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Justice (Vol. 2, Iss. 13)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Keywords
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.
After repeated attempts by the New York cloak manufacturers to repudiate the decision rendered by the Governor’s Committee last December in their favor, the Cloakmakers’ Union has sent a letter to the chairman of the Labor Board, expressing their displeasure at the manner in which the Joint Board finally decided to request the Governor’s Labor Board to make a report 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 Manufacturers’ 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 the labor movement, may I ask you to call in the representatives of the Association and the Union and round them together in doing away with any individual construction or interpretation of the danger that may arise from.

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 well as the arbitrators, have at first offered a wage increase to the workers of 3 dollars a week. But the workers refused to consider this advance as the very good reason that it was insufficient to meet the cost of living. They had several cases threatened to withdraw what they considered 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 manufacturer’s total receipts were from the 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.

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 proposal. 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. The workers must now secure their Union books and congratulate themselves on this gain.

Silent 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 were forces by force into Kapp and Ebert. Today the movement is a mere memory, for the forces, although small, are making sweeping concessions to the working people. There is a growing feeling of indignation against the Ebert regime out of existence.

The military coup has cleared the air in Germany. The instigators of this coup have demonstrated that they are capable of performing a remarkable degree of duplicity. Despite their alleged efficiency in conspiring and plotting, their plan and every activity has been labor in the opposite of what they had expected. Hardly had the Kapp government time to install itself in the palace Unter den Linden, than it had to move under the jeers of its critic subjects.

Shortly after Kapp, Inzweck, and Co. vacated the palace, the Ebert Government returned. But this does not end the movement. The general strike continued.

Ebert and Noske concentrated on their preparations for a new onslaught on the workers. The Kapp troops were on the outskirts of Berlin and the Ebert troops on the outskirts of Noske. The Kapp-Ebert army released the old war between the workers of the various classes of Germany. Clashes between the workers and Noske troops occurred in different parts of Berlin. As in the Ruhr district, efficiency and its troops were well trained disciplined and commanded by experienced officers. Many important industrial centers are under the control of the Communists. A few days ago Ebert was forced to grant the following concessions:

1. The Government, recognizing the right of the various political parties in order to reform the same
2. The Government, recognizing the right of the various political parties to form governments by agreement between the parties and the trade unions.
3. The Government, recognizing the right of the workers to have a decisive influence in these nominations, respectively, however, the elections.
4. Punishment of the leaders of the recent coup, including all officers and civil servants who supported or assisted them.
5. Demobilization of all administrative and the dismissal of all who had engaged in the conflict.
6. Immediate extension of existing laws on strike and the framing of new laws.
7. The immediate solidification of all industries, the closing of the coal and potash syndicates.
8. Seizure of agricultural property as a state property and the distribution of the produce to the poor.
9. Dissolution of Reichswaarden not loyal to the Constitution and their replacement by representatives elected by artisans and State teachers.
10. The resignation of Gustav Noske and Karl Heinrich.

In spite of these promises, Ebert refused to part with Noske. It is now evident to the workers that every time they protest an injustice would be repudiated as soon as it had been committed. The general strike continued until Noske resigned. His resignation augurs well for the workers, and it is the first sign that Ebert is ready to make sacrifices. An agreement is said to have been reached between Secretary Bauer and the trade union leaders and was signed by the leaders of the striking workers. The terms of the agreement are as follows:

A purely Socialist Cabinet is to be formed and to establish order and hold general elections. The Reichswaarden, with Noske and Heinrich, are to direct the strikes. The strikes will be stopped, but instantly required to set up the political conditions. The workers will be given the right to form a state machinery of their own. It is only when the report comes to the Reichstag that the industrial plant itself, that Samuel Gompers becomes critical. In its support of shop committees, Gompers says, 'in opposition to what is known as political organizations' because they are fundamentally wrong in principle and because they do not serve the realities of the workers, but readily lend themselves to the desire of employers hostile to trade unionism.'

