

"My righteous-
ness I hold
fast, and will
not let it go."
— Job, 37(A)

JUSTICE

"We ought to
be just even to
our enemies."
— Pres. Wilson.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

VOL. II, No. 13.

New York, Friday, March 26, 1920.

Price 2 Cents

N. Y. Cloak Manufacturers Threaten Peace of Industry

New York Cloak Manufacturers Seek to Repudiate the Decision of the Governor's Labor Board—Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union Sends Warning of the Threatening Situation in the Industry to the Chairman of the Labor Board.

After repeated attempts by the New York cloak manufacturers to repudiate the decision rendered by the Governor's Committee last January, the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union has sent a letter to the chairman of the Labor Board warning him of the tense relations that have arisen between the Union and the Association as a result of the bad faith of the latter.

As soon as the cloak manufacturers have learned that the decision of the Governor's Committee was favorable to the workers, they immediately resorted to various schemes tending to defeat it. Had they known that the Committee was capable of rendering such a decision they would have used all their power of preventing "outsiders" to "interfere" with this matter. They bitterly regret their mistake in confiding their interests to "outsiders," but they are now trying to correct it. The only thing that remains for them to do now is to find some legal excuse of violating the agreement.

It will be remembered that the Labor Board awarded a wage increase of approximately 15 per cent for all workers in the cloak industry of this city. This is clear and needs no further explanation. But the manufacturers apparently are too much interested in this point, and they made the following original interpretation. The award, the manufacturers say, is only applicable to those workers who were employed while the Labor Board was in session, that is, between the 2nd and 26th of January. Those who were not working during that period are not entitled to the wage increase. Neither are the workers who happen to change their place of employment entitled to a wage increase.

This procedure of the manufacturers is more than ridiculous quibble. It is a violation of their pledge tending to disrupt the Organization, and bring chaos into the industry. Through page advertisements in the press, the manufacturers have expressed their confidence in the public. They have accepted Governor Smith as a representative of the public. They are now misinterpreting, dodging, violating the decision of the Board that represented public opinion. They have now come to the amazing conclusion that the wage increase is only applicable to those workers who happened to work in their shops during the three weeks between the 2nd and 26th of January.

The Joint Board has attempted to show to the manufacturers the injustice of their stand. But they remained stubborn. President Schlesinger has had several conferences with the representatives of the Protective Association, but no agreement was reached. The Joint Board finally decided to request the Governor's Labor Board to interpret its decision to the manufacturers.

The following letter was sent by the Joint Board to the chairman of the Labor Board:

"Edward F. Boyle,
Chairman of the Special Labor Board:
The Cloak, Suit and Skirt Man-

ufacturers' Protective Association has placed a construction upon your decision of Jan. 2 which is absolutely contrary to its meaning and reading, and which threatens the existing good relation between our organization and that association.

In view of the generous effort recently made by you in behalf of our industry, may we ask you that you call in the representatives of the Association and the Union and restate to them your decision, that, doing away with any individual construction or interpretation of the danger that may arise therefrom.

MORRIS SIGMAN,
General Manager."

THE STRIKE OF THE HOUSE DRESS WORKERS SETTLED

President Schlesinger and Dr. Henry Moskowitz Help to Settle the Strike of the House Dress Workers. — Gain a Wage Increase of 4 Dollars a Week.—Workers Must Secure their Union Books.

The strike of the house dress workers has been settled this week with a victory for the workers. President Schlesinger and Dr. Henry Moskowitz have succeeded in bringing about a settlement of the controversy between the manufacturers and the Union.

The manufacturers, as will be remembered, have at first offered a wage increase to the workers of 3 dollars a week. But the workers refused to consider this advance for the very good reason that it was insufficient to meet the cost of living. Then the manufacturers threatened to withdraw what they considered was a generous offer. But the workers were not impressed by this. Their demand for a wage increase was not due to a caprice. It was due to a dire necessity. It must also be remembered that more than half of the manufacturers had granted a wage raise of 5 dollars a week. The striking workers could not very well return to work with a 3 dollar increase, while a large number of workers in the same trade had received a 5 dollar raise. But the most compelling reason for their rejection of the raise offered by the manufacturers was that 3 dollars a week would hardly help them to make ends meet.

The workers readily agreed to the suggestion of arbitration of

the controversy, but the employers insisted that the workers should first return to work and arbitrate later. The workers, of course, refused to agree to this impossible condition. But through the efforts of President Schlesinger and Dr. Henry Moskowitz the manufacturers and the Union agreed to submit their controversy to arbitration. Both parties have pledged to abide by the decision of the arbitrators.

The Arbitration Committee has decided that the house dress workers should receive a wage increase of 4 dollars a week.

According to this decision the increase is not as high as some of the workers in this trade are receiving. It is not as much as the workers had demanded. Yet it is more than the manufacturers offered, and the workers are to congratulate themselves on this gain.

Those manufacturers who had granted a 5 dollar increase to the workers will not attempt to reduce it, if they are good business men and know their own interests. In fact the other manufacturers will in time follow their example.

All workers must within the next week secure their working cards from the Union otherwise they could not work in the settled shops.

BANQUET GIVEN IN HONOR OF PRES. SCHLESINGER

The New York locals of the International have given a welcome home banquet in honor of President Schlesinger Wednesday evening, March 17, at Beethoven Hall. So inviting was the dinner and so interesting was the discussion on the labor movement on both sides of the Atlantic that the affair continued late in the evening.

President Schlesinger was welcomed by representative committees of the various leaders in the labor and Socialist movements of this city, and by personal friends of the guest of honor.

The toastmaster of the banquet was Vice President J. Halpern. Those who took part in the discussion were S. Yanofsky, editor of Justice; Ab. Cahen, editor of the Forward; Charles W. Ervin, editor of The Call; Judge Jacob Panken, H. Weinberg of Philadelphia, and the guest himself.

President Schlesinger who was the last speaker of the evening gave an illuminating talk on his experiences of labor conditions abroad. Modern machinery, he said, had not yet been introduced in the garment industry there and that sweat shops, child slavery and the like still flourish. In his opinion the American and European labor movements cannot be easily compared, the workers of Europe are fighting politically as well as economically, while the American workers are far from having that political consciousness.

There was also a rich musical program which added considerably to the inspiring atmosphere prevailing at the banquet. The large number of friends of President Schlesinger spent an unusually interesting evening which will be long remembered.

SECURE BOUND VOLUMES OF "JUSTICE" FOR 1919

There are a limited number of bound volumes of "Justice" for 1919 for sale. The price of a volume is 3 dollars. Copies may be secured at the General Office of the International.

E. Lieberman,
Manager.

Topics of the Week

The Situation in Germany

A week ago the German people had the miserable choice between Kapp and Ebert. Today the monarchical experiment is only a memory, while the Ebert Government is forced into making sweeping concessions to the workers. There is a growing movement to sweep every vestige of the Ebert regime out of existence.

