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**Comments**
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NEW YORK DRESS AND WAIST JOINT BOARD VOTES $50,000 FOR PHILADELPHIA STRIKERS

CLOAKMAKERS' JOINT BOARD OF NEW YORK WILL CONTRIBUTE $2,000 WEEKLY AS LONG AS STRIKE LASTS

The strike of the Philadelphia waist and dressmakers has entered upon its fifth week. Nevertheless, the undaunted strikers are just as eager for the fray as if it had only begun yesterday. They have an abiding faith in the outcome of the strike and know that victory will crown their efforts no matter how long the fight might last.

Last week an appeal was made in those columns for financial support for the strikers to defeat the designs of the Philadelphia employers to whip their workers back into the shops by the threat of starvation. The response came quick and generous. The Joint Board of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union in New York decided, at its meeting last week to support the strike to the extent of $50,000 to be paid out in $5,000 weekly installments. The first check for that amount has already been forwarded to the International. The Waistmakers of New York were not alone in this act of splendid and loyal assistance to their fellow-workers in times of stress. The Joint Board of the powerful Cloakmakers' Union of New York took up the question of aid for the Philadelphia strikers last Friday night and unanimously decided to contribute $2,000 weekly as long as the strike lasts.

These acts of solidarity on behalf of the New York Waist and Dress and Cloakmakers have added, as it was to be expected, courage and determination to the Philadelphia strikers. In the employers' camp the news that the New York members of the International are contributing large sums to defend the Philadelphia strikers has created consternation. They see clearly now that their dreams of driving the starving workers back into the shops on their "own" conditions is an idle phantasy, and that it would be best for them to begin thinking of concluding peace with the Union.

Meanwhile, settlements are being made constantly and part of the striking army is returning to work. Among the settled firms there are some who have broken away from the Association.

Plenty of Demand—But No Market

General Executive Board in Session at Philadelphia

The General Executive Board of our International has been in session throughout this week in Philadelphia, at Majestic Hotel, Girard Avenue and Broad Street.

On Monday morning, President Schlesinger opened the meeting with a report on the general situation in the ladies garment industry. He presented to the General Executive Board a detailed account of the relations between the various manufacturers' associations and the Union in a number of cities and also pointed out the difficulties that might be expected here and there when agreements will have to be renewed in the near future. After his report Secretary Baroff presented a report of the detailed activity of our International for the past three months.

On Thursday evening, the General Executive Board will adjourn to complete its meeting in New York City at the new headquarters of the Italian Cloakmakers' Union, Local No. 48, at 231 East 14th Street. The Italian Cloakmakers extended this invitation to the G. E. B. and the Board accepted it. A complete report of the proceedings of this quarterly meeting of the G. E. B. the readers will find in the next issue of JUSTICE.
THE STRONG DECISION

LAWRENCE is this paper the de-
cision rendered by Justice Strong of the Brook-
lyn Supreme Court. We only wish to say that if this
savage club swung over the heads of the
men under the false pretense of "serve to awaken our labor movement to
the terrible menace it is facing, the
menace of socialism," this would
be a flat, this blunderous decision will,
however, have achieved some good.
It is to be hoped that the Court will
see the Strong decision is but a culmina-
tion of the campaign of malice and vil-
fication under takings in that the
Union-smashers and will stiffen its
resistance and its will to fight back.

To give an idea of the Judge's
breadth of vision and "Americanism,"
we shall quote some of his opening
words: "Some foreign observers of this
country have a strange idea of freedom
and liberty," wrote the learned Judge.
"They say that all men are equal... .
The immigration laws are insufficient to
eradicate the barbarism of the new
at all! Picketing and the posting of
sentences are done as war measures.
Our Government must insist on the
permit of the making of private war
in such a manner.

The decision was done. As a lesson
in "One-Hundred-Per-Centism" it is
the prettiest piece we have seen in a
long time in the American political
system to "private war," which is a recogni-
tion, by inference, of an existing class
struggle. We do not know whether the
A...words of wisdom. How did the
learned judge let slip by?

IN ENGLAND AND HERE

UNEMPLOYMENT is raging both in
England and America. In
England there are, according to
conservative estimates, six and a half
million unemployed, and a half are
out of work in Great Britain.
which is, in proportion to the
population, the worst industrial
situation as in the United States.