Plan for Industrial Peace

When the President returned from Europe last summer, he had hoped to do many things. Now, it appears that there was no peace was one of the things. For this purpose he convened an Industrial Peace Conference. George. The Parliament was made up of representatives of industrial labor was formed. The strikes and hence industrial peace was achieved.

But the President, in his speech, was as pressing as ever. They could not be ignored. President Wilson then created an Industrial Peace Conference to do the job. Secretary of Labor Wilson and Herbert Hoover were appointed chairs of the Conference, and Thomas W. Gregory, former Attorney General, Julius Rosenwald, Chicago millionaires, were appointed to the War Department. Wickersham is one of the other members. The Conference first convened on December 29th of the same month the first report was issued. It met with violent opposition; labor is still retired to their own council and reconvened their plan.

On March 7th the Conference 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, and have made agreements of a plan, nation-wide in scope, with a national industrial board to be approved by Congress, which shall have power to fix wages, Washington and be composed of nine members appointed by the President, six appointed by the Senate, and also local boards of inquiry. The President has already voluntarily submitted their their differences to a board known as the regional conference. There has been a report of four representatives selected by the parties and four others selected by them. If the conference fails to agree, the matter would go to the National Industrial Board whose figure is the decision of an umpire selected by them. If the umpire refuses to submit the dispute to adjustment, a regional board of inquiry would be formed by the regional conference, and two employers from the industries and two parties to the dispute, under the chairmanship of a judge, would be chosen by the parties to the dispute, and the decision of the judge would be final.

So far there is nothing that is new in the plan. As Gompers says, 'the plan is to continue to continue without prejudice to the machinery already available in the industrial field as to the arrangements of the machinery.' It is only when the report comes to the Reichstag that the industrial plant itself, that Samuel Gompers becomes critical. In its support of shop committees, Gompers says, 'in opposition to what is known as political organizations' because they are fundamentally wrong in principle and principle and because they do not serve the realities of the workers, but readily lend themselves to the desire of employers hostile to trade unionism.'

Senate Rejects the Treaty

The German peace treaty is dead as far as this country is concerned. Congress has killed it and sent its remains to the President. This is the second attempt to destroy the treaty. The President is not likely to go with it. How will he receive it? He has no intention of doing it.

He can return the treaty to the Senate for reconsideration, accept it, or reject it.

The President can keep the treaty in the game and continue the campaign, and relying on a vote of the American people to continue the state of war until then. It would mean keeping American business off the market. Fourth, the President might authorize negotiations of a new treaty. Whatever course will be followed in establishing peace between the nations, it is certain that the treaty as President Wilson brought it to Congress and rejected by the Senate. If significant is the U. S. Senate is the only legislative chamber in this world which rejected the brigands' peace treaty. Despite the powerful Labor Party, President Wilson and his government had dashed it out to the public. They claimed that peace was impossible. But now they find that peace is possible.

The American Socialist Party has decided to join the Third International. The decision was, as a result of a resolution of the National Committee to withdraw the membership of the Party from the International. Two resolutions on international affiliation were presented to the third National Committee, held last August in Chicago. The Majority resolution provided for participation in the Third International. The Minority resolution provided for direct and international affiliation in the new International. The Minority resolution was adopted by the members of the Committee, with the exception of Brant, national executive secretary of the Socialist Party, officially appointed for membership in the Communist International, formed in Moscow in March, 1919. The call for a conference to organize a Third International in place of the 2d International, which had met a month previous, was sponsored by the Russian Communist Party and supported by the Comintern. The conference was held in Vienna, Hungary, Germany, Austria, Lebanon, Finland and the Balkan Revolution.

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 would be an act of statesmanship with incontrovertible proof that the Socialists are traitors and a menace to the constitution. This application for membership to the Communist International must be denied.

The peace conference which was accomplished by the workers and the Socialists was accomplished by the workers and the Socialists.
By special arrangement we have secured tickets for Miss Anita Loos, author of "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," to give on Thursday, April 9th, at Aeolian Hall, 33rd Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues, at 8:15 p. M. These tickets can be secured in the office of the Educational Department at the usual price. Members should take advantage of this unusually interesting opportunity.

