well as the membership of Local 9 to separate after so many years of close and intimate cooperation. But Halpern knows that he leaves his local at a time when it is strong and well organized, and to apply his energies to a wider field.

The International is in full accord with Local 9 in its opinion of Jacob Halpern. For otherwise his appointment would not have been possible. We extend to him our best wishes, and hope that he will make a tremendous success of his great and responsible job.

We are of course aware that no immediate results are possible. We know that the task is a difficult one, and calls for a great deal of patience, perseverance and money. But we do not believe with those who regard this task as impossible. No matter how tremendous this task seems to be we believe that it will in time be mastered. The success of this undertaking depends upon the energy and tact, which we believe Halpern possesses, in dealing with this situation, and we confidently look forward to the time when we will point to the actual achievements of his work.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CLOAKMAKERS IN SCRANTON

Some time ago there was a report in Justice of the lockout of 125 cloakmakers in Scranton. The reason for the lockout was that the workers belonged to the Union. Although the M. & M. cloakmakers reached an understanding with the International last

April to shorten the working hours and increase the wages of the workers by July 1, it has decided to break its promise. It has refused to negotiate with Vice President Lefkowitz who represented our Union, and has locked out its workers believing thereby that it could defeat the Organization. The International however has decided to combat the insolent action of the employers. The workers won their just fight, and the cloak firm received a highly instructive lesson.

This victorious struggle will also be a good lesson to the other manufacturers in the vicinity of Scranton. Those who open factories in small towns believing that they could get workers to slave for them with no chance to interfere or to make mistakes. The power of the International has also reached Scranton, Pa., and it has come there to stay. The brave and courageous stand of the 125 workers in the M. & M. firm have doubtless contributed much toward this victory. We congratulate the 125 workers as pioneers of the International in Scranton.

AND CONGRATULATIONS TO CLOAKMAKERS IN BOSTON AND BALTIMORE

While we are at it we also wish to extend our congratulations to the Cloakmakers' Union of Baltimore upon their quiet but far-reaching victory.

The agreement of the Baltimore cloakmakers could unquestionably be served as a model agreement for other unions. The Union has the full and unqualified recognition of the manufacturers. The Union control in the shop is clear and unmistakable. The minimum wage scales are the most advanced. No better agreement could be reached. And what is significant is that this agreement was reached through peaceful means, through the guidance and help of their president, Benjamin Schlesinger.

Upon his visit to Boston, President Schlesinger has done many things, the most important perhaps is the bringing about of a greater spirit of harmony between our locals. This spirit will also be enhanced by the fact that Brother Snyder has been appointed manager of the newly founded Joint Board, and as General Organizer of the International in Boston.

Capmakers Win General Strike in Chicago

The general strike of capmakers in Chicago, Ill., involving about 500 men and women has been won.

The general strike was called because they would shut after the manufacturers had abandoned their factories pending negotiations. For some weeks past conferences had been going on between the manufacturers and the union. The manufacturers demanded a return to the system of piece work, or standards of production of their own choosing. This, of course, the workers would never concede. Yet they were willing to remain at work and await the results of the conferences. When, however, the manufacturers tried to coerce them by shutting down the factories, the capmakers immediately responded with a general strike.

The capmakers displayed such determination and solidarity that the manufacturers were forced to capitulate and the week work system will remain the established mode of work in the cap trade of Chicago.

The St. Louis Settlement of the Capmakers

By JOHN C. RICH

The organized labor movement of America has suffered one more attack from that legal "justice" that has made itself so notorious lately in its relations to organized labor. The Capmakers' Union was adjudged to pay over \$8,000 damages to some St. Louis firms against whom it carried on a strike last year. This on top of the permanent injunction issued against the organization in St. Louis.