The military coup has cleared the air in Germany. The instigators of that coup have demonstrated to the world that they possess a remarkable degree of stupidity. Despite their alleged efficiency in conspiring and plotting, months of thought and labor has ended in the opposite of what they had expected. Hardly had the Kapp Government failed to smash itself in the palace Unter den Linden, than it had to move under the jeers of its erstwhile subjects.

Shortly after Kapp, Luetwitz and Co. vacated the palace. The Ebert Government returned. But it was not acclaimed as victors. The general strike continued. Ebert and Noske concentrated their armies in a crushing onslaught on the workers. The Kapp troops were on the outskirts of Berlin ready to come to the support of Noske. The Kapp-Ebert affair released the old war between the workers and the ruling classes of Germany. Clashes between the workers and Noske troops occurred in different parts of Germany with the result that the number of dead are already in the thousands. The Communist organization, particularly in the Ruhr district, is efficient and its troops well trained. Disciplined and commanded by experienced officers. Many important industrial centers are under the control of the Communists. And a few days ago Ebert was forced to grant the following concessions:

1. The Government's representatives will intervene with the various political parties in order to reform the same. Prussian Cabinet Ministers will be nominated by agreement between the parties and the trade unionists.

2. The labor organizations will have a decisive influence in these nominations, respecting, however, the rights of Parliament.

3. Punishment of the leaders of the recent coup, including all officials and civil servants who supported the Kapp regime.

4. Democratization of all administrations and the dismissal of all who proved disloyal to the constitution.

5. Immediate extension of existing social laws and the framing of new laws.

6. and 7. The immediate socialization of all industries, therefore nationalization of the coal and potash syndicates.

8. Confiscation of agricultural products and confiscation of land improperly and intensively cultivated.

9. Dissolution of Reichswehr formations not loyal to the Constitution and their replacement by formations from the workmen, artisans and State teachers.

10. The resignation of Gustav Noske and Karl Heine.

In spite of these promises, Ebert refused to part with Noske. It became evident to the workers that these concessions granted in a

crisis would be repudiated as soon as "order and discipline" is restored. The general strike continued until Noske resigned. His resignation marks a considerable victory for the workers, and it is the first sign that Ebert is ready to come to terms with the workers. An agreement is said to have been reached between Secretary Bauer and the trade union leaders and was followed by a split in the Independents, the smaller part of whom joined the Communists. The terms of the agreement are as follows:

A purely Socialist Cabinet is to be formed which will try to re-establish order and hold general elections. The Reichswehr troops will be immediately withdrawn and Berlin workmen's guards formed. The general strike will be stopped, but instantly resumed if the Government is unable to effectuate the stipulated conditions.

Plan for Industrial Peace

WHEN the President returned from Europe last Summer, he had hoped to do many things. To establish industrial peace was one of the things. For this purpose he convened an Industrial Parliament a la Lloyd George. The Parliament was made up of representatives of industrial groups. There was the labor group, the capitalist group, the public group. The latter was supposed to represent the disinterested consumers. Judge Gary was one of the distinguished members of the group. The Parliament collapsed. But the industrial problems were as pressing as ever. They could not be ignored. President Wilson then created an Industrial Conference to do the job. Secretary of Labor Wilson and Herbert Hoover were appointed chairmen of the Conference, and Thomas W. Gregory, former Attorney General; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago millionaire; Oscar Straus, George Wickersham are some of the other members. The Conference first convened on December 1 and the 29th of the same month the first report was issued. It met with violent criticism, and the conferees retired to their council room and reexamined their plan.

On March 20 the conferees issued a new report in which they state that they have modified the tentative plan of machinery to adjust disputes in general industry by conference, conciliation, inquiry and arbitration, and that they have endeavored to develop methods of prevention rather than adjustment of labor difficulties. The system of settlement consists of a plan, nation-wide in scope, with a national industrial board, provided for by Congress, which shall have headquarters in Washington and be composed of nine members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and also local regional conferences and boards of inquiry.

The parties to the dispute may voluntarily submit their differences to a board known as the regional adjustment conference, composed of four representatives selected by the parties and four others selected by them. If the regional conference failed to agree the matter would go to the National Industrial Board unless the parties preferred the decision of

an umpire selected by them. If the parties, or either of them, refused to submit the dispute to adjustment, a regional board of inquiry would be formed by the regional chairman, of two employers and two employees from the industries and not parties to the dispute. This board of inquiry would have the right to subpoena witnesses and records and must publish its findings as ~~the~~ its public opinion. The weight of public opinion as guided by these findings, the conferees believe, would bring about a just settlement.

So far there is nothing that is new in the plan. As Gompers says "It is impossible to discover in what particular the machinery devised by the President's Industrial Conference improves upon the machinery already available in the industrial field as worked out through long experience by organized workers and employers." It is only when the report comes to the "strategic plan," that is, the industrial plan itself, that Samuel Gompers becomes critical. In its support of shop committees, "Gompers sees" an attempt to separate the workers in the shop from the rest of their fellow workers in the industry. "The trade union movement," says Gompers, "is opposed to what are known as 'shop committees' and 'shop organizations' because they are fundamentally wrong in principle and because they, in no sense, serve the real interests of the workers, but readily lend themselves to the designs of employers hostile to trade unionism."

Senate Rejects the Treaty

THE German peace treaty is dead as far as this country is concerned. The senate killed it and sent its remains to the President. This is the second time that the Senate is sending the treaty to the President. What is the President going to do with it? How will he resurrect it? He has four alternatives.

He can return the treaty to the Senate for consideration, accepting the reservations made by the Republican Senators. But this would mean repudiation of his stand. The President has repudiated his stand in Paris, and he has no intention of doing it in his own country.

He can resubmit the treaty to the Senate in its present form. It would begin again with the Foreign Relations Committee. It will mean indefinite delay, and as Senator Lodge said, "It will be a long time getting out of the committee."

The President can keep the treaty, carrying the issue over for the campaign, and relying on a vote of the American people to sustain it. This would necessitate the continuation of the state of war until then. It would mean keeping American business off attractive markets.

Fourth, the President might authorize negotiations of a new treaty with Germany.

Whatever course will be followed in establishing peace between this country and Germany, one thing is certain that the treaty as President Wilson brought it over from Paris will not be adopted by the Senate. What is significant is that the U. S. Senate is the only legislative chamber in the world which rejected the brigands' peace treaty. Despite the powerful Labor Party, the British Parliament has avail-

lowed the treaty just as Lloyd George had dished it out to that body. The same was done by France and Italy. Is it because our Senators are ~~not~~ just and radical that they were prepared to stake everything for a democratic peace? Were Senators Lodge, Knox, Borah, Johnson really determined to square the Fourteen Points with the Peace Treaty? Hardly. The Senate cannot be accused of any such motives. In fact the Senators would have heartily subscribed to the treaty if only they had a hand in it. As it is they were encountered with the difficult task of defeating the treaty without stirring up discussion on the fundamental political and economic provisions of the treaty. When the pact was submitted to the Senate, there were some attempts made, particularly by Senators Johnson and Borah, to enter discussion on fundamental issues like Shantung. But soon Lodge got the upper hand, and the entire controversy resolved itself into a legal quibble. The American people lost the interest and patience in it. It has become a means of clouding all the vital issues before the people. The treaty has become the ideal "issue" of politicians for which they are so sedulously in search.

