

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."

—Job. 27.6

# JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. III. No. 34.

New York, Friday, August 19, 1921

Price, 2 Cents

## JOINT BOARD OF PHILADELPHIA VOTES HALF DAY'S PAY FOR RUSSIAN RELIEF

At its last regular meeting the Joint Board of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union of Philadelphia unanimously adopted a resolution to call upon the membership of all the locals under the jurisdiction of the Board to contribute a half day's pay for the relief of the famine-stricken Russians.

The decision of our Philadelphia organization is in substance the same as that adopted by the Conference of the International locals in New York on August 10th.

The Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Joint Board has recommended that the union at once advance the amount equivalent to \$1.00 per member so as to make immediate

contribution to the famine fund possible. If adopted, this recommendation will, in all likelihood, pave the way for the adoption of similar methods of collecting the one half day's pledge by other organizations. It is practically certain that the Joint Board and the individual locals will pass favorably upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors.

## Depression Continues in Cloak Industry

As yet there are but few signs of new life in the cloak industry of New York. Many of our cloak makers are idle, and many more are employed only a small fraction of the normal working week. Our members, as well as the tradesmen connected in one way or another in the cloak industry are wondering what the coming season will be like, and whether there will be any "season" at all.

While it is difficult to forecast at present the nature of the coming season in the cloak trade, the early

indications thus far discernible give no cause for pessimism. Already many shops are running at more than one-half normal time, others are operating on a full-time schedule, and there are a number of shops working overtime.

The Cloakmakers' Union, while gratified at the signs of a return to normal conditions in the trade, is bending every effort to prevail upon the workers in the busy shops not to put in any overtime and thus prevent their idle brothers from procuring a job and gaining a livelihood. It is the

view of the union, that before overtime should be allowed in any shop, the normal working force of the shop must be employed. There is every reason to believe that the more fortunate of the cloakmakers employed in such shops will refrain from overtime in the interest of the unemployed members of their trade, so as to equalize earnings more or less and remedy in a measure the evil of unemployment in the industry. They will realize that unemployment in any industry at any time is the greatest menace to those employed and that it is in their own interest not to endanger the present standards in the industry by their eagerness to get a few additional hours' pay.

Cloakmakers are requested to notify the office of the union as to shops where more help is needed.

## Looks Like a Fight in Phila. Dress Industry

All efforts to bring about peace in the Dress and Waist Industry of Philadelphia were shattered against the stubbornness of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, who insist on enforcing a 25 per cent wage cut for 5,000 waist and dress makers, members of Local 15.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International, conferred with Mayor Moore on the situation and sought his co-operation in terminating the controversy.

As a result of this discussion, it was hoped that a strike could be averted and that the waist industry,

in common with others of the needle trades in this city, would be stabilized for another season at the present wage scale.

President Schlesinger told Mayor Moore that the demands of the manufacturers for lower wages and a return to the 48-hour week and the piece work basis were of such a nature as not to be genuine pleas for modifications in the present agreement.

William M. Lewis, attorney for the manufacturers' association, claimed that the union had refused to submit the matter to arbitration and that, regardless of what the Mayor might do, the manufacturers would insist on cutting the wages 25 per cent.

This utterance of the manufacturers' spokesman broke up the conference which was held at the City Hall. The union delegation left, and from union headquarters issued the following statement:

"The waist and dress industry has enjoyed six years of peace. It now appears that the manufacturers are tired of peace. Under the circumstances there is nothing further to be

## Work Begins on International Building

The readers of "Justice" were informed some time ago of the glad news, that the International was soon to have its own home, where all the departments of the General Office will be housed. The exorbitant rents paid at present by the General Office, as well as the ever-increasing activities of each department made the purchase of the building for general headquarters imperative.

The building acquired by the International is located at 3 West 16th Street, near Fifth Avenue. It must be completely renovated and adapted to the needs and requirements of the various departments, before our headquarters can be moved there.

Last week, Secretary Baroff, together with the Building Committee of the International will be a four-maned final arrangements with the architects and building contractors as to the various details of the rebuilding and renovation, and before the work will be under way. The tearing down of the old structure has already been begun.

When re-built, the headquarters of the International will be a four-story building that will house all the offices and departments of the General Office as well as the editorial offices and mailing department of our three publications, *Gerechtigkeit*, *Justice* and *Guistalia*. The building will be equipped with all modern office facilities, and in point of architecture will be one of the finest in the district. It will be so situated that it will be possible to obtain a full view of it from Fifth Avenue. Our workers, when parading along Fifth Avenue, will have before them this inspiring monument expressive of the greatness and vigor of their organization.

Those who desire war will have all the war they want. Should any manufacturer attempt to reduce standards that have existed until now, a strike will be called immediately in his shop."

The conference at Mayor Moore's office was attended by President Schlesinger, Morris Sigman, first vice-president of the International, and Elias Reiberg, manager of the Waist Makers' Union. The question of maintaining peace in the industry was discussed for three hours without any practical solutions being reached.