In England the unemployed
are demanding, in all-organized
efforts, the larger minimum wage
their multitude of Labor Mayors and
representatives, aid—immediate aid—
what with the end of the year.
They do not regard this
as alms, for they
realize that they are part of the State
and in time of stress the Government
owes them such assistance as a
matter of right. To relieve the situa-
tion, the Parliamentary Committee of
the Trade Union Congress proposes a
Government department to initiate
projects in order to give
employment as possible, to make ade-
quate loans to the local authorities
for the same purpose, and to
adequate maintenance for those persons
for whom work cannot be found.

It is proposed that these loans
would be made by the government.
introduce at once a scheme for reviving
foreign trade through the granting
of loans and subsidies.

Here, too, we are having an Unem-
ployment Conference, just convened at
Washington. Washington! As we
think upon the utter uselessness of all
things for the sake of knocking, but
what can one expect of a gathering
called by the Government? We hear of
the Indianapolis, where the United'Mine
Workers are holding their annual con-
vention. It is to be hoped that the
Government will not permit wage
reductions but to fight for an
even improved scale when their
agreements expire, January 25th.

There is additional cheer in
the report of Secretary Green that the
leadership of the Miners' Union is
over $5,000,000 right now, the greatest
numerical strength ever achieved by
any single organization in the land.

This report is particularly encour-
gaging when one considers the terrible
fights the Miners' Union has been
engaged in with Pennsylvania, Virginia,
Kansa, Kentucky and other strong-
helds of intrenched privilege.

We heartily wish that the argu-
ment that wage cutting would tend to
decrease the cost of living has
never been heard before and has been
combed. They have taken cuts in a
great many of essential industries and
the price of commodities is still sky-
high. They have forced the farmer
to take a paltry bushel of wheat
himself and the merchant, the
butcher, the grocer and all others
must pay for the farmer's
miserables, and the banker's
earnings, will not reduce the price of
coal. It will only make for
higher wages and put more
bread in the mouths of many
married men and women, and
that of his wife and children.

AMONG THE NEW YORK DESIGNERS

By M. LINKOFF

The Executive Board of the Designers,
Local No. 45, seems to have
stripped the opportunity for calling
an open meeting by the makers of the
designers' trade. Notwith-
standing the bad weather, the Blue
Room of Hotel Meenal was crowded
with designers, union and non-union,
who came to hear speakers at the
meeting.

The conditions in the trade prob-
bly helped to make the designers
realize the urgent necessity of
organizing. They have suffered heavily
from the depression and are even now
discharging in large numbers. Under
such conditions they feel the value of a
strong industrial organisa-
tion capable of representing them.

Brother Israel Feinberg, General
Manager and Business Agent of the
Secretary of the Cloth Joint Board
were present and spoke of the neces-
sity of mutual aid and the mainten-
ance of union condition in the shops.

Brother Langer expressed himself
on the necessity of having a strong
organization in the designers' trade.

"Wage earners cannot expect to bet-
ter their conditions without a
proper union," he said "and it is only
through the backing of the entire
industry that the designers will be able
to derive benefits from their organi-
ization.

He went on to point out that the
present trend of the cloak
and suit industry makes it impossible
for designers to become sub-manufac-
turers. The union has the
right to abandon idle dreams and to or-
ganize and affiliate with the other
bodies in the effort to get
in times of depression and oppression
from the employers, like the present.

Brother Feinberg, in a clear
and impressive speech expressed surprise
at the designers who almost alone
would try to maintain individual
standards in industry when actors,
teachers and even artists are seeking
the protection of organization and af-
filiation with the entire labor
move-
ment. The designer, it would appear,
has nothing but his own affilia-
tion. And while other wage
carriers have already passed through
the first stages of organized effort for
better conditions, the designer is
beginning to seek light on this all-
important question.

To prevent their economic ruin from chaotic conditions in
the trade the designers must make a
building up an effective organization the
trade today.

"We must be prepared," he said," that the proper unions are, to
be able to present the demands of
the designers to the manufacturers and to
make the necessary demands through eco-
nomic action.