Socialist Party to Join the Third International

THE American Socialist Party has decided to join the Third International. The decision came as a result of a referendum vote of the membership. Two resolutions on international affiliation were presented to the Socialist Convention held last August in Chicago. The Majority resolution provided for participation in the calling of a new International. The Minority resolution provided for direct and immediate affiliation with the Communist International, making reservations as to the application of the program to the United States until such time as a Congress could be held. The Minority resolution was adopted by the membership. And as a result Otto Branstetter, national executive secretary of the Socialist Party, officially applied for membership in the Communist International, formed at Moscow in March, 1919. The call for a constituent congress to organize a Third International in place of the 2d International, which had met a month previous in Berne, Switzerland, was sponsored by the Russian Communist Party and supported by the Communist parties of Poland, Hungary, German-Austria, Lettland, Finland and the Balkan Revolutionary Federation.

The Communist Party is an outlaw organization in this country. For a political organization to join the Communist International on the eve of a Presidential campaign is to supply the capitalist parties with incontrovertible proof that the Socialists are traitors and a menace to the constitution. This application for membership to the Moscow International must delight the hearts of Palmer, Sweet and Lusk. These patriots were always insisting that the Socialists have more in common with Lenin and Trotsky than with certain American interests as represented by Palmer. They were right.

IN OUR EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

By special arrangement we have secured tickets for Miss Anita Loew's song recital, to be given on Thursday, April 8th, at Aeolian Hall, 43rd Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues, at 8:15 P. M. These tickets can be secured in the office of the Educational Department, Room 1002, at half price. Members should take advantage of this unusually interesting opportunity.

The season tickets for the Jewish Art Theatre are still available for 15 cents. These tickets entitle the holder to two half-price tickets during the entire season of 1920 on any Thursday evening or Saturday matinee. These tickets can be purchased at the office of the International or at your local union.

We are glad to announce the opening of the First Boston Unity Center today, at the Abraham Lincoln High School. An elaborate program has been arranged for the occasion.

A new series of lectures have been arranged for the Waist-makers' Unity Center, 320 E. 20th Street, to commence on Friday, March 26th, by Miss Babette Deutsch, on "Contemporary American Poets and Their Forerunners." Her first lecture will treat on Poetic Beginnings. This is a very interesting subject, and we feel sure that those of our members who will attend will spend an enjoyable and educational evening.

We also wish to announce a new course of lectures on Contemporary Labor Problems, to be given at the Harlem Unity Center, P. S. 171, 103rd Street, between Madison and 5th Avenues, on Tuesdays. The first lecture will take place Tuesday, March 20th, at 8:30 P. M., and the subject will be "The Aims of Labor," by Mr. Max Levin. We advise our members to attend these lectures and bring their fellow-workers with them.

Mr. A. L. Wilbert, well known to our members, will commence a new lecture series on Contemporary Labor Problems at the Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 54, Intervale Avenue and Freeman Street, on Tuesday, March 20th, at 8:30 P. M. Mr. Wilbert's lectures have proven a great success everywhere and we have arranged so that our members in the Bronx may also avail themselves of his interesting and amusing lectures.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—A brief vacation for the Unity Center lectures declared, to begin April 1st and to last for the period of the Easter holidays. Announcement will be made when the lectures are to be resumed.

The lectures at the Workers' University will be continued as usual.

CHANGE IN PROGRAM AT THE WAISTMAKERS' UNITY CENTER, P. S. 40, 320 E. 20TH ST.

Beginning Friday evening, March 26, Miss Babette Deutsch, a writer and critic of poetry, will give a series of four lectures on "Contemporary Poets and Their Forerunners." An interesting point which Miss Deutsch intends to bring out is the importation of the Realism and mysticism of Russian novels into American poetry. Her lectures will begin at 8:30, directly after the meeting of the Mandolin Club. The latter is in a most flourishing condition, and almost all of the members have either purchased or borrowed mandolins and are progressing rapidly in their work.

Other activities at the Center, comprising English, arithmetic, economics, recreation and swimming are going on as usual. If there are persons who wish to attend the swimming club which meets every Monday at 6 P. M. at the 23rd Street pool, 23rd Street and Avenue A, who cannot come at that hour, Mrs. Retting will instruct from 7:30 to 7:50 o'clock also. Everyone who can should take advantage of this opportunity for adding this activity to those of next summer's Unity House.

DEMONSTRATION FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS

A determined effort, to secure the release of Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President in the forthcoming election, will be made by Socialists on April 13, the first anniversary of Debs' imprisonment. Large delegations will congregate in Washington, D. C., and attempt to secure an audience with the President to demand a general amnesty for all political prisoners.

Committees of the Socialist Party, the American Freedom Foundation, labor unions and other organizations are already at work in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Wilmington, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other cities. Wherever possible, special trains will be engaged and delegations from various points will congregate in the Union Station, Washington, on the morning of April 13. The delegations will march up Pennsylvania Avenue, headed by a band, carrying placards inscribed with demands for the release of Debs. An audience with the President, it is hoped, will have been previously arranged.

At the same time, resolutions declaring a general amnesty for political prisoners will be introduced in Congress. The President will be addressed in the White House by spokesmen of the various delegations.

There will be a mass meeting in Convention Hall in the evening, to be addressed by representatives from various cities.

SOME QUESTIONS OF THE LADIES' WAIST MAKERS

"Are you working?"
"Yes, but only a few days a week."
"I'm not working at all."

Everywhere you hear these unpleasant questions and comments. You know, and we know, that it is hard to make a living on a few days work a week. But if there are no wages now is one to pay rent or buy bread? What is to become of the worker who is out of work and hungry?

One of the most ideal principles of Unionism is, "Equal division of work among all workers." But have we got that? True we divide our little with our fellow workers in the shop. But what about our fellow workers in the street? You have had a season at least. Many of the workers in the street have not worked in months, and they are becoming despondent.

As humane, enlightened Union workers, we are responsible for the lot of all our fellow workers.

At the last Shop Chairmen's meeting the unemployment problem was discussed, and there was an unanimous agreement that every shop, whether it works full time, or part time, takes in two or more new workers. This was a noble and wise decision. It was

noble because the chairmen, the leaders of the shops, declared themselves and their shops willing to share what little they have with those who are hungry and want it. It was wise because unless we do that the hungry worker will be compelled to knock at the doors of the factories daily and tell the bosses that they are willing to work cheap—cheaper than we do. Our standard will fall low, and lower, until even those of us who work will not make much more than those of us who don't work. Our bosses are eager for just such conditions. It is, therefore, not only in the interest of the unemployed, but in your interest that you do not be greedy now is to be sorry later.