## Cloakmakers of Los Angeles Renew Agreement With Manufacturers

The Cloakmakers' Union of Los Angeles is rather late in informing the General Office of the fact that its agreement with the Protective Association of Cloak Manufacturers of that city was renewed on the 27th of July.

A few weeks prior to that date the union sent the Association a formal request that arrangements be made for the negotiations of a new agreement. Accompanying the communication was a draft of an agreement as proposed by the union.

The communication led to the Conference of July 27 at which Mr. B. Cohen, Executive Secretary of the local Sanatorium, acted as impartial chairman. Mr. Katsoff, President of the Los Angeles Association, was the spokesman of the manufacturers. Brother Lanch, General Organizer of the International, spoke for the union. The conference lasted about three hours and was conducted in a

friendly spirit. After considerable discussion it was agreed to extend the time of the present agreement for a period of six months ending December 15, 1921.

Mr. Katsoff was candid enough to admit that it would be unfair on the manufacturers' part to insist on lower standards than those prevailing in the cloak industry of New York, Chicago and other centers.

The union ratified the provisional agreement, expressing its thanks to the Conference Committee for the splendid work on behalf of the cloakmakers.

A group of smaller manufacturers organized as an independent association is still conducting negotiations with the union and dickering about certain details. It is, however, practically certain that a satisfactory agreement will be entered into with this group of manufacturers before many days are over.

Readers are urged to avail themselves of the opportunity to have a genuine good time at the

PICNIC

of the DRESS AND WAIST MAKERS' UNION on

Saturday, August 20, 1921

ULMER PARK

The proceeds of the picnic will go for the relief of the starving Russians

## TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By N. R.

### THE BURDEN OF TAXATION LIGHTENED FOR THE RICH

THE long awaited reduction of taxation will soon be a fact, according to reports from Washington. A bill to this effect has been prepared and will soon be introduced in both houses of Congress. The bill provides for a reduction of war-time taxes amounting to several hundred millions a year.

The laboring masses, however, will derive small comfort from the enactment of this bill, for the burden of taxation will be lifted not for them. Those who will profit most by this bit of legislation are the payers of income taxes, particularly those who earn \$60,000 a year or more. Those of the middle class may pay income tax on more modest annual earnings will also benefit but little from the enactment of the bill. The exemption limit will be raised from \$2,000 to \$2,500 in the case of heads of families. But beyond that the tax rate remains the same.

The rich, however, have no cause to be dissatisfied with the proposed reduction of taxes. The bill provides for the abolition of the sur-tax on incomes in excess of \$60,000 a year, which means that those who earn that much or more a year will be quite a few thousand dollars to the good, as a result of this bit of legislative generosity on the part of our Washington law-makers.

Nor has big business been overlooked by the authors of the bill. The curb on excessive profits known as the Excess Profits Tax is to be no longer. No matter how huge and "unreasonable" the profits of an individual or a corporation may be, the government will not impose a levy upon these profits. If this is not a direct sanction of profiteering, we fail to see what else it is.

The bill also makes a pretense of lightening the tax burden for the poor, but it is no more than a hollow pretense. The total of taxes levied on articles of consumption will be increased rather than decreased. The consumers will be spared the realization that they are paying "war tax" on their purchases, but pay they will. The levy will be shifted to the manufacturer, and it is a safe bet that the manufacturer will not pay the war tax, or any other tax, out of his own pocket. The consumers will more than make up these taxes for the manufacturer.

Thus is our Republican Administration in Washington redeeming its pledge to the people to lift the burden of taxation.

### ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO UNIONIZE THE B. R. T.

A SIGNIFICANT meeting of the B. R. T. employees took place last week at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Four hundred representatives of the five thousand B. R. T. workers, who are members of the Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees, were present.

The meeting was called by the organizers of the Amalgamated Association to discuss plans for another attempt to unionize the B. R. T. The meeting has been a success both in point of attendance and decisions arrived at. A resolution was adopted unanimously to send a committee to Lindsey H. Garrison, Receiver of the B. R. T. lines, demanding immediate recognition of the union. Another resolution was adopted to demand the reinstatement of the five thousand

union men who had been discharged after the last strike.

It is not expected, of course, that Mr. Garrison, the autocrat of the B. R. T., who played such a notorious part in breaking the last B. R. T. strike, will grant the workers' demands without a fight. It is significant, however, that the B. R. T. employees have not lost heart as a result of their defeat of last year and are as ever imbued with the spirit of struggle against industrial autocracy.

That the present attempt to win recognition of the union is not an idle one is manifested by the terror the meeting has struck in the hearts of the B. R. T. officials. No foul means were left untried by the agents and stool pigeons of the B. R. T. to prevent the meeting from taking place. On all street corners surrounding the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum were groups of B. R. T. Depot Superintendents and other petty officials of the company. Many union men were halted as they approached the hall and told not to enter if they wish to hold their jobs. Others among the company's representatives were busy jostling down the names of the union men whom they succeeded in recognizing. Most of those who attended the meeting were forced to pass through a cordon of B. R. T. "pickets" who held them at every fifteen feet.