Brother Feinberg characterized the
Mutual Association as a small group
who were trying to help the
manufacturers in order to divide them
and to make an effective economic
force impossible for them.
The assembled designers applauded vigorously when Brother
Feinberg warned them that the time
when the union would not tolerate a
non-union worker in the
shop was over. He added that
operator or member of any other
craft.

Brother Langer and Feinberg,
several speakers from the
floor, both members and non-mem-
bers, added their support to the
speeches. The impression gained from the
evening was the best. The
members went out with the
prospects and twenty non-union men
joined the organization, promising to
be active in the spread of the
work among the union
throughout the trade.

MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL
CAN SECURE TICKETS FOR
JEWISH ART THEATRE

The Educational Department has
made arrangements with the new
management of the Jewish Art
Theatre, so that members can secure tickets
at half price for performances on
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
Thursday, Saturday and Sunday
mornings, except holidays.

Members will have to show a
card at the box office of the Jewish Art
Theatre in order to obtain them. These
tickets can be secured at the
office of the Educational Department,
morning or afternoon, from 9 a.m.
till 5 p.m., at房间 of five cents and can be retained for
the entire season.

LADIES' TAILORS, SAMPLE MAKERS AND ALTERATION WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 3

ATTENTION!

A very important Branch Meeting will be held for the Sample
Makers on December 1st, at 1 P.M., in our regular meeting rooms,
Laber Temple, 14th Street and 2nd Avenue.

It is the duty of every sample maker and cloak tailor to be
present at this meeting, as there are many questions of the Execu-
tive Board to be decided upon.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL NO. 3,
SAMUEL LEROYKIN, Manager-Secretary.
WISDOM OF THE POOR FISH

The Poor Fish says he does not believe wages should be high or low, but they ought to be "reasonable."
With The Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

Brother Elias Reisberg, Manager of the Philadelphia Waist and Dress Union, and Vice-President Sigman appeared before the last meeting of the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry in New York in behalf of the strike conducted at present in Philadelphia. The conditions which preceded the strike and pointed out the fact that it is a fight for wages and a struggle for the industry in New York behalf of the strike conducted at present in Philadelphia. The conditions which preceded the strike and pointed out the fact that it is a fight for wages and a struggle for the industry in New York behalf of the strike conducted at present in Philadelphia. The conditions which preceded the strike and pointed out the fact that it is a fight for wages and a struggle for the industry in New York behalf of the strike conducted at present in Philadelphia. The conditions which preceded the strike and pointed out the fact that it is a fight for wages and a struggle for the industry in New York behalf of the strike conducted at present in Philadelphia. The conditions which preceded the strike and pointed out the fact that it is a fight for wages and a struggle for the industry in New York behalf of the strike conducted at present in Philadelphia. The conditions which preceded the strike and pointed out the fact that it is a fight for wages and a struggle for the industry.
DOINGS IN LOCAL No. 3

By SAMUEL LEPKOVSKY

This is my first report in our of-
sketching union when the secre-
tary of Local No. 3. There may
have been some things to report on,
but my policy is to separate the
matters which are half done. It was
July 18th when I took over the office
from my predecessor, Brecke.

The Joint Board has also sent a let-
ter to the independent ladies tailors
informing them that their individual agreements also apply
until the above mentioned date.

The Union as a whole has done
more to promote the interests of
the ladies tailors. Now it is up to
each and every member of our Union
to faithfully watch his interests and
to report all fast and violations to
the district office of the Joint Board
which his shop is located, where
proper care will be taken of every
complaint.

Each season fewer men are being
employed in the ladies tailoring es-
tablishments, women are being en-
listed in a number of shops.
The employer themselves admit that they are
trying to trim their utmost to persuade their
customers not to order tailor made
garments, but to order dressers
instead, because they can make more
profit on the dressers by reason of the
fact that the girls who are employed
on dressers work longer hours lower
wages. It is, therefore, to the interest of every ladies tailor
to see to it that those dressmakers
will be organized. We have got
90, which has jurisdiction over the
private dressmaking trade, requests
members of the Union to organize
these workers. We expect that every member will do his duty
and help. The Joint Board No. 99 to or-
ganize the dressmakers.