Discuss this with your workers, call shop meetings. We are sure you will come to the conclusion that a hungry worker is a menace to your safety. Think it over carefully, and open your doors for those who knock.

Report to the office what action you have taken.

ONE FOR ALL, AND ALL FOR ONE.
LADIES' WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS' UNION.

LOCAL NO. 25, I. L. G. W. U.

INTERNATIONAL HELPS IN UNIONIZING OFFICE WORKERS

The shop chairmen of the Cloak-makers' Union, as well as the locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of America are co-operating with the Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Accountants' Union, Local 12646, to unionize the office workers in New York City.

In a statement given out yesterday, Anna Dubrowsky, organizer for the union, appealing to all unions in the city asking their co-operation.

"All labor must stand together," she said. "This means the men and women in the shop or those doing outside work, must line up with the men and women who work in the office, who complete the whole of the particular establishment."

"The point is that both are wage earners and both need all the strength they can gather in order to be successful in the struggle for just and humane conditions—and to say the least, they need each other's help. As long as the boss can keep them divided he is happy. I do not believe, however, that the workers are conscious of the fact that they are playing his game."

"There is all the reason in the world for them to play their own game. Their game is solidarity. United They Will Win!"

"Modern industry is making it all-important that the whole establishment be organized from shop to office. There should not be a non-union employee about the place, whether it is in the wheeling of a barrow or the pushing of a pen."

"A strong organization among office workers would be of great benefit to the organized labor movement. You who are working in shops where union conditions prevail know what organization and solidarity on the part of the workers can do. Think what it would mean if the office staff in your shop were organized. Who

do you think would benefit by unionizing the office workers? There is only one answer: You—you—you!"

The Union Milk Drivers helped to organize the workers in the offices of all the milk companies. As members of organized labor the union garment workers are duty bound to see to it that the office help employed in the shops that are working under a union agreement join the Bookkeepers', Stenographers' & Accountants' Union.

LUSKERS AND SCHOOLS

IN order to save this country from the menace of Bolshevism, the Lusk Committee came to the conclusion that it is not enough to expell Socialists from legislatures, to deport radicals, to raid and confiscate Socialist headquarters. All these things, of course, should be maintained, but some positive, constructive measures are necessary. The schools, all educational institutions, must be controlled. For this purpose the Luskers propose to have a law passed by the Assembly of the State of New York. Here is an illuminating paragraph of the proposed law:

"No license shall be granted for the conduct of any such school, institute, course or class, unless the regents of the university of the state are satisfied that the instruction proposed to be given will not be detrimental to the public interests."

If the Luskers will succeed to railroad this bill through, as they boast they will, not only would Rand School, the Workers' University of the International be closed but Socialist street meetings would be prohibited.

In order to meet this latest move of the Luskers an emergency conference was called for Thursday, March 25, The International, the Amalgamated and many other labor organizations have responded to the call.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly.

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EDITORIALS

LABOR AND POLITICS

The far and wide resounding trumpets of the coming presidential campaign have already managed to stir up our labor world, which cannot be said to be blessed with great alertness to political questions. From various parts of the country we hear how labor bodies frame resolutions or come forward with declarations in favor of this or that candidate. Two such resolutions have reached us recently.

To listen to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 3, the most imaginative president can do no more than the son-in-law of President Wilson. Honorable William Gibbs McAdoo. It is the firm conviction of this Brotherhood that McAdoo more than anyone else is the man to deal squarely with the workers, and that in general he is born to be a president.

In a resolution sent us by another labor body we read, however, that the only person to "ure all our evils is General Wood. It is he from whom both capital and labor can expect a square treatment. General Wood, we are told, has the great merit of being in full sympathy with the ideal of the A. F. of L. demanding a "fair day's wage for a fair day's work." Papers like the "Labor News" of Flint, Michigan, the "Unionist" of Chicago, the "Labor Journal" of Buffalo, are ready to vouch for his integrity. But what better testimony do we need to General Wood's sense of fair play than his behavior in the recent strike at Gary, a behavior for the praise of which the vocabulary of the President of the Michigan State Federation of Labor proved to be too poor? We are reminded that the purpose of General Wood's coming to Gary was not to break the strike—as if we could ever suspect him of such an intention—but to see to it that the strike should be conducted in an orderly fashion. What can indeed be more generous than the manner in which he addressed the Gary labor leaders at the time of the strike? "You people may not work if you do not want to, but you have no right to prevent others from working."

These resolutions were evidently sent us with the purpose of enlisting our sympathy. We must, however, say that we are confronted here with quite a predicament. We are entirely at a loss to give a reason why one candidate should be preferred to the other. It is so difficult to tell one from the other. Both are equally recommended by highly respectable labor bodies. Both are said to be born to be presidents. Both are permeated by the ideas of fair play and justice. Both stand for

a square deal. Both believe in a fair-day's wage for a fair day's work.

It would hardly do to apply here the test of the A. F. of L. according to which we have to punish our enemies and reward our friends. It is evidently senseless to punish enemies where there are no enemies. Are not both candidates equally friends of labor?

We should not like to hurt the feelings of the electrical workers who were so generous in communicating to us their happy idea as soon as they hit upon it. One has only to read their letter to realize what an excellent lot these electrical workers are. It was they, so they tell us in their letter, who were the first among the American workers to support the appeal of President Wilson two years before the war had been declared. It is rather difficult to imagine that such patriotic, clear and far-sighted people should allow themselves to be misled by illusions in making Honorable William Gibbs McAdoo the object of their choice.

But, on the other hand, we doubt whether we can lightly ignore the candidacy of General Wood. Such labor papers as "The Unionist" of Chicago, the "Labor Journal" of Buffalo, the "Labor News" of Michigan, such labor friends as Karl Young, the President of the Michigan State Federation of Labor, are unanimous in affirming that labor could not dream of a better candidate than General Wood.

The only way out of the difficulty would perhaps be to follow the suggestion of the Central Federated Union. The Central Labor Union of N. Y. firmly believes that we have to elect only friends of labor. It is in this spirit that it made a careful search for friends of labor among both Republicans and Democrats. This search proved to be futile. And so it decided to declare and support as friends of labor only those that will consent to run on the ticket of the Labor Party.

We, for our own part, are certain that the decision of the Central Labor Union is quite logical. But we doubt greatly whether logic alone would be sufficient to open the eyes of the Electrical Brotherhood or the other labor bodies.

AN OFFER

There can be no doubt that the editor of Justice has to be in close touch with the life and problems of the International. To be of real service to the organization he must possess the first hand knowledge of what is going on in the various locals, he must see things for himself. Unfortunately, this has been impossible for him to do up to the present. He must admit

that he attended only two meetings of the Joint Board. At the meetings of other locals he could not be present at all.

He is glad to inform the readers of Justice that he will be able to do now what he couldn't do before. He has at present more time at his disposal and shall gladly visit from time to time meetings of the various locals in New York and later also in the country.