The fact that the threat and intimidations on the part of the company's agents failed to break up the meeting is indicative of the mood of the B. R. T. men. It is to be hoped that this momentous meeting will lead to more assertive and vigorous steps on the part of the thousands of B. R. T. employees to wrest from the traction trust their rights as citizens and workers.

### THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

PRESIDENT HARDING'S formal call to the Disarmament Conference is a significant document which shows that even 100% Americans of the national administration have come to realize that huge armaments or "preparedness" must inevitably result in war. What has been derided by our super-patriots as treason, pro-Germanism and what not, is now being stated as the official opinion of the Federal government. Utterances that carried with them legal prosecution and unofficial persecution are now made by the President of the United States and hailed by the press as the highest expression of political wisdom.

The scope of the Conference is rather large. The President expresses the hope that the Conference while considering mainly the question of naval armament will not "exclude questions pertaining to other armaments to the point that all practical measures of relief may have appropriate consideration. It may also be found advisable to formulate propositions by it in the interest of humanity, so that the use of new agencies of warfare may be suitably controlled."

We owe it to the President in common fairness to withhold judgment on the probable outcome of the Washington Conference to be held on November 11th. So far as the promises are concerned, they sound good. The language employed by the President both in the official call to the Conference and in other utterances in connection with it is thoroughly com-

mendable. Past experiences, however, have taught us to be wary of fine phrases and lofty words. Now more than ever must we be guided by the maxim "By their deeds they shall be known." Thus far the deeds of the governments who are participants in the Conference have not been in accord with these lofty aims. England, Japan and the United States have not ceased their naval armament race, and France with the rest of the European nations who have been invited to sit at the Washington Conference, continue spending the bulk of the budgets on huge standing armies.

The labor movement of the United States and Europe will follow with keen interest the developments of the Disarmament Conference. Judging from the mood of the tolling and tax paying masses throughout the world it is, however, safe to say that nothing short of an actual and drastic limitation of armament will be accepted by them as evidence of a sincere desire on the part of their governments to do away with war.

### POSTMASTER HAYS BALKS AT SECOND JOB

ONE job is all Postmaster Hays cares to hold and that is the office of Postmaster-General, to which President Harding appointed him. All attempts to find upon him another job, that of Censor General of the press, Mr. Hays resists in a vigorous manner. In granting the new application of the "New York Volkszeitung" for second-class privileges, Postmaster-General Hays made the following statement:

"I want again to call the attention of the publishers to the fact that I am not and will not allow myself to be made a censor of the press. I believe that any publication that is entitled to the use of the mails at all is entitled to the second-class privileges, provided that it meets the re-

quirements of the law for the second-class matter. A publication once entered as a second-class matter is entitled to the very best and most prompt service and to the least possible interference with its constitutional freedom of thought and action."

"There is, however, placed upon me by certain statutes responsibilities in this connection that must be upheld so long as the law remains as it is. I will at all times act with moderation and consideration for the freedom of the press, but I must add will enforce the law to good faith without evoking technicalities."

"We intend, however, that there shall be no secrecy in regard to any matter which under these laws, may be held to be non-available. We will have the actual copies of any newspaper or periodical that may be withheld from the mails available to representatives of the press and others interested together with a complete file of each case. I am not only making these records available, but I hope that the newspapers will not pass unchallenged or unnoticed any case in which, in their opinion the department goes beyond a fair interpretation of the law, if such case should arise."

"No one can feel stronger than we do on the importance of upholding the freedom of the press, remembering that I must uphold the specific statutes on the subject to which I have already referred."

To all of which we may say that on the part of the Postmaster-General this is no more than fair and sensible and truly American. But the matter cannot be allowed to rest there. The constitutional guarantees of free speech and press must be re-established upon a more solid basis than fairness and open-mindedness of this or that official. Those who love liberty and hate oppression must continue their struggle for free speech until every vestige of gag-legislation is removed from the statute books.

## APPALLING TOLL OF INDUSTRY

(From a Message of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.)

"Modern high-speed machinery is dangerous even with the best of safety devices. Although we have deeply mourned the loss of the 48,000 American men who were killed in the great war, we have given little thought to the fact that during the same period of nineteen months, American industries claim 35,000 victims. This fearful rate of destruction still continues. With all the impetus to protection of life given by the workmen's compensation and industrial safety movements, the dangers of modern machine processes still show that too low a value is placed upon the life and health of human beings.

But the crippling of the body is not the only price paid by human lives. Crowded living quarters reduce physique and low wages increase infant mortality. The wage earner is subject to hazards from which the salaried and professional classes are secure. Children born in industrial districts are deprived of opportunities that should be inalienable in a Christian society; a predestination as real as any theology ever taught governs their future. Low wage scale and unemployment have the effect upon the lower paid workers of thrusting millions down to the poverty line and an accident precipitates them into destitution. Unless the man is lifted above the machine, the life that Jesus considered of more value than the

whole material world is sacrificed. In order that the family of the laboring man may have fair opportunity, not only must life be safeguarded, but wages must be sufficient to guarantee a higher standard of living for the workers and to justify their aspiration to a larger life. There can be no doubt that our working people should receive a relatively larger share of the product of industry.