The history of the struggle of the capmakers in St. Louis is a highly interesting and entirely characteristic one. As is well known, St. Louis, and the Southern states generally, are still very backward in the organized labor movement. In a way this can be accounted for as a sort of aftermath of the old slavery days. When slave labor was practically the only industrial system in the South, it was considered beneath the dignity of a white man to earn his living by his own work. The "free whites," who had to compete in the industrial field with the slaves, were considered inferior to the No-nones who exploited them. This feeling towards labor has not yet been entirely eradicated in the South, and the authorities and "upper classes" treat labor much worse in the South than in any other part of the country.

Those who are intimately acquainted with the organization work of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, realize how difficult it was to organize St. Louis. One anti-labor stronghold after another was stormed, but St. Louis seemed surrounded by an iron wall. And as announced in the *Justice*, it is only a few weeks ago that the complete unionization of St. Louis in the ladies' garment trade was consummated.

Equally difficult, and perhaps even more so, was unionization of the St. Louis cap trade. The capmakers' union, one of the oldest organizations in the needle industries, had succeeded in organizing practically every center of the trade in the country, but for years and years it could not gain the slightest foothold in St. Louis. At the same time the industry in St. Louis was growing and was flooding the country with its non-union product.

It was not a question of St. Louis alone, of course. It affected all the other centers, and all the union capmakers wherever they worked. In New York, for instance the most important capmaking center, whenever the organization came into conference with the local manufacturers they always pointed with justifiable reproach to the disgraceful conditions in St. Louis. They claimed that they could not meet the St. Louis competition. And as things generally go in such cases they made even more of a scarecrow of the St. Louis scab industry, than the situation warranted. Something therefore had to be done.

Last year the Capmakers' Union sent out President Zaritsky and General Organizer Carolyn Wolfe to conduct an organization campaign in St. Louis. After several months of thorough work, the campaign was crowned with success. Graded by the petty tyranny of the "low wages

and unbearable conditions of work," the workers joined the union in masses. Some idea of the working condition in St. Louis can be gained when you learn that good wages for an experienced man, the head of a family, was twenty or twenty-five dollars. Girls, and the industry employed proportionately very many girls in St. Louis, were paid about five, six dollars, with fifteen dollars as the highest pay for the luckiest and best workers. These were the earnings for a 48 hour week with piece work. No wonder that the union activity gained such effect there.

After several months of quiet organization work, the union felt itself empowered to present demands to the manufacturers,—demands for recognition, week-work, and other improvements. The manufacturers had never heard such language from their workers in St. Louis, and they refused these demands. A general strike was then called.

The strike is accounted as one of the epoch-making struggles in St. Louis. The courage and determination of the newly-initiated union men and women was remarkable. Faced with the combined attack of all the vested authorities of the town, abused as Reds and Bolsheiki, by the police, judges, press, and pulpit, the strikers nevertheless carried on the fight and forced most of the manufacturers, employing over three-quarters the number of workers, to capitulate. The others succumbed with the help of learners and scabs to maintain non-union shops. But even these shops had to concede more or less union conditions of the other shops in the city.

As a weapon against the strikers, the manufacturers did not neglect, of course, the old standby, the injunction. That was a very easy thing to get in St. Louis, and the strike and their leaders were forbidden to picket the shops, to argue with the scabs, etc. In the heat of the strike an injunction like that was of no value, of course, and over fifty of the strikers, headed by President Zaritsky and Carolyn Wolfe were cited for contempt of court.

The case came before a certain Judge Dyer. This justice, with conceptions concerning labor and human rights antedating the Civil War, at times seemed to act as if he were presiding over a trial of some runaway slaves. He had already expressed on various other occasions what he thought of the strikers. He had called them "foreigners," seum, and what not. Therefore no great leniency was expected from him in the contempt cases. Yet merely as a formality and in order to establish a basis for a future appeal, the attorney for the union moved that the trial should be transferred to some other judge, for the reason that Judge Dyer had already expressed bias and prejudice against the defendants. This imputation against his sense of fairness seemed to disconcert him terribly. In a diatribe delivered against the strikers and the leaders in particular, he pleaded his American fairness, justice and friendliness to labor. He maintained he was competent enough to give the criminals before him their just dues.