The season tickets for the Jewish Art Theatre are still available. To 16 cents. These tickets entitle the holder to two half-price tickets during the entire season of 1909 on any Thursday 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 Union, to be held at Abraham Lincoln High School. An elaborate program has been arranged for the occasion.

A new series of lectures has been arranged for the Wastemakers' Unity Center, 320 E. 20th St., to commence on Friday, March 30th, by Miss Bubbe Dibner, noted lecturer on American Poets and their Fore-runners. Her first lecture will take place on Friday, March 6th, at 7:30 p.m., and the object will be "The Arts of Labor." By Mr. Max Levin. We advise our members to attend these lectures and bring their fellow-workers with them.

Mr. A. L. Wilfert, well known to our members, will commence a new lecture series on Contemporary Labor Problems, to be given at the Harlem Unity Center, P. S. 171, 163rd St. and Lenox Ave., Mondays, at 7:30 p.m., on Tuesdays. The first lecture will take place Tuesday, March 10th. These lectures will cover a great success everywhere and we have arranged it so that our speakers may also avail themselves of his interesting and amusing lectures.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE—A brief lecture for the Unity Center Unity lectures declared, to begin April 1st and to last for the period of the course. The date when the 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 OF THE WASTEmakers' Unity CENTER, 320 E. 20TH ST.

Beginning Friday evening, March 27th, by the request of a writer and critic of poetry, will give a series of four lectures on Contemporary Poetry and the Poet for Unions." An interesting point which Miss Deutsch intends to bring out is the importance of the realism and mysticism of Russian novels into American poetry. These lectures will be held 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 manubuls and are progressing rapidly.

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 at the St. Mark's Recreation Hall, 72nd and Ninth Avenue, every Monday, at 7:30, they will instruct from 7:30 to 7:45 o'clock also. Everyone who can take the opportunity for adding this activity to those of next summer's Unity House.

INTERNATIONAL HELPING IN UNIONIZED OFFICE WORKERS

The main aim of the Co-operators, Inc., and as the Lords of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of America, co-workers, Stewards, Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union, Local 2364, is to help the office workers in New York City.

In a statement given out yesterday, Anna Dubowitz, organizer for the union, appealed to all unions in the city asking their cooperation.

"All labor must stand together," she said. "This means the non-union workers in the building, those doing outside work, must line up with the men and women in the building, and we must 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 this fact, that they are playing his game.

There is all the reason in the world for the non-union workers in the building to argue their game. Their game is solidarity. United We Win.

To the unions making it all-important that the whole establishment be organized from shop to office, the non-union employees should not be a non-union employees, cut them out of the picture, whether it is in the wheeling of a barrow or the pushing of a pin.

A strong organization among office workers would be of great benefit to the union movement. You are working in shops where union conditions prevail more and more. The real solidarity on the part of the workers can be done. Think what would result if your shop were organized. Who do you think would benefit by unionizing the office workers? There is only one answer: You—you.

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

LUSKES AND SCHOOLS

In this country from the menace of fascism and bolshevism, the Lusk Committee came to the conclusion that it is not enough just to vote against the legislatures, to demand a change, but the schools, all educational institutions, must be controlled and established. For this purpose the Lusk Committee propose to have a law passed by the Assembly of the State of New York. Here is the first paragraph of the proposed law:

"No license shall be granted for the establishment by any school, institute, course of instruction or the presidents or the representatives of the university of the state that are satisfied that the instructors, courses or programs of the proposed law shall not be detrimental to the public interests.

The Luskes will succeed to railroad this bill through, as they know they will, not only would it be a huge blow to the University of the International be closed but Socialist street meeting will be made on that March 23. The International, the Americanization, and many other organizations have responded to the call.
LABOR AND POLITICS

The far and wide resounding trumpets of the coming presidential campaign have already man- nered up our ears and minds, 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 or against this or that candidate. Such resolutions have reached us recently.