Since prices began to recede we have heard much concerning excessive wage demands. Without doubt, wages in certain occupations have been out of proportion to those paid in the less skilled and less well organized trades. But throughout the entire period of war prices large groups of wage earners have been compelled by inadequate wages to live at a low standard. Not only so, but even the war-time wages of highly skilled labor, whether of hand or brain, can be considered proportionately high only when it is forgotten that in the production of all our wealth labor bears the most incalculable burden, takes the heaviest risks and suffers the gravest insecurity.

The message says that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., "has put the matter well," and quotes Mr. Rockefeller's words: "Surely, it is not consistent for us as Americans to demand democracy in government and practice autocracy in industry."



# JUSTICE

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## EDITORIALS

### FULFILMENT THE BETTER PART OF PROMISE

The conference of representatives of our International locals, to consider ways and means of immediately raising a substantial fund for the relief of the famine-stricken millions in Russia, has, frankly speaking, not fulfilled our best expectations. The very spirit of the gathering was not one of transcendent sympathy for the unhappy Russians nor of self-sacrifice for the cause of saving millions of human beings from death by starvation. Perhaps we had hoped for too much, but we confess to a feeling akin to disappointment. There was too much sobriety and level-headedness at that meeting. From the very beginning the question of what might be practicable and expedient became the center of discussion. This perhaps was as it should have been, but one could not, at the time, help thinking that more than the possible and the expedient must be accomplished if our workers are to render immediate and appreciable relief to their starving brethren in Russia.

The occasion called for supreme sacrifice, for superhuman effort, but the conference did not, in our opinion, rise to the occasion. The task of saving Russia from disaster is as stupendous as is the calamity which has overtaken this unhappy land. Perhaps our delegates felt they were not equal to the task. They possibly realized their impotence in the face of this vast misery. We must remember that they were called upon, on one hand, to save millions of lives from imminent danger of starvation, and on the other, to spare the Russian toiling masses the humiliation of begging and receiving alms from Hoover, Briand and similar "humanitarians." Rather than throw up their hands in despair the representatives of our locals decided to do just their "bit," to accomplish as much as is humanly possible for them to accomplish.

What was needed, however, was a spirit of giving "until it hurts," until the pain of giving becomes transformed into rejoicing at having achieved the impossible.

The rather weak response is certainly not due to the faintness of the S. O. S. call issued by our International. Words, however stirring, cannot compete as to their effect upon heart and mind with the dreadful eloquence of the fact that millions are suffering pangs of hunger and hundreds are dropping daily like so many flies from sheer lack of life-sustaining nourishment. It is the overwhelming tragedy that smothered the spirits of those assembled. When a house is on fire one may be stirred to deeds of heroism; when a whole city is ablaze one is paralyzed into inaction by the very dimensions of the horror.

This subconscious state of mind is probably responsible for the unanimously adopted decision that all members of our locals contribute but a half day's pay for the relief of the famine-stricken. Substantial as this contribution may be, considering the individual workers, it was not one to arouse the enthusiasm even of the delegates to that conference. It was realized by all that the conference fell short of its mission and aim, that a half day's pay was decided upon not as a measure of effective relief, but as an expression of tragic impotence. A full day's pay or a week's wages would not furnish an adequate fund any more than an hour's pay—this much everyone knew.

We do not wish, however, to convey the impression that we are dissatisfied with the decision of the conference. If little else it is an expression of brotherly sympathy for the unhappy millions in Russia. We do not doubt that our brothers and sisters in Russia will appreciate this sentiment of our ranks and will value every cent received from them, above the millions coming from less sympathetic sources.

And now comes the most important part of the matter. The decision must be carried out, the promise must be made good immediately. All the intelligence, idealism and enthusiasm of our membership must be mobilized for the task. The committee in charge of collecting the fund must be aided in its work by these qualities of our membership. One of the reasons that prompted the conference to adopt a moderate plan was the lingering fear lest our ranks do not respond at once. Our members now have the opportunity to show that this fear was unfounded. By voluntary and immediate fulfillment of the promise made on their behalf they can now demonstrate their spirit of solidarity with the Russian masses and their capacity for greater deeds of self-sacrifice than the conference credited them with. An immediate and spontaneous response to the distress call may well serve as the initial step in the stupendous task of saving Russia and assuring the further untrammelled development of the

great Russian revolution. It is for our locals as well as those of the Amalgamated clothing workers, who adopted a similar course, to see that the initial step is taken without halting or faltering.

We, therefore, once more urge our members to get to work with a will and fulfill the promise with promptitude and in a spirit of generosity. Our New York locals can well raise 250,000 dollars by redeeming their pledge at once. Our out-of-town organizations can raise an equal amount. The local organizations of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers should be able to duplicate the sum. Both these organizations can thus raise at once the amount of one million dollars. Little as it may be, compared with the extent of the famine, it would do quite well for a start. It would, in all likelihood, also serve as a stimulus and inspiration for the rest of the labor movement to undertake and carry out the heroic task of saving the Russian people.