Nevertheless, to the surprise of everyone present and probably as a piece of spite work, he granted the appeal, and the trial was postponed.

A few months later, after Judge Dyer's term had expired and he retired on account of his age, the hearings for a permanent injunction with damages came up in the federal court of St. Louis. The claims of the manufacturers were the usual ones:— their workers had been quiet and content, that the union agitators had incited them to cause trouble, that on account of the strike they could not fill their orders and ship goods to customers in many states, and that they suffered great losses thereby.

The case came up before a certain Judge Farris. This justice was an entirely different type from the senile, frothing old Southerner, Judge Dyer. Judge Farris was as smooth, polished, gentlemanly man of business, quiet of voice and demeanor. With the most cherubic smile on his face he was capable of issuing the most astounding and unbusinesslike judgments. Labor organizations, and had made a name for himself on that score. On the plea for an injunction he emitted the following bit of logic: "It is perfectly 'permissible' to strike, and peaceful picketing is also legitimate. That is assured by the Clayton Act. Note, however, that only peaceful striking, peaceful picketing is allowed, and the test of a peaceful strike he stated, is whether the same methods are used during the strike, as would be ordinarily used if no strike were going on."

How is that for jurisprudence and legal justice? You are to go about in time of strike exactly as if there were no strike in existence. Well, naturally the capmakers had not conducted the strike as if there were no strike. Quite the contrary, you knew all about that strike in St. Louis. It was the sensation of the summer.

Judge Farris therefore granted the permanent injunction, and was to appoint a Master in Chancery to hear claims for damages against the union. A Master in Chancery is a costly office. It usually amounts to about \$100 a day,—all at the expense of the union. Moreover the damages that he would assess would have to be paid threefold, for the reason that such damages, when they are assessed by a federal court, automatically become tripled. If the union were then to insist on an appeal, it would have to deposit almost impossible bonds, and the expenses of the master in chancery and the costs of the appeal would go on increasing day by day.

It was expected that the manufacturers would demand about one hundred thousand dollars damages. This if granted would have amounted to a fine of three hundred thousand dollars for the Union. An appeal higher up was also connected with great expenses,—and the result would have been by no means certain. Above all it must be remembered that the Capmakers' Union is a comparatively small organization after all and had just gone through some exhausting struggles. They could not take such heavy risks as a bigger body might. Therefore

itself to obtain a settlement, the union had to take advantage of it, and they settled for \$8,250.

The contempt cases had nothing to do with the damages. In the conferences prior to the settlement the contempt cases were hardly discussed. As a matter of fact only about three people out of more than fifty accused, stood in serious danger of imprisonment for several months. And even these might have been acquitted, for President Zaritsky intended to take all the responsibility on his own shoulders and ask clemency for the others. The attorneys for the union suggested, however, that in connection with the settlement the contempt cases might also be dismissed. As a matter of economy, the union then agreed to the settlement.

Here, then, is the entire story of the capmakers in St. Louis. The question is, however, basically why were the capmakers forced to settle? Known as a thoroughly progressive and militant organization, why did they not take up the fight in St. Louis? And what conclusions can we draw for the labor movement from the entire proceedings?

The capmakers were forced to settle because they knew that under the present circumstances they had absolutely nothing to hope for in the lower courts. Nor could they expend their energies in constant litigation, and they had the most serious doubts whether they could obtain justice in the highest court in the land. Under the circumstances they had to go slow and conduct themselves economically. They dared not gamble.

If, however, they were certain that the labor movement stands ready to back them up not only in principle but also in practice; if they knew that a certain powerful body would take up their fight as one of its own, they would never have agreed to any compromise.