To listen to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 3, the best imaginable proof of the more or less son-in-law status of President Wilson, Honorable William Gibbs McAdoo. It is all cheering stuff. The Brotherhood that McAdoo more than anyone else is the man to detest here in this country, and that in general he is born to be a president.

In a resolution sent us by another body, however, that the only person to scare all our evils is General Wood. It is exactly what we all know. The laborer can expect a square treatment, General Wood, we are told, has the great things 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 New York, the "American" of Buffalo, are ready to vouch for his integrity. But what better testimony can be given to General Wood's sense of fair play than his behavior in the recent strike at Gary, a behavior for the praise of which we were all young men. The President of the Michigan State Federation of Labor proved to be too peaceful to take the lead. But it is clear 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 be conducted in an orderly manner.

What can indeed be more generous than the manner in which he refused to go into the ranks of labor leaders at the time of the strike! His

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Editorials

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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 in society is efficiency and not justice. Look, 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 industry and automatic demand for a 40 hour week which 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 to work in all.

If this is true, the ideal of the workers, one wonders why a man like Schlesinger who applies all the brains of the world to his work, why a man who is short as possible allows himself no idle moment. He does not seem to be at all of his work. In the short time which has elapsed, the man from the hope he manifested to attend the meetings of the all of the locals, of the United Textile Trade Unions, etc. We see him now in Cleveland, now in Chicago. Everywhere he is in working the same time as 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. We should desire that he is interested in his work 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 frequently 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 ab-

An Offer

There can be no doubt that the editor of Justice has to be in close touch with the life and problems of labor. In the various local, 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 reader, however, 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 any local that is interested in the movement 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 are, whether their local takes part in the movement 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 are, whether their local takes part in the movement 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 are, whether their local takes part in the movement and later also in the country.

THE UNITY HOUSE REPORT

To all those who are somewhat sceptical as to ability of the work of the Unity House, to give to the workers in their own hands they should greatly like to recommend the re- port made by the Unity House Committee. Here is an illustration: "A careful analysis of the at- tentions of the New York committee shows that the house is doing a much better job than I ever expected. The committee is made up of members of the Brotherhood of Linemen, the hotel workers, the American Federation of Labor, and the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. In addition to the usual room, the committee is responsible for the running of the Unity House."" We see here a group of peo- ple, perfect greenshorns in matters of business, whose world was cir- cumcribed by the boundaries of the districts in which their shops were located, engage successfully in an enterprise requiring experi- ence and knowledge. Our amazement tends to grow all the stron- ger as we learn that this enterprise cost about $315 in sales and was 100, 000 dollars was started almost with empty hands.

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

The report describes the atten- tion of every cloakmaker for an other, and perhaps, more important, for himself. Nor will any 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 is indispensable to our union and co-operation of every one in- terested in our Union in general, and in this branch of the work in particular. We have demonstra- tion to the entire labor move- ment with the ability of a Union that 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 something of this large scale. Our recent ac- tivities have given us more inspiration to aspire for the bigger and higher things in life, and that the last 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 Union, not in New York, but 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 suc- cessful as it is. The commit- tee itself admits that there is much to be desired. The shortcomings could be readily excused last year. For the whole work had to be ac- complished in a few weeks. Such an extension of the work hardly do this year. Summer is now all after drawing nearer. And we have accordingly to lose a moment in doing for the House everything that we can do.
The Labor Movement In Poland

BY B. SCHLESINGER

(Continued from last week)

There are no less than six independent trade unions in Poland, three Polish varieties and three Jewish. Each branch has a "federation of labor" of its own, and a number of separate unions, and the latter is the only thing in common with the other "federation." These six organizations are:

1. The Central Commission of Trade Unions in Poland. This federation is an association of Jewish and anti-Semitic trade unions (P. S.) and is the largest in Poland. Its membership amounts to 397,776.

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 259,776.