### THE STILL-BORN NEEDLE WORKERS' ALLIANCE

Still-birth is the greatest tragedy of nature. It is a tragedy, in the case of the mother whose pain and suffering and anxious expectations are rewarded by an appalling, bewildering blankness. Still greater is the tragedy, however, when conscious human effort, coupled with fond expectations, results in still-birth.

In the realm of social endeavor there frequently occur tragedies of still-birth. Nor do we need to travel far to find an instance. We have witnessed such a tragedy in the case of our own Needle Workers' Alliance, which made its appearance last December only to prove still-born in every sense.

We recall the enthusiasm accompanying the adoption of a resolution at our last convention in Chicago to effect such an alliance. We recall the zeal with which our General Office set out to carry out the resolution of the convention at what was thought the psychological moment, when the Amalgamated Clothing workers were in the midst of their great struggle for their very existence. And all the keener is the disappointment at the realization of the fact that our enthusiasm was wasted, our energies dissipated, that still-birth was the reward of our hopes. For it is apparent to all that the Needle Workers' Alliance never lived or functioned a single day.

We would, perhaps, not recall this sad affair but for the convention of one of our "allies," the Capmakers' Union, where Secretary Zuckerman reported to the delegates on the progress made in the direction of alliance. The report was a recital of the history of the Alliance, from the inception of the movement to the birth of the organization. Beyond that point there was nothing to report, for the Needle Workers' Alliance did not function. It was dead the moment it was born. President Schlesinger, of the International, in his address before the Capmakers' Convention, made a searching analysis of the history of the N. W. A. and arrived at the conclusion that its dismal failure is due to the fact that the idea of such an Alliance, though born in itself, has not yet struck root in the hearts and minds of the needle workers. The strike of the Amalgamated demonstrated that sad fact. During that strike the Amalgamated appealed to the International for financial aid and got it. But beyond that the Amalgamated did not find it necessary to go. Its officers did not seek the advice or co-operation of the Needle Workers' Alliance in conducting their struggle, in making it the struggle of the entire needle industry. The same is true of the Capmakers and of the International. None of these allies gave their Alliance the least chance to function, to do something.

We need not, however, be pessimistic as to the possibility of a live-wide-awake and active alliance of needle workers. President Schlesinger does not hang crepe on the idea. He believes, and we believe with him, that something can and will be done in the near future. Still-birth is a possibility, but it is not the rule. At our next convention the question will again be raised. There are reasons to believe that we shall have better luck next time. For one thing, we have the capacity of profiting by our errors. Trial and error have even been the course of evolution and progress. A Needle Workers' Alliance is a vital necessity for our movement, and sooner or later it will be made into a living reality.

### A FITTING SERMON FOR LABOR DAY

The American Labor Movement is evidently quite vigorous and exerts a considerable influence upon the public affairs of the country, all the wallings of our pessimists to the contrary notwithstanding. Indirect but none the less convincing evidence thereof may be found in the fact that the Church has of late begun paying quite some attention to the working class and to its needs and has become as bold in its denunciation of industrial evil as any labor agitator. This is quite a great step from the traditional practices of the Church to minister to the celestial needs of the workers, leaving their terrestrial interests to the tender mercies of the powers that be. Instead of decrying as vain all endeavors of labor to improve their lot on earth, the Church has in a manner become the ally of the worker in his earthly pursuits. It deals with earthly matters in an earthly manner, maintaining that "once born into this world, all society is obligated to see that a human life has a chance."

The "Labor Sunday Message" issued by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and printed elsewhere in this issue is characteristic of the new attitude of the Church toward industrial society. That a religious organization of this nature should subscribe to such industrial "heresy" is a hopeful sign of the times.

# With The Waist and Dress Joint Board

By **W. K. MACKOFF, Secretary**

(Minutes meeting August 8, 1921.)

(Minutes meeting August 8, 1921.)

Brother Nathan Siesel in the chair. A committee from the Advisory Board of the Brownsville district appeared before the Board of Directors recommending that the profits of the picnic be donated to the famine-stricken parts of Russia. Upon motion the recommendation of the committee was adopted and the secretary instructed to attend to the legal end.

Brother George Shein, operator of the Biltmore Waist Co., 121 West 27th St., stated that all workers of above firm had been laid off about a month ago. He requested that the Board of Directors take action against this firm, since they demand a reduction in wages of 42 per cent. Brother Hochman, Manager of the Independent Department, explained that the above firm is connected with Philip Rosenwasser and Lion Waist Co.

members of the New Waist Association, and that these manufacturers moved their factories to New Haven, Conn., but intend to retain their cutting departments in the New York factories. It was decided to declare above shops on strike. The general manager will arrange as to the number of pickets to be placed on line.

Brother Horowitz, Manager of the Association Department, submitted a detailed report of the activities of his department. The report covers a period of approximately ten weeks, beginning May 16 and ending July 23, 1921.

During that period the Union has filed with the Association 1,061 complaints. The Association has filed with the Union for the same period 248 complaints. In tabulated form you will find below the classifications and adjustment of these complaints.