The labor movement feels annoyed, thwarted by the injunction plague that has spread through the land. The movement as a whole, however, has not taken a definite stand against injunctions. Each organization is at present forced to conduct its legal battles individually, although as a matter of fact it is fighting for the entire labor movement. The enemies of labor, the merchants and manufacturers' associations are united against labor. The labor organizations will therefore also have to unite.

The needle trade federation which we hope will become an established fact at the October conference called by President Schlesinger of the International, ought to consider the injunction problem and help solve it. No more idealistic and at the same time practical aim could be suggested than that of devising a united defense against the legal attacks of the exploiters,—attacks aimed against only one organization at a time perhaps, but striking the labor movement as a whole. We must not allow any more Rochester and St. Louis cases against the labor movement.

The Socialist Party vs. Farmer-Labor Party

Editor, Justice

In "Justice" of July 15th, you have an editorial headed "The Party-Eighters, the Labor Party and the Socialist Party" in which certain reflections are indulged in regarding the so-called Farmer-Labor Party, the Socialist Party and their relation toward each other. In this article you make certain statements that are in effect reflections upon the Socialist Party, and as a matter of fairness you should print this statement gaining the position of the Socialist Party.

In your editorial you say "if... the Socialists should insist on remaining in 'splendid isolation,' our hope for a Labor Party will remain unfulfilled."

This sentence summarizes the whole tenor of your article, and indicates that your feeling is that the position of the Socialist Party makes united working-class political action impossible.

Permit me to review some of the case. The present Socialist Party is now waging its 6th presidential campaign. Prior to the organization of the present Socialist Party, hundreds of devoted workmen had put their whole life into the organization of a party that preceded the present Socialist Party. The present Socialist Party, especially in the industrial centers, represents more than forty years of heart-breaking toil, blasted hopes and ambitions of the best men and women in the labor movement.

The Socialist Party today is the result of almost incalculable toil on the part of such men as Morris Winchewsky, M. Zametkin, Abraham Cahane, Morris Hillquit, B. Feigenbaum, Philip Krantz, A. I. Shipiloff, Algonern Lee, and unnamed and nameless others who sought nothing, desired nothing, got nothing other than the satisfaction of seeing the Socialist movement built up.

And significantly enough, it is precisely the people who built up the Socialist Party in New York City that built up the great Cloak Makers' Union and the Waist Makers' Union, and all the other great organizations that now make up the powerful and invincible needle unions, of which the International is so magnificent a division.

It is the Socialist Party that has suffered persecution. It was in the interest of the party that the early labor leaders gave up their health, their strength, and frequently their lives. It was in the Socialist Party that such great labor leaders as Benjamin Schlesinger, A. Baroff, Morris Sigman, and all the other generals of the International engaged in their political activity.

It was Socialist publications, speaking for the working class, that were suppressed by the Czarskie government. Socialist speakers and writers and candidates have been brutally thrown into prison. The same Socialist Party that is now practically outlawed by the criminal activities of A. Mitchell Palmer is the political organization that threw its entire strength on the side of the Waist Makers, the Cloak Makers, the White Goods Workers, and all the other garment workers in the great strikes of 1909, 1910, 1913, 1918.

The Socialist Party has never asked any favors. It has given all freely to the labor movement. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has received the support of the Socialist organization, the Socialist Press, and Socialist speakers to the very utmost limit.

The Socialist papers that have been suppressed are the papers that gave themselves without stint to the strikes of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Among the crimes alleged by Slave-driver Burleson against the New York Call was support given by the Call to all the strikes of the International.

Officials of the International have been elected to office on the Socialist Party ticket — such men as Meyer London, attorney for the union; Elmer Rosenberg, for four years First Vice-President of the International; and Jacob Panken who has been the inspiration and the voice of every section of the International.

Socialist Congressmen and Assemblymen have been expelled from office by the particular junkies who are at the same time the bitterest enemies of the labor movement.