3. The Christian Workers' Union of Poland. The leaders of this federation are priests and other opponents, who appeal to the national feeling of the workers and class struggle and do not believe in strikes. They hold that all disturbances, wars, and labor strikes are to be left to the decision of the Polish and Christian. Its membership is 35,896.

4. The Central Bureau of the Trade Unions of a membership of 50,842.

5. The Bureau of the Polish Trade Unions with a membership of 34,864.

6. The United Zionist-Socialist Union of Poland, created in 1907. It appears that of the 96,644 organized workers in Poland, there are 51,515 in this federation. Its membership is 15,000. Among these independent unions are included 4,600 members of the Jewish "Trades Union," the "Warsaw Jewish Merchants' Clerks," which has kept aloof from the general "federation," 4,600 members of the Jewish "Trades Union," the "Warsa-

As you see from these figures, there is quite a strong trade union movement in Poland, composed of Polish as well as Jewish varieties, and the number of their federations is, to say the least, not very small. These figures seem to prove that the Jews of Poland are by no means retrogressive in comparison with their Gentile fellow workers. The Jewish workers have three "federations," and an equal amount of "federations" among their "federations." 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, has the largest number of Jewish trade unionists. Of the 96,644 organized workers in Poland, Warsaw has 40,900—50.8% of whom are girls. There is hardly a trade union in Warsaw in which there does not exist at least one Jewish union. In some trades, such as the metal workers, foundrymen, and factory workers, paper box trade, among the clerks and waiters, there exist two unions, the "Central Works Council of the Jewish workers, and the other either to the "United Zionist-Socialists," the Polish Federation of Labor, or be independent of both. The Bund organization is the largest, and has the biggest membership in Warsaw, numbering 17,000, or 4,600. Quite naturally, it is the strongest and most influential; it includes the various Jewish workers, bakers, metal workers, workers, woodworkers, knitters, weavers, shoe makers, fancy leather goods workers, clothing workers, workers in the chemical industry, housewives, newspaper venders, teachers and community employ-

vess. (The Tailors' Union is the biggest of these, with a membership of 6,700.

"The United Zionist-Socialists" comprise the cart-drivers, street cleaners, butchers, workers, barbers, building workers, some textile workers and some trades where unions are controlled by the "Central Works Council of the Jewish workers or are organizationally affiliated with other federations. Along with its "federation," the Warsaw Federation of Labor is its strongest organization with a membership of 900.

"The Polish-Zionist" take in the clerks and assistants in grocery and other stores (this local union has 20,000 members), of a thousand), candy workers, artificial flower makers, brush, soap, cardboard, and shoe workers, paper box makers, monogram embroiderers, theatre employees, and undertakers and 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 4,900.

Had these 40,000 organized workers been united into one organization and then divided into four camps, they would, doubtless be able to wield an influence in the economic and social conditions of the tastes and pursuits. They, nevertheless, occupy an important position in the Jewish life of Warsaw, and are more or less popular with the workers who belong to the Bund organization. I talked about this to the head of the Jews in the Bund, and he told me that a great many of them have been attracted to the Bund organization. I was particularly pleased to hear that negotiations are on at present to unite the three largest Jewish trade union organizations in Poland, with the "Central Commission of Trade Unions in Poland." I spoke to him about the situation and found that the three organizations are in agreement, and that the three agree on the necessity of unionization. I was particularly interested to hear that negotiations are being carried on between the "Central Commission of Trade Unions in Poland," the "Central Commission of Jewish Trade Unions," and the "United Zionist-Socialists." These last two organizations are composed of 2,000 of the organizations, and the latter is the only thing in common with the other "federation." These six organizations are:

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4. The Central Bureau of the Trade Unions of a membership of 50,842.