## Complaints Filed By the Union

Classification	No. of Complaints	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Deal system of work	27	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Illegal change of system	8	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maintenance of sub. conf. system	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Discrim. outside conf.	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Violation of basic rule	8	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Violation of wage scale	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Excess to contract	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Improper settlement of prices	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Refusal to recognize price	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Reduction of fixed prices	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Work done in economic	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unjustified discharge	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unjustified help preferred	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unjustified discharge	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unjustified help preferred	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unjustified discharge	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unjustified help preferred	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unjustified discharge	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unjustified help preferred	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unjustified discharge	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unjustified help preferred	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unjustified discharge	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unjustified help preferred	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unjustified discharge	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unjustified help preferred	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unjustified discharge	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unjustified help preferred	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unjustified discharge	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unjustified help preferred	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unjustified discharge	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unjustified help preferred	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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## Educational Comment and Notes

### WORKMEN'S COLLEGES

(Editorial in New York Times, August 7, 1921)

In spite of initial checks and persistent difficulties, the higher education of workmen advances apace and is spreading throughout the world. Long ago England perceived that the granting of manhood suffrage made it necessary to "educate our masters," but Ruskin College at Oxford, though an honorable pioneer, appears to have struck the wrong trail. Men from the trades unions do not feel at their ease in a city of spacious architecture and even more spacious leisure, swarming with flanneled and beribboned youths. Nor is the university, for all its liberalism and its flirtations with guild socialism, quite trusted to give unbiased instruction. The new "masters" also are Englishmen and abroad; they prefer to instruct themselves, and, indeed, to instruct their new "men," by means of an Education Association of their own.

At a recent meeting of the Universities Congress in London, at which the higher institutions of the entire empire were represented, Lord Haldane faced the situation frankly. The problem is to supply extension teachers who are conservative enough to please those who support the universities financially and at the same time progressive enough to suit the radical workman. Mr. Darnley Maylor of Adelaide, Australia, who spoke in a similar vein, remarked that the lecturer in economics was usually beset by "a small but noisy party" of Marxians who insisted upon leading him to the light. Yet these are but casual rubs. The general spirit of the congress was hopeful. All over the world, as Lord Haldane reported, those who work with their hands are calling for the higher knowledge. Not the least potent means of their education is the noisy argument of those who insist upon lecturing the lecturer.

### THE WEEK AT UNITY

Glorious weather, sunshine without end, has made last week a week of extraordinary gaiety and amusement even for Unity.

A little over three weeks more are left to the finale of the season and our vacationists appear to have made up their minds to score clean in the grand home-run rush. Not an evening passes without some big-scale party, concert, camp fire, for which the entire happy family turns out. One night it is a Baby Party, a night devoted exclusively to a children's masquerading and dancing. No, do not for a moment think that there are a lot of cradles at Unity! But it is the big "babies," dolled out in most grotesque and amusing garb, carousing and "speeling" to their young hearts' content, that are filling to capacity the great dance hall of Unity. It is a contest, after which solemn judges pass the verdict on the merits of the masqueraders, and, of course, the best "baby"—God bless her!—wins!

On Wednesday last there took place the long-expected Unity Follies. It was the talk of the countryside for days and visitors streamed on that evening to the Unity grounds from adjoining houses. A large party came over from Camp Tamiment, nearby. And you can wager your last dime it was a worth-while effort! The wonderful interpretive dancing, wonderful in the best sense of the word, of the Follies girls, led by the graceful and charming Minnie Mazo—in private life a Unity wait-

ress—surpassed every expectation. Evenings of that sort endear Unity to the hearts of its visitors and create that spirit which has made Unity an institution loved and adored by all who are directly or indirectly connected with it or supporting it. The program for next week is a string of hikes to the various places of interest in the vicinity—the falls, the mountain peaks and groves. And let me tell you no more beautiful country than this Blue Ridge spot can be seen anywhere between the Atlantic Coast and the Pacific, barring none. And, of course, singing, dancing and carrying-on of every kind and description is on the order of the day and the night, as ever!

The office of the house is already flooded with requests for reservations for the Labor Day week-end. Every friend of Unity—and its hosts are mighty—will be there. It is not a minute too early to register, and do it in a hurry, too. At 16 West 21st Street they are busy enrolling for the last few days of the season. Get there on time.

And meanwhile have in mind, too, that on October 28, at Carnegie Hall, the divine Emmy Destinn, world's famous dramatic soprano, will appear for the benefit of Unity. Already the demand for tickets for the evening is unusual. It would not be such a bad idea to get in on the "ground floor" and get your tickets now while tickets are still to be had. It may be too late in a little while.

### EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT COURSES TO BE GIVEN NEXT SEASON

#### B. Our Extension Courses for Next Season

One of the most difficult and important tasks of the Educational Department is to reach the rank and file of our membership. It is true that a large number attend the classes in the Unity Centers and Workers' University. But a much larger number is unable to visit these classes and must, therefore, be reached in some other manner.

During the past season a few local organized groups who met in different places and listened to splendid instructors assigned by the Educational Department, who discussed with them such subjects as problems of modern industry, the policies and methods of Trade Unionism in America, etc.

During the next season it is expected that a larger number of locals will organize such groups in order that a great many of our members should receive the information which every worker ought to have. These courses will be given in English, Yiddish and Italian, according to the character of the group.