The Socialist Party is in the field in 1920 precisely as it has been in the field for many years. It has nominated its candidates. Its ticket is headed by the greatest and most unselfish and the noblest man in the labor movement anywhere in the world — Eugene V. Debs.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, at its last general convention unanimously and with passionate enthusiasm endorsed the candidacy of Debs for President. On the ticket of the Socialist Party are likewise such people as Joseph D. Cannon, who has given his whole life to the labor movement, and who is Socialist candidate for Governor of New York; men like Jacob Panken, who is candidate for United States Senator in New York; Congressional candidates like Meyer London, Morris Hillquit, Algonern Lee, Charles W. Ervin and others of that type; local candidates of the type of A. I. Shipiloff, B. C. Viadeck, William Karlin, S. John Block, Elmer Rosenberg, August Claessens and others with whose activities and devotion to the labor movement every member of every progressive union is thoroughly acquainted.

This is the Socialist Party. These have been its activities, and in spite of persecution, in spite of law and feathers, in spite of the most savage lynching ever known on this side of the Atlantic, the Socialist Party today stands erect and defiant, prepared to carry on the work that it has been carrying on since that early day when the pioneers met in back rooms on East Broadway, and at the same time organized the Socialist Party and the various unions that now make up the mighty labor movement.

And at this late day, after all these activities and all these sufferings on behalf of the labor movement, a group proposes to organize a rival party to the Socialist Party.

I have before me a write a statement issued by Amos Pinchot on the end in br

"under the same rafters... cat and dog, monkey and parrot, lamb and lion," hoping that they "would all become a united army of the righteous, marching with brass bands and waving banners toward a glorious and gilded millennium not farther than half a dozen city blocks from the convention hall."

Mr. Pinchot one of the 'angels' of the movement that has developed into the so-called Farmer-Labor Party, bitterly resents "the idea passionately embraced by the labor elements that they can organize a class party."

Your editorial in "Justice" says, "All signs seem to indicate that the platform of the Labor Party will differ but slightly from that of the Socialist Party." I have before me likewise the platform of the Farmer-Labor Party. I was at the convention when the blow-up of the union between the labor forces and the group led by Mr. Pinchot that he himself calls the "Mushheads" occurred.

That split was over this point: the platform proposed by the Labor element demanded "the socialization of all the socially necessary means of production, distribution and exchange." I am not sure of the exact wording, but that is the gist of the plank. The Labor delegates had come to Chicago prepared to nominate Senator La Follette, a very estimable gentleman, who had never seen his way clear to withdraw from the Wall Street party of Harding, Luak and Sweet. Mr. La Follette feeling that his nomination was an assured thing, insisted that that plank be withdrawn. One of the managers of the Forty-Eight group said something like this, "We already have one Socialist Party. Why organize another?"

There is absolutely no reason discernible to human intelligence that with the Socialist Party in the field with a record back of it that I have briefly touched upon that anyone should go out to organize another Socialist Party.

In Chicago, for example, there was a Socialist group in the Board of Aldermen, fighting for the things that all intelligent workmen favor. The Labor Party was organized, and it absolutely ignored the existence of the Socialist Party that has achieved considerable political success in Chicago. That Labor Party ignored the fact that for example Wm. A. Cunnea, attorney for a number of advanced unions, had twice headed the local Socialist ticket for the important position of State's Attorney, and had once been elected and only routed out by the throwing out of 20,000 good Socialist votes; and then he was only defeated by 5,000 votes.

This Labor group ignored the existence of the Socialist Party in a number of wards where Socialist candidates had been elected as Aldermen. Rival candidates to the Socialists were put up. It happened that the Socialist candidates were strictly speaking, Labor men and women, while in many cases, the Labor Party candidates put up against the Socialists, were lawyers and disappointed politicians.

Solely through the activity of the Labor Party in diverting enough votes for their lawyer and politician candidates from the trade union candidates on the Socialist ticket, the working class

today is without representation in the Chicago City Council. The Labor Party was beaten by the Socialist Party 2 to 1, 5 to 1 and even 10 to 1; they gained no recruits that had not been for the Socialists before, but they accomplished the annihilation of Socialist representation in the City Hall and at Springfield.