It is therefore highly desirable that the secretaries of the locals should let him know by mail where and when their meetings as well as those of their executive boards take place. They need not fear any interference on his part. He can assure them that his purpose is not to talk but to listen. And he hopes that the insight gained by him in this way will prove to be to the mutual benefit both of Justice and of the union.

THE UNITY HOUSE REPORT

To all those who are somewhat sceptical as to ability of the workers to keep the reins of economic life in their own hands we should greatly like to recommend the report made by the Unity House Committee. Here is an illustration:

"A careful analysis of the attached financial report will convince you that the results are better than the most optimistic of the committee had hoped for. We take pride in pointing out that this time the Union did not lose on the running of the Unity House."

We see here a group of people, perfect greenhorns in matters of business, whose world was circumscribed by the boundaries of the districts in which their shops were located, engage successfully in an enterprise requiring experience and knowledge. Our amazement tends to grow all the stronger as we learn that this enterprise which required no less than 100,000 dollars was started almost with empty hands.

Surely the success of the Unity House is the best guaranty that the workers will be able to stand firmly on their own legs as soon as they are left to themselves.

The report deserves the attention of every cloakmaker for another, and perhaps, more important reason. No one who is vitally interested in the state of the Union could fail to agree with the following words of the report:

"We feel that Unity House has become the soul of our union, and as such it deserves the attention and co-operation of every one interested in our Union in general, and in this branch of the work in particular. We have demonstrated to the entire labor movement of America that a Union has functions other than the limited prescribed action of bettering the conditions in the shop. We are proud that our Union has been the first Union in America to start social and educational activities

on a large scale. Our recent activities have given us more inspiration to aspire for the bigger and higher things in life, and that the example set to the rest of the labor movement has borne fruit."

The Unity House is indeed a part of the Union and not a thing for itself. And this fact must be kept constantly in mind. To work for the Unity House means to work for the Union. And there can be no question that much is yet to be done in order to make the house as perfect and as successful as possible. The Committee itself admits that there is much to be desired. The shortcomings could be readily excused last year. For the whole work had to be accomplished in a few weeks. Such an excuse would hardly do this year. Summer is after all drawing nearer. And we have accordingly not to lose a moment in doing for the House everything that we can do.

HOURS, INTEREST AND LABOR

The enemies of labor are always frightening us that social life will go to pieces if the workers were to have their own way. They always assure us that the highest ideal of the workers is idleness, and not justice. Look, they tell us, at what is actually demanded by the workers, and you will see that they are gradually but surely drifting towards a state of absolute idleness. Now when their demand for a 44 hour week has been granted, they already begin to talk about a 40 hour week. When they will win the 40 hour week they will insist on 4 hour day. When you agree to that, they may declare that the best thing would be not to work at all.

If this is really the ideal of the workers, one wonders why a man like Schlesinger who applies all his efforts to make working hours as short as possible allows himself no idle moment. He does not seem to be tired at all of his work. In the short time which has elapsed since his arrival from Europe he managed to attend the meetings of all the locals, of the United Tebrev Trade Unions, etc. We see him now in Cleveland, now in Chicago. Everywhere he is infusing life and courage into the organizations of the International.

If Schlesinger does not know what it means to be tired in his work it is because his work is not done under compulsion, but voluntarily, because he is personally interested in his work because every minute of his work brings him new satisfaction. And when every worker will be free and will be able to do his work as voluntarily and consequently as enthusiastically as Schlesinger is doing his work, the question of hours will cease to bother the workers. Nobody is looking at the watch when performing an interesting and absorbing work.

The Labor Movement In Poland

By B. SCHLESINGER

(Continued from last week)

There are no less than six brands of trade unionism in Poland, three Polish varieties and three Jewish. Each brand has a "federation of labor" of its own, with its own policies, and has nothing in common with the other "federations." These six organizations are as follows:

1. The Central Commission of Trade Unions in Poland. This federation is led by the Socialists (P. P. S.) and is the largest in Poland. Its membership amounts to 397,226.

2. The Polish National Workers' Union. This Union is led by the anti-Socialists, "patriots," and anti-Semites and is the second largest federation with a membership of 297,776.

3. The Christian Workers' Union of Poland. The leaders of this federation are priests and other clericals. They disavow the class struggle and do not believe in strikes. They hold that all disputes between capital and labor are to be left to the decision of Christ. Its membership is 33,890.

4. The Central Bureau of the "Bund" Unions with a membership of 50,842.

5. The Bureau of the Poali-Zion Unions with a membership of 34,864.

6. The United Zionist-Socialists with a membership of 5,971. It appears that of the 964,644 organized workers in Poland, there are 825,515 combined in one federation or another. The remaining 142,129 may be classed as independent.

Among these independent unions there are some 75,000 railroad workers, 22,000 workers employed in the post, telegraph and telephone service, 30,000 employed by municipalities, and several other local unions with a scattered membership of 15,000. Among these independent unions are included 4,000 members of the "Warsaw Professional Union of Jewish Merchant Clerks," which has kept aloof from the general "federations," in the belief that such intellectual people like clerks should, on general principles, associate by themselves.

As you see from these figures, there is quite a strong trade union movement in Poland, composed of Polish and Jewish workers alike, and the number of their federations is, to say the least, not very small. These figures amply prove that the Jews of Poland are by no means retrogressive in comparison with their Gentile fellow workers. The Jews have three "federations" to an equal amount of "federations" among the Polish workers. The so-called "Christian" Unions of the Poles, have their counterpart in the "Moses" Unions among the Jews.

Warsaw being the greatest Jewish city in Poland, it of course, has the largest number of Jewish trade unionists. Of the 96,000 organized Jewish workers in Poland, Warsaw has 45,000, or 46.8 per cent. There is hardly a trade in Warsaw in which there does not exist at least one Jewish union. In some trades,

such as the muslin underwear, confectionery and candy trades, paper box trade, among the clerks and waiters, there exist two unions: one, belonging to the "Bund" and the other either to the "United Zionist-Socialists," the Poali-Zion, or is independent. The "Bund" organization is the largest and has the biggest membership in Warsaw, a total of 23,600. Quite naturally, it is the strongest and most influential; it consists of the various garment workers, bakers, metal workers, wood workers, knitters, weavers, shoe makers, fancy leather goods workers, millinery workers, workers in the chemical industry, housemaids, newspaper vendors, teachers and community employees. The "Tailors' Union" is the biggest of these units, with a membership of 6,700.

"The United Zionist-Socialists" comprise the cart-drivers, stevedores, butcher workmen, barbers, photographers, underwear workers, some textile workers and some other trades where unions already exist, either independently or affiliated with other "federations." Altogether, its Warsaw membership is 5,000. The cart-drivers' and the stevedores' union is their strongest organization with a membership of 900.

"The Poali-Zionists" take in the clerks and assistants in grocery and other stores (this local union has a membership of two thousand), candy workers, artificial flower makers, brush, soap, candle and shoe polish workers, paper box makers, monogram embroiderers, theatre employees, sextons and undertakers, and a union of waiters. Its entire membership in Warsaw amounts to 4,500.