5. The Bureau of the Polish Trade Unions with a membership of 34,864.

6. The United Zionist-Socialist Union of Poland, created in 1907. It appears that of the 96,644 organized workers in Poland, there are 51,515 in this federation. Its membership is 15,000. Among these independent unions are included 4,600 members of the Jewish "Trades Union," the "Warsaw Jewish Merchants' Clerks," which has kept aloof from the general "federation," 4,600 members of the Jewish "Trades Union," the "Warsaw Jewish Merchants' Clerks," which has kept aloof from the general "federation," 4,600 members of the Jewish "Trades Union," the "Warsaw Jewish Merchants' Clerks," which has kept aloof from the general "federation," 4,600 members of the Jewish "Trades Union," the "Warsaw Jewish Merchants' Clerks," which has kept aloof from the general "federation," 4,600 members of the Jewish "Trades Union," the "Warsaw Jewish Merchants' Clerks," which has kept aloof from the general "federation," 4,600 members of the Jewish "Trades Union," the "Warsaw Jewish Merchants' Clerks," which has kept aloof from the general "federation," 4,600 members of the Jewish "Trades Union," the "Warsaw Jewish Merchants' Clerks," which has kept aloof from the general "federation," 4,600 members of the Jewish "Trades Union," the "Warsaw Jewish Merchants' Clerks," which has kept aloof from the general "federation," 4,600 members of the Jewish "Trades Union," the "Warsaw Jewish Merchants' Clerks," which has kept aloof from the general "federation," 4,600 members of the Jewish "Trades Union," the "Warsaw Jewish Merchants' Clerks," which has kept aloof from the general "federation," 4,600 members of the Jewish "Trades Union," the "Warsaw Jewish Merchants' Clerks," which has kept aloof from the general "federation," 4,600 members of the Jewish "Trades Union," the "Warsaw Jewish Merchants' Clerks," which has kept aloof from the general "federation," 4,600 members of the Jewish "Trades Union," the "Warsaw Jewish Merchants' Clerks," which has kept aloof from the general "federation," 4,600 members of the Jewish "Trades Union," the "Warsaw Jewish Merchants' Clerks," which has kept aloof from the general "federation," 4,600 members of the Jewish "Trades Union," the "Warsaw Jewish Merchants' Clerks," which has kept aloof from the general "federation," 4,600 members of the Jewish "Trades Union," the "Warsaw Jewish Merchants' Clerks," which has kept aloof from the general "federation," 4,600 members of the Jewish "Trades Union," the "Warsaw Jewish Merchants' Clerks," which has kept aloof from the general "federation," 4,600 members of the Jewish "Trades Union," the "Warsaw Jewish Merchants' Clerks," which has kept aloof from the general "federation," 4,600 members of the Jewish "Trades Union," the "Warsaw Jewish Merchants' Clerks," which has kept aloof from the general "federation," 4,600 members of the Jewish "Trades Union," the "Warsaw Jewish Merchants' Clerks," which has kept aloof from the general "federation," 4,600 members of the Jewish "Trades Union," the "Warsaw Jewish Merchants' Clerks," which has kept aloof from the general "federation," 4,600 members of the Jewish "Trades Union," the "Warsaw Jewish Merchants' Clerks," which has kept aloof from the general "federation," 4,600 members of the Jewish "Trades Union," the "Warsaw Jewish Merchants' Clerks," which has kept aloof from the general "federation," 4,600 members of the Jewish "Trades Union," the "Warsaw Jewish Merchants' Clerks," which has kept aloof from the general "federation," 4,600 members of the Jewish "Trades Union," the "Warsaw Jewish Merchants' Clerks," which has kept aloof from the general "federation," 4,600 members of the Jewish "Trades Union," the "Warsaw Jewish Merchants' Clerks," which has kept aloof from the general "federation," 4,600 members of the Jewish "Trades Union," the "Warsaw Jewish Merchants' Clerks," which has kept aloof from the general "federation," 4,600 members of the Jewish "Trades Union," the "Warsaw Jewish Merchants' Clerks," which has kept aloo
the styles are not numerous, a cutter has to make the rounds of the readymade department. As a rule, he works daily at a rate of approximately 700 marks a week. There are about thirty-five or forty cutters in one shop and in most of the shops the employers themselves do the cutting.