This Chicago dominated the Labor Party convention. This Chicago group insisted upon the platform that you, in your editorial, assert differs very little from the Socialist platform. This group takes the position of the Socialist Party with respect to Russia and with respect to all other international affairs.

Yet in the face of the candidacy of Eugene V. Debs, this group has the effrontery to nominate a rival ticket. This ticket is headed by two men, Mr. Christensen and Mr. Max Hayes. Mr. Christensen cannot for a single moment be mentioned in the same breath with Debs. To think of the two men in the same breath does violence to reason. Seriously considered, Mr. Christensen can accomplish no more than splitting the labor vote. Mr. Christensen within the past few years has been successively a supporter of Reed Smoot, one of the most reactionary of the Republican Senate gang; of the noisy Theodore Roosevelt; of Woodrow Wilson and his "keep us out of war" policy — and now having sampled three parties, he is trying a fourth.

Max Hayes, the second man on the ticket, has been for many years editor of a Labor paper in Cleveland. About a year ago, when the Czarist reaction was beginning to gather way, when "Americanization" campaigns against the aspirations of the workers were beginning to be launched all over the country, at that time Mr. Hayes sent an emissary to the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce asking for a donation to cover the cost of "Americanization" articles that he was writing, which were in effect nothing but additional material in the campaign of violence and lawlessness against the labor movement. Mr. Hayes got his twenty-eight hundred dollars. He also got a nomination on a ticket that is going out to try to draw votes away from the ticket headed by Eugene V. Debs and Seymour Stedman.

No more need be said. The Socialist Party is here; it has been here for many years. It will continue to be here. The Labor Party, organized under the circumstances here enumerated is nothing but a more or less futile attempt to split the labor vote. It can have no other effect.

This communication has been considerably longer than letters to the editor of a paper usually are. But the importance of the subject, and the fact that I am expressing the opinion of probably the majority of the members of the Ladies Garment Workers' Union, have made it necessary for me to review the facts herein contained.

With best wishes for the continued success of your magnificent organization, I am

Fraternally yours,
William M. Feigenbaum,
Director, Publicity Dept.
Socialist Party.

International Sanitarium Committee at Work

(Continued from Page 1)

some of our locals began to pay consumption benefit to some of its members. The percentage of consumptives in the needle industries is very high, and the benefit funds of the various locals proved to be of utmost importance to the strikers. It was soon realized however, that the separate benefit funds for each and every local was of slight help to the suffering workers. The only logical solution was the erection of a sanitarium, and this could only be done thru the collective efforts of the entire Organization.

At the convention in Boston, over two years ago, it was decided that our International undertake the colossal task of building a sanitarium for all stricken members of our Organization. The time between the Boston and Chicago conventions was so crowded with many important struggles that little time was left for the work of the sanitarium.

At our last convention in Chicago the same question arose again and it was decided to set to work without delay. And in order not to be interfered by and hindered by the economic struggles the convention instructed the General Executive Board to appoint a special sanitarium committee consisting of active members of the various locals to co-operate in this important work.

The following are the members of the Sanitarium Committee:

Vice President H. Schoolman of Chicago, Chairman and J. Breslau Manager of the Pressers' Union, Local 35, New York, Secretary.

The other members are as follows: Brother Safin, Cloak Operators' Union, Local 1; Brother Cohen, Cloak Tailors' and Finishers' Union, Local 9; Brother Friedman, Raincoat Makers' Union, Local 20; Brother Glassman, Waist and Dress Makers' Union, Local 25; Brother Malianin, Italian Local 48; Brother Ressel, Embroidery Workers' Union, Local 66; Brother Karp, Joint Board of the Philadelphia Cloakmakers' Union; J. Laueh, Secretary Montreal Joint Board; Brother Sneider, Baltimore Cloakmakers' Union.