SAMPLE MAKERS

We expect that at the beginning of
October the dress manufacturers
will start to manufacture samples.
In order to do so they will need your
services and your skill. It is, there-
fore, just and right that after the
termination of work, the union, when
you start to work again, you shall,
at least, get your former wages. The
duty of the Ladies' Tailors, General Board of
Levelling down. Come to the office
and consult your secretary who
will give you the proper advice.

On Tuesday, September 20th, we
had a mass meeting in Labor Temple,
2nd Avenue and 14th Street, where
the question of termination, unemploy-
ment, and relief to Russia were
discussed. We had with us
General Manager of the Joint Board, and Brother Xan-
skiy, editor of "Gerechteigkait," who

delivered very interesting and instruc-
tive addresses on the questions above
mentioned. After the addresses members at the end of the talk put
for the discussion. The meeting decided to instruct the Executive Board to
call a special meeting where the ques-
tion of unemployment shall be taken
up and some plans be devised for
remedy of this evil in our trade. The
meeting was a moral success, but,
somewhat, in numbers it was not as
big a success as we had expected.
It seems that the members are sat-
isfied that the Union is doing every-
thing for them and do not expect
that they have to come to a mass meeting of
their own organization when they are out
of work. But we hope that they will
change their minds and they will see to it that whenever a meeting is
taken up for these purposes.

For the information of our mem-
bers it is well that they be informed
that according to the rules of our In-
ternational Union if a member is 29
weeks in arrears he is automatically
dropped from membership. I would
therefore request every member of
our local to see to it that he is paid
up because after he is dropped he
must relive the local as a new mem-
ber, paying a new initiation fee, and
he must also go to the doctor for
examination.

Every 6 months every member of
the International must change his
book. Ladies Tailors, when you start
to work come to the office and change
your books.

While writing this report we have
been informed that our brothers, the Chi-
ao branch, No. 1104, have won their strike which was
forced upon them by their employers.
This again proves that if the workers
are united and stick together they
cannot be beaten even in the worst
wars. We feel that the outcome of this
will boost our cause. We feel that the
occasion will not only be a musical
event of importance, but it will help
us in our fight. We feel that the news
will be received with enthusiasm by
all members of the International.
Call for your tickets soon.

UNITY DESTIN Concert Four Weeks Away

We have an announcement for the concert to be given in Car-
genie Hall under the auspices of the Unity House Committee.
Besides Emmy Destinn, the Metropolitan opera dramatic soprano, the
will be Roderick White, violinist. White,
who is a pupil of Leopold Auer, made
his debut with the Berlin Philhar-
monic Orchestra on November 15,
1918, winning an emphatic success.
After that he made a concert tour of
Dresden, Leipzig, Vienna, Posen
and other European cities. Destinn has
toured this country extensively and
has been heard most recently in joint
recital with John McCormack and
Emmy Destinn.

The concert is now four weeks away.
Every day, October 15th.
The Unity House Committee feels
sure that the concert will be a suc-
cess. Destinn is coming here very rap-
pidly now. A large group of Unity
enthusiasts have undertaken to
sell tickets, and there is every in-
dication that they will do so. Those
who have not taken tickets cannot
come at the office, 16 West 21st St.

The capital will not only be a musical
event of importance, but it will help
us in our fight. We feel that the news
will be received with enthusiasm by
all members of the International.
Call for your tickets soon.

RUSSIAN RELIEF FUND INSTRUCTIONS

Collections from cloak shops can be brought to all the offices
of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers'. Union, namely:

New York City: 40 East 23rd St., 35 E. 2nd St., 1714 Lexington Ave.
Brooklyn: 99 McElheny Street
Brownsville: 229 Sackman Street
JERSEY CITY: 76 Montgomery Street New York: 6 Graham Street

Collections in shops of the waist and dress industry are to be
brought to the following offices:

Joint Board, 16 W. 21st St., New York

Dressmakers' Union, 16 W. 21st St., New York

Waist Makers' Union, 16 W. 21st St., New York

Italian Waist and Dressmakers Union, 8 W. 21st St.

Collections from shops of other locals of the International in
Greater New York are to be brought to the following offices:

Embroidery Workers Union, Local No. 6, 394 E. 150th St.
Raincoat Makers Union, Local No. 20, 22 W. 17th St.
House Dress Workers Union, Local No. 41, 22 W. 17th St.
Children Dress Mkr. Union, Local No. 50, 22 W. 17th St.
White Collar Work, Union, Local No. 62, 117 Second Ave.
Custom Dress Mkr. Union, Local No. 90, 724 Lexington Ave.
Sales Clerks Union, Local No. 131, 71 W. 118th St.