Operators earn from 350 to 700 marks a week: preservers, 300 to 600 marks; helpers, 200 to 300 marks; finishers, 75 to 150 marks.

The weekly earnings of custom tailors at men's and ladies' garments, upon the basis of work done, are approximately as follows: Men's tailors, from 300 to 600 marks a week; women's tailors, from 400 to 700 marks; skirtmakers (girls), 200 to 400 marks.

The weekly earnings of the readymade men's coatmakers, who all work by the week with the exception of the supervisory, are as follows: (The vest and trousers are made by home workers).

Operatives earn from 350 to 400 marks a week; finishers, 150 to 200 marks; preservers, 300 to 400 marks.

The weekly earnings of the waist and dressmakers, all pieceworkers, are as follows:

Operatives (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, workmen of a better, and work harder than the Poles.

If you have scanned these figures, you must be amazed as to how the workers manage to exist here. And in the room where they live.

At times death seems to be the more desirable alternative than clinging to these factories, and when one considers that in addition to hunger and cold they are burdened with the terrifying fear of being driven out of the home or of sudden pogroms by bands of Polish hoodlums.

I have had the opportunity to be present at meetings not only of the Union of Jewish Wage-Earners, 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 the Saturday morning with a dreary rain falling outside.

I also had the pleasure of having spent a very interesting evening with a group of leaders at the home of Vladimir Meden, the well-known leader of the union. There I shall never forget the pleasant hours of that evening.

We also had the pleasure of being present at a reception in the "People's Kitchen," which is managed by the United Hebrew Trades and at which the chairman of the tailors' union, Mordvoni Feigen, had presented a check, made out to the joint Board, with a beautifully engraved golden booklet, in memory of my late friend, Sidney Rothberg.

In such times as these, when misery, wretchedness and want are rife in the free and my country, there is little pleasure in

At the election held last Saturday, March 20, at Arlington Hall, 125 members of the membership representatives to the Fifteenth Convention of the International union of Jewish workers in Chicago on May 2, 1920. Due to the bad weather of last Saturday, the voting east was not as large as was expected, but the usual amount of interest was displayed.

Max Gerstenau, Louis Lipshitz, Sam Perlmutter, Harry Rosenberg, Albert Meyerson, Morris Schenker, John C. Ryan, Sidney Rothenberg, David Dubinsky.

At a meeting held last Monday, the Election Board rendered its report, which was adopted by the membership. Credentials will be issued to all delegates. Members desiring to subscribe to the conventions are advised to attend the next branch and general meetings, when discussions will be held on conditions in the trade, as well as matters affecting the local.

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

About the time this issue will reach the membership the call of Local No. 10 will just about begin, and members who have not yet bought their tickets are reminded to do so and attend the affair. The Ball Committee has turned 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 Hemp House, First 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 leaders of the labor Bureau of the Association to the effect that no Association member is dealing individually with the Union. That this is merely said, Manager Shilenker informed me, with the morale of the employers is evident to the workers in the trade.

Thus far the great majority of these employers has granted the increase in wages to those few who have not yet come to terms. This is not due so much to the adherence of the employers to the rules of their organization as to the fact that a number of shops have already turned to the Association.

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 system was inaugurated few complaints have 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 Wreath and Dubs News, a Board of Arbitration by the triangle and the employers' organization was appointed. But in the latter, a unanimous decision was handed down by few of the members, chosen by both sides, and this decision was ratified by the strike in the trimmers, which terminates when immediately follows the workers to return to work without a contract.

The membership is no doubt familiar with every phase of the situation, reports having been carried over the afternoon paper. Following the request of the Association that the matter in dispute not be considered in arbitration, Dr. Moskowitz was chosen.

The members who represented the Union at the hearings were: President Schlesinger, Secretary Ba- roff, Manager Goldstein of Local No. 41, and Manager Perlmutter of Local No. 10.