I have already mentioned the "Warsaw Professional Union of Jewish Merchant Clerks" with a membership of 4,000.

Had these 49,000 organized workers been united into one organization instead of being divided into four camps, they would, doubtless be able to wield greater influence in their respective trades and pursuits. They, nevertheless, occupy an important position in the Jewish life of Warsaw, particularly those who belong to the "Bund" organization. I talked about this to the leaders of the "Bund," and was very much gratified to learn that they have the same opinion about the lack of unity in the local trade union movement. I was particularly delighted to hear that negotiations are on at present to affiliate the "Bund" unions, as a section, with the Central Commission of Trade Unions in Poland. I spent considerable time with out friends of the "Bund" and it seemed to be, from the very beginning of our acquaintance, that we struck a mutual and common ground.

The approximate number of workers in the needle industry of Poland is difficult to determine. I got various figures from each source that I applied to for information. Some have appraised it at 40,000, others give the number as 50,000, and still others as high as 70,000. Present day Po-

land is only a little over a year old, and individual statistical investigations in each industry have yet not been made. When, however, we take Warsaw as a criterion, we may safely estimate the number of the needle workers in Poland to be not less than 50,000. Warsaw has approximately 17,000 of these. Among these 50,000, I also include the cap makers and the furriers, as these workers, wherever they are organized in Poland, belong to the same unions with the cloakmakers, underwear makers, etc., etc. This needle workers' union is called the "National Union of Needle Trade Workers in the Polish Republic." Its main office is in Warsaw, and notwithstanding the fact that it has been in existence only three months, its numbers already fortify nine locals in forty-nine localities, with a total membership of 20,000. The president of this union is Mordecai Feigman, and its national secretary is Benjamin Teitelbaum. These, as well as the other nine members of the General Executive Board of this union, are well-known and active "Bundists" and trade unionists.

The Warsaw local, with 6,700 members, is of course, the biggest in the union. Next comes Lodz with 2,500 members, Bialostok with 1,000, and Lublin with 800 members. Kalicz, Keltz, Samashov, Yanov, Zamanch and Radom follow with 350 members each. Next in order are Sielitz, Kaluschin, Vlatchevke, Tschenshtokhov, Ostrovitz, Lukov, Khelen and Bendien with 300 members each and a long list of locals in various smaller towns with varied membership ranging from 25 to 275. This union employs a permanent organizer to travel from town to town and to take care of the affairs of the needle trades' locals.

The 17,000 needle workers of Warsaw are distributed among the following trades, each trade having approximately the following number of workers:

Waist and Dresses.....	4,500
Cloaks and Suits.....	1,800
Ladies' Tailoring.....	1,000
Underwear Workers.....	2,500
Men's Custom Tailors.....	3,000
Ready-made Clothing.....	1,500
Children's Clothing.....	300
Military Uniform Makers.....	1,500
Furriers.....	500
Cap Makers.....	400

Aside from the 6,700 needle workers in Warsaw who belong to the "National Union," there are 2,600 other organized needle workers 2,000 of whom belong to the Tailors' Union, which is affiliated with the "Central Commission of Trade Unions in Poland" (all of these are Poles), and 600 belong to the "United Zionist-Socialists" (these 600 are all Jewish girls). All told, of the calculated 47,000 needle workers in Warsaw, there are 9,300 organized in unions.

These 9,300 organized workers are employed in the following trades and belong to the following organizations:

To the "National Union" (Bund):	
Cloakmakers.....	1,700

Waist and Dressmakers.....	1,900
Ladies' Tailors.....	300
Underwear Workers.....	700
Men's Custom Tailors.....	600
Ready-made Clothing.....	550
Children's Clothing.....	250
Furriers.....	150
Capmakers.....	250
Military Uniforms.....	1,900

Total..... 6,700

Those affiliated with the Central Commission (Polish P.P.S.):	
Waist and Dressmakers.....	600
Military Uniforms.....	500
Men's Custom Tailors.....	500
Ready-made Clothing.....	400

Total..... 2,000

Those belonging to the "United Zionist Socialists":	
Underwear Workers.....	600

It can be thus seen that the cloakmakers are the best organized. Of the 1,800 in that trade in Warsaw, 1,700 are organized, and they belong to one organization. Most of the unorganized 7,500 needle workers in Warsaw are Poles, and in the majority of cases they are home-workers. There are also a couple of thousand unorganized home-workers among the Jews.

Poland knows nothing, as yet, of light, sanitary shops, with machines driven by electric power and supplied with electric lighting. Only a few of the eighty bigger cloak shops in Warsaw have as many as sixteen machines, and the others are little places containing from two to seven machines, usually located in the living quarters of the employer. There are half a dozen shops running from forty to sixty machines, the owners of which are real manufacturers. All the others are little contractors' nests which receive material in cut form from stores or jobbers. Warsaw, indeed, has a multitude of such little contractors. Among the above-referred to half a dozen big shops, there are three cap factories (the cap makers have struck for the abolition of the sweat shop and have succeeded to a considerable extent in their purpose), two or three uniform factories. The Jewish workers of Warsaw, however, are not accustomed to work in these uniform factories. There is a peculiar fact about the tailoring industry in Poland. The employers in the needle industry are all Jews, but a great many of them are compelled to take in a Pole as a partner and to name the firm after this partner. This is particularly true in the case of military clothing. Jews cannot obtain orders for this kind of work, although the Government itself admitted, on numerous occasions, that the Jews know how to conduct tailor shops and how to produce goods cheaper and better than Poles. However, the Jews have found a way out of it. They accept Poles in "partnership," naming the firm after them, and after some "lubrication" on the side everything turns out all right.

The system of work in the needle shops is the same as elsewhere. Custom work is made by

THE WEEK'S NEWS IN CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

By I. LEWIN

full-fledged tailors, and ready-made garments are made in part by cutters, operators, finishers and pressers. But this is only applicable in shops where overcoats are made. In others where waists, dresses, underwear and shirts are manufactured, there are only operators and finishers. As a rule, the employer does the cutting and the operator does the pressing. In all these latter trades, only girls and children below the age of fourteen are employed.

The working hours are forty-eight per week. This time limit is rarely observed in all the shops. Little or small where the workers are organized. Of course, it is hard to say how this rule is observed in the non-organized shops or by the home-workers. In all probability it is disregarded.

Piecework is prevalent everywhere, except in the capmaking and ready-made clothing trades, where week work is the rule for all except the pressers. There is a strong movement among the cloakmakers to establish week work. I happened to be present at a big meeting of cloakmakers, where the question of week work was being discussed, and judging by the speeches that were made, particularly by the girls, the piece-work system in the needle industries of Poland will soon see its end. The unions have almost totally abolished the practice of working with helpers. Only a very small number of operators still work with one assistant. Among the finishers, however, this practice is still in full vogue, and most of them are employing two or three girl helpers.