In each of these courses special attention will be devoted to a discussion of the organization of the I. L. G. W. U., the problems which confront it, the functions of each department and of the different branches, such as the Joint Boards, District Councils and Locals. In these discussions the instructor will be assisted by President Schlesinger and other officers of the Union who will present the topics from a practical point of view.

In addition, each course will devote considerable attention to the problems of the garment and textile industries and the organization and methods of the workers in the steel, coal mining, railroad and other industries.

We have arranged with the following to conduct these courses:

Dr. Paul Brisenenden will give a course on Current Labor Problems and American Trade Unions. He will speak in English. These courses will be given very rarely.

Mr. Max Levin, who is well known to a number of the Locals, will continue his course on the History of the

Trade Unionism in America and Europe and of the problems of the modern Labor Movement, both in Yiddish.

Mr. Harry Rogoff of the "Jewish Forward" will give a number of talks in Yiddish on the Methods of Trade Unionism in America.

Mr. Nathan Lemosvitz will discuss the development and function of Unionism in Yiddish. He will show how the homes of the artisan in Yiddish and his family worked developed into the modern shop, and the economic forces, scientific inventions and discoveries, and social and intellectual changes which caused the change.

Other courses will be organized in accordance with the demand.

We hope that the demand for this will be large. We urge all Locals to organize groups for this week and to communicate with us as soon as possible in order that dates and other details may be arranged.

In our judgment there are a few things more important than this matter of instructing the rank and file of our membership in such important matters as the problems, methods, principles and history of Unionism. It is only such knowledge that will create an intelligent organized Labor Movement able to accomplish its aims.

The work of the Extension Division is of particular importance for those members of the I. L. G. W. U. who wish to occupy positions of responsibility in the organization, such as shop chairmen, members of the Executive Boards and prize committees. The complex nature of modern industry and of modern society demands from such persons more than the usual information about matters of interest to workers. The courses described above will give the information and training which will increase the usefulness of the members to the International and to the Labor Movement.

For more details our members can apply at the office of the Educational Department.

### UNITY HOUSE SEASON TO END SEPTEMBER 11TH

Unity House Committee has announced that the season will end Sunday, September 11th. Persons coming for Labor Day can stay the remainder of the week. The house will not re-open for the Jewish Holidays.

As shortly thereafter as possible, the Committee will render its report for the season. The general opinion seems to be that the management this year could not have been better. It is only a pity that more members, because of the long period of unemployment preceding the summer, could not take advantage of the privileges of the House.

Alexander Fichandler, Our Educational Director, is Expected to Return from England Soon

Alexander Fichandler, our educational director, and Mrs. Fichandler left the beginning of July for England, where they are spending their vacation. They will return at the end of this month.

From the correspondence received from Mr. Fichandler at the office of the Educational Department, we can expect that he will bring back much valuable information. Mr. Fichandler has met many of the leaders in the field of Labor Education in England,

For the Labor-Day Concert, the Committee hopes to have not only the services of Mr. Sileoso, a Viennese baritone of distinction, but also a well-known woman violinist. News comes from Forest Park that Miss Benson, the recreation teacher at Unity House, is hard at work brushing up "local" talent in folk and aesthetic dancing and pageantry for the occasion.

There is still room for registrants for vacations of a week or more, including Labor Day. Applicants are requested to call at the office soon to make their reservations.

### SYMPHONY CONCERT FOR STRIKING MUSICIANS

Marie Rappold, soprano, Metropolitan Opera; Marguerite Namara, Chicago Opera, and other prominent artists will assist in the symphony concerts to be given at Carnegie Hall on August 19 and 20, 1921, under the direction of Mr. Max Jacobs. The proceeds of the concerts will be used as a relief fund for the striking musicians. Tickets for these concerts are sold at popular prices, ranging from 25 cents to \$1.

## ARTHUR GLEASON'S PAMPHLET

As was announced in a previous issue of "Justice," Arthur Gleason's revised pamphlet on Workers' Education, which is receiving a great deal of attention throughout the United States, can be secured at the office

of the Educational Department for 25 cents. The regular price is 50 cents.

All out-of-town members who wish copies are asked to remit also five cents for postage.

# WAIST and DRESSMAKERS

Members of Locals 10, 22, 25, 58, 60, 66 and 89

There are manufacturers in your trade who are using the slack period which we are now going through as an opportunity for not employing cutters. There are also instance of improper methods in settling prices for piece workers. This is in violation of our agreement and you are therefore requested, especially if you are a Shop Chairman, to take cognizance of the following:

(1) If your employer is not employing a cutter in your shop, notify your union officers immediately.

(2) Advise with your Union before settling prices for piece workers.

(3) Determine whether the Embroidery brought into your shop is being made in a Union Embroidery shop. If not, report to your Union Officer immediately. Pay special attention to these suggestions.