Following the first sitting, Manager Perlmutter reports that the hearing was held on Monday, March 22, at 11 a.m., both sides adjourning until 2 p.m., after the Arbitrator was in conference with the employers representing the one discharge. At 2 p.m. M.P.'s, the Union's representatives appeared for the final decision.

A $400 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 previous conventions it was specified that a worker not possess a working card within seven days after the date of employment.

On Tuesday, March 23, 1920, ratification meetings were held in New York and this week in New Haven, where the settlement effected was submitted to the membership for approval.
A sparkling bit of froth. No grand heights, no abysmal depths, an airy bubble floating on the surface of the noise of the age. This is "Sophie," Philip Moller's new comedy, now at the Greenwich Village Theatre.

"Sophie," one can read her, is delightful as the naughty—very naughty—idolized singer at the Opera, a beloved creature even in the brilliant days before the French Revolution. But actually, "Sophie" never plays her—she misses something; just what, it is hard to say. Her Sophie has a forced vivacity that somehow does not ring true. Her devotion, too, is faulty, for although we sat well forward, it was a strain to try and 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 his official mistress—for state reasons. Sophie's real lover is "Dorval," as she calls him, student, writer and scientist, engrossed in his work, yet ever occupying his thoughts. Dorval is excellently portrayed by O. P. Heggie.

The Ambassador is a gentle 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. Her Sophie cleverly outwits the Ambassador, and keeps her appointment with Dorval, forms the amusing plot of the play. Adolph Linn, the coaching old man, is splendid.

Sidney Toler as a First Lucky is most amusing. He is all he claims to be, being all that he could be, but he is not considered himself a very lucky man to serve in a home where he is provided with so much fine fruit and vegetables. Herbert Milke is the conceded Von Guck, Sophie's composer. Others in the excellent cast are Oswald Yorke, Jean Newcombe, Claire McSorley and John Webster.

NEW HIRSHBEIN PLAY
"Green Fields," by Peretz Hirshbein, had its premiere performance at the Jewish Art Theatre last week. The author of "Green Fields," best-known for his play "The Idon," is a phenomenon that runs at this theatre.

Ben Ami directs the new play, and also appears in the leading roles. The cast are Elia Abramewitz, Celia Adler, Sonia Gainksy, Jershon Lieben, Jacob Golden, and Libby Fried.

Louis Bromberg, who did the designs for the "Diamond Mountain," and the settings for the "Idon," made the scenes and decorations.

An interesting feature in connection with the new production is the incidental music composed for "Green Fields" by Mr. Hirshbein, author of the play.

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

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

A Great Musical Event

Anna Loew, the distinguished Prima Donna and the particular unknown friend of our union, to whom the members often find the great pleasure of attending their gatherings, will give a concert at Aeolian Hall on Thursday evening, April 8.

Miss Isow has arranged an extraordinary fine program of arias and songs. Rossini overtures have a prominent place on it.

Out of a feeling of friendship for the union members, Miss Isow has generously reduced for them the price of the $1.10 tickets to $1.00 and the $1.65 tickets to $1.15.

As, on account of Miss Isow'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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by PERETZ HIRSHBEIN

Staged by Ben Ami

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A-DELSON

Theatre

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CUTTERS!

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SPECIAL MEETING of all Branches will take place MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 29, 7.30 P. M., at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place.

Purpose: 1. Raising Local 10's quota towards $1,000 Defense Fund* of the Joint Board of Cloakmakers.
2. Raising of the Weekly Dues.

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ELEventh ANNUAL BALL

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Tickets are 50c. including wardrobe.

Forget discharges and lay off once a year and make merry.

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CUTTERS’ UNION, LOCAL 10, ATTENTION

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

SPECIAL GENERAL (All Branches) . Monday, March 29th.
CLOAK & SUIT WABIF & DRESS.... Monday, April 5th.

MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, April 12th.
GENERAL: Monday, April 19th.
Special Order of Business: Case of Bros. Jos. R. Schefel.

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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LOCAL 56, INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS’ UNION
AT WEBSTER HALL
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