Raincoat Makers to Renew Agreement With Bosses

(Continued from Page 1)

on the part of the employers impossible.

This question as well as the general question of the renewal of the agreement was thoroughly discussed at a big mass meeting of all the shop chairmen of the raincoat shops which was held on July 12. The only new demand that the Union will present to the manufacturers is the assurance that the legal holidays which the old agreement provides should be observed by the employers. The Union therefore demands that the point on legal holidays be amended to mean that even if a shop be closed during the week having a legal holiday the workers should get paid for that holiday.

According to Brothers Wexler and Friedman, the chief officers of Local 20, this difference will be amicably settled, and the new agreement between the Union and the manufacturers will be reached. The Union of course is at the same

To Free the World

(Continued from Page 2)

Be men enough to think and act the mission of the Socialist party for yourselves. And if you do, the mission of the Socialist party will appeal to your intelligence and claim your allegiance and support.

To conquer capitalism, to abolish slavery, to put an end to poverty, to overcome injustice, to be free men, to have the right to work, to secure what your labor produces, to see your wives and children glad in the joys of home and health, peace and plenty, you have but to do one thing, and that can be expressed in one word: UNITE.

You are a vast majority of the earth, and ought to rule it.

You are lacking in intelligence only, and this you have the means and opportunity to cultivate.

The mission of the Socialist Party is to free your minds from prejudice, cultivate your intelligence, develop your brains, that

you may become the slaveless masters of the earth.

When you succeed in power, all humanity will be free and civilized, and the exercise of power will be no longer necessary.

To organize the working class into a political party to battle for and achieve their own emancipation is the mission of the Socialist party, and every worker in the land should hail with joy its glorious advent and join with all his heart the swelling chorus of the Social Revolution.

FISHERS TO GO-OP.

Dissatisfied with prices by canneries, organized fishermen along the lower Columbia river will build and operate their own cannery. Citizens of this place have contributed a site at a nominal cost. The cannery will have a capitalization of \$100,000. More than one-half of this amount has already been subscribed. The fishermen announce that they will put a grade of canned fish on the market that will open the eyes of the public.

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BIG MASS MEETING

will be held

Saturday, August 7th, at 1 P. M.

at the office of the Union

51 South 4th Avenue, Mt. Vernon

All are requested to come to this Mass Meeting as there is important business to be discussed.

The following speakers will address this meeting:

LUIGI ANTONINI, Manager Italian Dress and Waist Makers, Local 89.

JULIUS HOCHMAN, Manager Ladies Waist and Dress Makers, Local 25.

ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer, International.

BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER, President International.

And other well known speakers.

Come one and all.

LUIGI MAGGIO, Organizer, Mt. Vernon.

CHILDREN DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 50, ATTENTION!

FINAL NOTICE.

Increased Dues Postponed from August 2 to August 14

In order to afford the opportunity to the membership at large to become in good standing with their union, the Executive Board has decided to postpone the increase from August 2nd to August 14th.

This Notice Is Final

All those who will not pay up their arrearages by August 14th will have to pay their arrearages at the increased rate of 35 cents per week.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, CHILDREN DRESSMAKERS'
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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.

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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126 Madison Ave.
M. Stern,
33 East 33rd St.
Max Cohen,
105 Madison Ave.
Julian Waist Co.,
15 East 32nd St.
Drezwell Dress Co.,
14 East 32nd St.
Regina Kohler,
352 Fourth Ave.
Deutz & Ortenberg,
2-16 West 33rd St.
J. & M. Cohen,
6-10 E. 32nd Street.
West Point Waist,
119 W. 24th St.

PATRONIZE OUR

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

CLOAK AND SUIT:	Monday, August 2nd.
WAIST AND DRESS	Monday, August 9th.
MISCELLANEOUS:	Monday, August 9th.
GENERAL:	Monday, August 23rd.

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.