The cloak seasons in Warsaw are approximately as short as they are in the United States—anywhere from three to four months a season. Before the war they used to work here about nine or ten months a year. The sample season lasts only a few days. Only about fifty styles are made here each season and the sample makers manage to get through with them in record time.

The earnings in the various trades are just as varied here as they are in the ladies' garment industry in the United States. The cloakmakers earn more than the men's garment workers; the operator more than the cutter; the presser and the finisher; the waist and dressmakers more than the underwear workers, and the workers on women's undergarments earn more than the workers on men's undergarments. In comparison with the earnings of two years ago, the wages have risen 200% and 300%; but as I have already remarked, an increase of even 500% amounts to nothing when we take into consideration the fact that the mark is worth ten times less today and that the living necessities have risen 1000% above what they were two years ago. The Polish mark is worth less than three-fourths of a cent in American money. For each dollar that I have exchanged here, I received 130 marks. Of course, one gets more for a mark here than he would get in America for \$1.00, but not very much more—about one more than for two cents; and the need of the local worker is just as great as it is everywhere.

The cutters in the cloak trade in Warsaw work by the week, and since the shops are very small and

the styles are not numerous, a cutter has to make the rounds of several establishments. As a rule, he works day and night, and earns approximately 700 marks a week. All told, there are about thirty-five cloak and suit cutters in Warsaw, and in most of the shops the employers themselves do the cutting.

Operators earn from 350 to 700 marks a week; pressers 300 to 600 marks; finishers, 200 to 300 marks; finishers' helpers, 75 to 150 Marks.

The weekly earnings of custom tailors at men's and ladies' garments, upon the basis of week work, are approximately as follows:

Men's tailors, from 300 to 600 marks a week; ladies' tailors, 400 to 700 marks; skirtmakers (girls), 200 to 400 marks.

The earnings of the ready-made men's coatmakers, who all work by the week with the exception of the pressers, are as follows (the vests and trousers are made by home-workers):

Operators earn from 350 to 400 marks a week; finishers, 150 to 200 marks; pressers, 300 to 400 marks.

The weekly earnings of the waist and dressmakers, all piece-workers, are as follows:

Operators (girls, from 100 to 200 marks a week; finishers, 60 to 100 marks.

Such are the earnings of the Jewish workers. The Poles earn still less, as the Jews are, as a rule, better workers and work harder than the Poles.

If you have scanned these figures, keeping in mind all the time that the Polish mark is only three-quarters of a cent in American money, you will, no doubt, be amazed as to how the workers manage to exist here. And indeed, as they earn so they live. At times death seems to be the more desirable alternative than living to these people, particularly when one considers that they are haunted with hunger and cold they are being driven out of the country or of sudden pogroms by hands of Polish hooligans.

I have had the opportunity to be present at meetings not only of the Warsaw tailors, but also of the United Hebrew Trades of Warsaw, which comprise all unions united in the 'Bund' organization, and also to address a mass meeting in one of the largest halls in the city, which was crowded to the doors in spite of the fact that it took place at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning with a drenching rain storming outside.

I also had the rare pleasure of having spent a very interesting evening with a group of labor leaders at the home of Vladimir Medem, the well-known leader of the 'Bund.' I shall never forget the pleasant hours of that evening.

I also had the pleasure of being present at a "proletarian" banquet in the 'People's Kitchen,' which is managed by the United Hebrew Trades, at which the chairman of the tailors' union, Mordecai Feigman, had presented me, in the name of his General Board, with a beautifully engraved golden booklet, in memory of my visit to Warsaw.

In such times as these, when misery, viciousness and want is rampant in that war-ravaged country, there is little pleasure in

At the election held last Saturday, March 20, at Arlington Hall, the membership elected its nine representatives to the Fifteenth Convention of the International Union, which is to open in Chicago on May 3, 1920. Due to the bad weather of last Saturday, the number of votes cast was not as large as was expected. However, the usual amount of interest was displayed. The following nine candidates were elected:

Max Gorenstein, Louis Lipschitz, Sam Perlmutter, Harry Berlin, Meyer Schlarf, Sam B. Shenk, John C. Ryan, Sidney Rothenberg, David Dubinsky.

At the General Meeting held last Monday, the Election Board rendered its report, which was adopted by the membership. Credentials will be issued the delegates. Members desiring to submit resolutions to the convention are advised to attend the next branch and general meetings, where discussions will take place on conditions in the trade, as well as matters affecting the local.

In accordance with the decision of the Executive Board, the writer's name was placed on the ballot also, as candidate for General Secretary. There being no opposition, the Election Board declared the candidate as unanimously elected.

Next Monday, March 29, 1920, is a special meeting, which takes place at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place. The question of raising Local 10's quota for the Joint Board's Million Dollar Fund will be taken up.

The question of increasing the dues will also be brought up before the membership. A Special Meeting of the Executive Board, to which all the officers of the local were invited, was held recently; a recommendation was drawn up to be submitted to the membership for action. Members are advised to attend this meeting.

About the time that this issue will reach the membership the annual ball of Local No. 10 will just about begin. Those members who have not yet bought their tickets are reminded to do so and attend the affair. Signs, as usual, point to the turning away of a large number from the doors. The Ball Committee is desirous of turning away only those who are not members of the Union; hence cutters should attend as early as possible with their families and friends. The affair will be held at Hunts Point Palace, 163rd Street and Southern Boulevard.

WAIST AND DRESS NEWS

A recent report in one of the daily papers in the garment industry carried a statement emanating from one of the heads of the Labor Bureau of the Association to the effect that no Associa-

tion member is dealing individually with the Union. That this is merely said, Manager Shekter states, with a view to keeping up the morale of the employers is evident to the workers in the Waist and Dress trade.

Thus far the great majority of these employers has granted the increase. There remain but a few who have not as yet come to terms. This is not due so much to the adherence of Association members to the rules of their organization as to the fact that a number of shops are shut down altogether.

The Manager further states that never in the experience of the Union's relations with the Association have so few complaints been lodged. Ever since the present rupture only one discharge has been reported. It is confidently expected that when the season begins the cutters will be accorded far better treatment on the part of the Association employers than was accorded them heretofore.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

Following the submission of the Wrapper and Kimono strike to a Board of Arbitration by the Union and the employers' organization upon the request of the latter, a decision was handed down by Dr. Moskowitz, chosen by both sides as Arbitrator, which terminates the strike in this industry and allows the workers to return to work victorious.

The membership is no doubt familiar with every phase of the situation, reports having been carried in these columns weekly. Following the request of the Association that the matter in dispute be submitted to a Board of Arbitration, Dr. Moskowitz was chosen.

Those who represented the Union at the hearings were: President Schlesinger, Secretary Baroff, General Organizer Schneider, Manager Goldstein of Local No. 41, and Manager Perlmutter of Local No. 10.

Following the first sitting, Manager Perlmutter reports, which was held on Monday, March 22, at 11 A. M., both sides adjourned until 2:30 P. M., after which the Arbitrator was in conference with the employers representing the Association. At 2:30 P. M. the Union's representatives appeared for the final decision.