Fraternally yours,

JOINT BOARD DRESS & WAISTMAKERS' UNION

J. HALPERIN, General Manager

M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

## Competent Croonborg Graduates Wanted Everywhere

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MODERN CONVENIENCES

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# PIC-NIC

of the

## DRESS and WAIST MAKERS' UNIONS

# THIS SATURDAY

# AUGUST 20th, 1921

at ULMER PARK

*Members are invited to come and spend the day in an atmosphere of joy and comradeship*

## Admission 10c

Tickets at all Union Offices—14 W. 21st St., 145 E. 121st St., 139 Spring St., New York; 1258 Boston Road, Bronx, 50 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn; 229 Sackman St., Brownsville.

Directions: Take West End Line to 15th Ave., Culver Line transfer at 9th Ave., Brighton Line change at DuSable Ave. for West End Line—Stop at 15th Ave.



# The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

A conference of all the locals to help in the relief of famine-stricken Russia was called by the International for Wednesday, August 10th, at the auditorium of the People's House. Every local was represented by five delegates.

The spirit that prevailed at that conference was a remarkable one. Everyone of the delegates felt that he was called upon to cope with a calamity the like of which the world has never seen. Between fifteen and twenty million people are threatened with extinction unless immediate help is forthcoming. The 150 million inhabitants of Russia have, in recent years, become accustomed to normal starvation. The scanty food rations doled out to the Russian people during normal harvests within the last few years were hardly sufficient to keep body and soul together. Now, with the Volga region, known as the granary of Russia, having been stricken with a continued drought for several months, you can picture for yourself what the consequences for those unfortunates will be without adequate relief being extended to them.

Not alone is there a danger of famine for the twenty millions of Russians in the Volga area, but the entire population of Russia, and even that of Western Europe, are threatened with plague, which usually trends in

the wake of famine. Already we hear of thousands upon thousands of people being stricken with cholera.

The U. S. Government, though antagonistic toward Soviet Russia, has offered unconditionally, through the American Red Cross, to feed one million children and invalids. Surely, our unions, a majority of whose members come from Russia, and whose hearts go out in sympathy for the Russian people, will make every possible effort to help relieve the situation there.

At the above conference, different suggestions for aid were made. After a thorough discussion it was decided finally on a levy of the equivalent of one half day's work for all members of the International. Many at that conference realized that the tax of one half day's pay is by far not what the majority of our members are willing and ready to do for Russia. However, on account of the present dullness in the needle industries, this decision was considered the most advisable.

A committee consisting of one representative of each local in the greater city was appointed by Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the I. L. G. W. U., for the purpose of successfully carrying out that decision. The first meeting of this committee will be held Wednesday evening, August 17th, at the Broadway Central Hotel, where

all plans will be made for the collection of the relief fund.

We expect that the members of Local No. 10 will give the committee their heartiest co-operation; not alone will they contribute a half day's wage, which is a form of tax, but they will voluntarily contribute to this fund to their utmost capacity.

Brother Joseph Weinstein has handed in his resignation as Manager of the Miscellaneous Division to the Executive Board, to take effect on Saturday, August 13th. The Executive Board was reluctant to accept same, but upon the urgent request of Brother Weinstein, finally conceded.

We hope by next week to be able to announce the successor to the management of the Miscellaneous Division.

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

Meyer Joseph, No. 3658, appeared on summons, charged by Business Manager Perlmutter with teaching a non-union boy the cutting trade at the

Art Clink Company, 31 West 14th Street. Brother Joseph states that the boy in question is a brother of his, whom he took up in the shop as a shipping clerk. On motion a fine of \$25 was imposed upon Brother Joseph.

David Koltzer, No. 7624, appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Shornick of the Joint Board with behavior unbecoming a union man. The specific charges are that Brother Koltzer, who is working for the firm of B. Waldman, 63 West 22d Street, and who knew that the firm was sending out work to a non-union shop, refuses to divulge the name of the shop. Brother Koltzer admits that on one occasion he even went up to that non-union shop to inspect the cutting done there.

Sam Klein and Pauline Saul, Shop Chairman and worker, respectively, of the above shop, appeared and testified that Brother Koltzer is at all times working against their interests and that he also works irregular hours. On motion a fine was imposed upon Brother Koltzer.

## CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10 ATTENTION!

On August 1st, the Office of the Cutters Union moved to

**231 E. 14th Street**

(Between Second and Third Avenues)

### NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

GENERAL & SPECIAL:

Reading of Constitutional Amendments  
Good and Welfare

**Monday, August 22nd**

GENERAL & SPECIAL:

Ratification of Constitutional  
Amendments

**Monday, August 29th**

WAIST AND DRESS, SPECIAL

Case of Bro. Julius Levin

**Monday, September 12th**

MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, September 19th

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.

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A pair of well-ground  
eyes glances in a few  
minutes at the price of  
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Our only clinic is located at 392 Grand Street,  
in the evening and closed on Sunday. Our 15 years of practice in your safest guaranty for  
our careful and successful work.

\$1.50

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eyes glances in a few  
minutes at the price of  
our only clinic in town.  
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in the evening and closed on Sunday. Our 15 years of practice in your safest guaranty for  
our careful and successful work.

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DR. S. MERMELSTEIN, 392 Grand Street,  
Between Clinton and Suffolk Streets.

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GARMENTS.

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