A \$4.00 increase was granted to all the workers. And what is of particular importance is the fact that the working card system is to be recognized—a system that practically gives the Union the assurance that none but Union members are to be hired. In the decision handed down it was specified that a worker must present a working card within seven days after the date of employment.

On Tuesday, March 23, 1920, ratification meetings were held in New York City and Brooklyn, where the settlement effected was submitted to the membership for approval, and on Wednesday, March 24, 1920, workers returned to work.

THE STAGE

By Frances Robbins

"SOPHIE"

A sparkling bit of froth. No grand heights, no abysmal depths, an airy bubble floating on the surface of the rushing drama. This is "Sophie," Philip Moller's new comedy, now at the Greenwich Village Theatre.

"Sophie," as one reads her, is delightful as the naughtily—very naughtily—idolized singer at the Opera, a brilliantly flashing creature even in the brilliant days before the French Revolution. But usually Stevens plays her, one misses something; just what, it is hard to say. Her Sophie has a forced vivacity that somehow does not ring true. Her diction, too, is faulty, for although we sat well forward, it was a strain to try to understand each word she said. In the last act, however, she improves greatly. Gay, capricious, witty, she is the essence of "Sophie" herself.

Sophie, at the opening of the play, is installed at the home of the Ambassador from Austria, as her official mistress—for state reasons. Sophie's real lover is "Dorval," as she calls him, student, writer and scientist, engrossed in his work, except when Sophie occupies his thoughts. Dorval is excellently portrayed by O. P. Heegre.

The Ambassador is a senile and doting old fool. He is determined that Sophie shall give herself to him on the very night she has made a rendezvous with her lover. How Sophie cleverly outwits the Ambassador, and keeps her appointment with Dorval, forms the amusing plot of the play. Adolph Link, the cackling old man, is splendid.

Sidney Toler as a First Lady is most amusing. He sees all, hears all and considers himself a very lucky man to serve in a home where he is provided with so much free entertainment. Herbert Milke is the conceited Von Gluck, Sophie's composer. Others in an exceptionally fine cast are Oswald Yorke, Jean Newcombe, Claire Mercereau and John Webster.

NEW HIRSHEIN PLAY

"Green Fields," by Peretz Hirschbein, had its premiere per-

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formance at the Jewish Art Theatre last night. Hirschbein, the author of "Green Fields," is best known for his play "The Idle Inn," which had a phenomenal run at this theatre.

Ben Ami directs the new play, and also appears in the leading role. Others in the cast are Bina Abramowitz, Celia Adler, Sonia Garskaya, Gershon Rubin, Jechiel Goldsmith and Lahar Fried.

Louis Bromberg, who did the designs for "The Dumb Messiah," and the settings for "The Idle Inn" made the scenes and decorations.

An interesting feature in connection with the new production is the incidental music composed by Mr. Hirschbein, author of the play.

"Green Fields" will be reviewed in the next issue of "Justice."

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN"

On Sunday night there will be a special performance of John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" at the Cort Theatre for the employees of the Internal Revenue Bureau, Manhattan district. The performance is arranged through William Harris, Jr., producer of the play, at the request of Collector William H. Edwards.

ANITA LOEW IN RECITAL

A Great Musical Event

Anita Loew, the distinguished Prima Donna, and her long forgotten friend of our union, to whom the members often had the great pleasure to listen at their gatherings, will give a concert at Aeolian Hall on Thursday evening, April 8th.

Miss Loew has arranged an extraordinary fine program of arias and songs. Russian composers have a prominent place on it.

Out of a feeling of friendship for the union members Miss Loew has generously reduced for them the price of the \$11.00 tickets to 60 cents and the \$1.65 tickets to \$1.15.

As, on account of Miss Loew's fame and popularity, the demand for tickets is beyond all expectation, the members had better not delay in securing their tickets at once at the Educational Department of our International. None of the members should miss this musical event.

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Important Notice. Shop Chairmen and Members of the Waist and Dress Makers' Union:

At the last meeting of our Executive Board, a recommendation made by a meeting of shop chairmen was discussed and important decisions arrived at. That recommendation dealt with the present situation of the workers in our industry. Due to the irregular season, many workers are idling and shops closed up; while in other shops workers not only have a full week's work, but even work overtime. According to the rules of our organization, no worker has a right to work overtime unless every seat in the shop is filled and every machine is working.

The Executive Board, therefore, decided to request all the shop chairmen to see to it that this rule be strictly enforced.

The Executive Board also appeals to all members to follow this decision, and see that there are as many more workers added to their staff as can find room. But the shop chairmen must, however, take in any additional worker unless he or she presents a special card from the Union.

MEMBERS WHO HAVE NO PLACE TO WORK SHOULD IMMEDIATELY REGISTER AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION, 16 WEST 21st STREET, ROOM NO. 5, WHERE A SPECIAL REGISTRATION BUREAU IS OPENED.

This decision must be strictly enforced, because it is not only in the interests of the workers looking for work, but also in the interest of those who are working as well as of the organization as a whole.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LADIES' WAIST & DRESS MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 26, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

NOTICE

Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union, Local 12646, will hold an organization meeting of all office workers in the Garment and its allied trades, at Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth Ave., near 42nd St., Thursday, April 1st, at 6 P. M.

It is the duty of all Union Shop Chairmen to urge the office workers to attend this meeting. Marie McDonald of Local 6, Jane Olcott and Abe Tuvim will address the meeting.

LADIES' TAILORS AND ALTERATION WORKERS' LOCAL 80.

A GENERAL MEMBER MEETING will take place on Tuesday, March 30th, 1920, at 7:30 P. M., at Mount Morris Hall, 1362 Fifth Ave.

Purpose: Election for delegates to the Convention.

Come and elect the most able and best candidates. Bring your union books with you, otherwise you will not be permitted to vote.

ELECTION COMMITTEE OF LOCAL 80.

Attention of Dress and Waist Cutters!

THE FOLLOWING SHOPS HAVE BEEN DECLARED ON STRIKE AND MEMBERS ARE WARNED AGAINST SEEKING EMPLOYMENT THEREIN:

Jesse Wolf & Co.,
105 Madison Ave.
Son & Ash,
105 Madison Ave.
Solomon & Metzler,
33 East 33rd St.
Clairmont Waist Co.,
15 West 30th St.
Mack Kanner & Mills,
136 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 Kobler,
352 Fourth Ave.
Deutz & Ortenberg,
2-16 West 33rd St.
J. M. Cohen,
6-10 E. 32nd Street.

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2. Raising of the Weekly Dues.

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NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

SPECIAL GENERAL (All Branches)	Monday, March 29th.
CLOAK & SUIT	Monday, April 5th
WAIST & DRESS	Monday, April 12th
MISCELLANEOUS:	Monday, April 19th.
GENERAL:	Monday, April 26th.

Special Order of Business: Case of Bro. Jos. R. Scheftel.

Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.
AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

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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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