WE OFFER "JUSTICE" to those who desire to take up
DESIGNING, PRINT MAKING
AND GRADING for women's, men's, juveniles', children's and men's garments.

See the Leading College of Designing and Pattern
Making

PROF. I. ROSENFIELD, Director
222 East 14th St., New York

BUY
WHITE LILY TEA COLUMBIA TEA ZWETOCHNI CHAI
COLUMBIA TEA
Exclusively
EDITORIALS

A NEW "MAGNA CHARTA"

We have all been living under the illusion that a labor union, engaged in the work of improving the economic conditions of individuals, is a properly constitutional and lawful thing. We have become used to regard strikes and all that goes with them, picketing, meetings, demonstrations, as legitimate, and "constituting or maintaining a picketing," that even our wide-awake police could find no fault with. We have been taught to believe that workers have a right to refer to work under certain circumstances as free citizens of a free republic that guarantees to every inhabitant the right to live his own life as long as it does not interfere with similar rights belonging to others.

We, obviously, are being deluded. Our interpretation of the Constitution has been hopelessly wrong. Last week, a Brooklyn Supreme Court judge gave us a brand new interpretation of that document. He decreed that workers to know, lest they come in conflict with this new construction placed upon the charter of our liberties and, perhaps, be compelled to spend not a few of their days in prison as defiers of law and order.

In brief, the facts are as follows:

The Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union of New York recently concluded an agreement with the Associated Leather Goods Manufacturers. The agreement, in effect, established a fixed minimum wage of $3.50 per week for all workers engaged in the production of fancy goods, and a fixed maximum of 50 hours per week. The workers, in their own words, "are making these demands because we believe that a fixed minimum wage and a fixed maximum of hours are necessary for the health and welfare of the workers and the working class as a whole."

The agreement has been hailed as a "magna charta" by labor leaders and as a "black mark" on the labor movement by employers. The agreement has been hailed as a "magna charta" by labor leaders and as a "black mark" on the labor movement by employers.

We are quite undecided whether to become ingenuous over this judicial arrogance or become amused over its abysmal ignorance. The learned judge does not know that equality of work-hours in factories is not made to order by this or that particular person, but is determined, primarily, by conditions of modern factory production. The learned judge, therefore, will have to make a new law to apply equally to every worker in the country.

The great law of supply and demand, as well as the law of equal rights, has been set at naught.

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A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE "MEMORANDUM"

On Saturday last, Local No. 1, the Cloak Manufacturers of New York, had called together a meeting at Cooper Union where the "memorandum," signed and charged with the duty of making a trip to Washington and the Cloak Manufacturers' Association early in June, was condemned in very strong terms. It appears to us that Local No. 1 and all those who have signed such a document generally do not understand what the whole thing is about. We deem it necessary, therefore, to clarify the matter in a few words for those whose minds are not quite clear on the general issue. May the rumors spread in the cloak market that the Protective Cloak Manufacturers' Association of New York, which had arrogated its agreement with the Union several months prior to the outbreak of the war, was the object of any such agitation to break with the Union completely, would abolish union conditions in the shops, would declare for the "open shop" and reintroduce the free contract system, and would attempt, according to the Constitution, the elimination of all individual unions and the number of individual manufacturers had brought about a meeting of both parties. After several conferences, the employers accepted the demand of the Union representatives, which consisted, in brief, of the following:

That all standards and conditions remain as before; that the workers' wages be increased 15 cents a day; that the employers' rates remain the same; that the employees be required to become members of the Union; that the following statement be approved by the employers and the working men remain the same; that the current discussion be that the employers are complaining that the workers are not producing enough, but giving "an honest day's work," and that the employers are not completely satisfied with the efficiency of the workers because they have never been proved to be correct, the Association is justified in making such a complaint. Accordingly, a committee of six, three from each side, was appointed to investigate the allegations; to meet every month until November 1st, when a complete report is to be rendered on this subject. The committee can report that most of the complaints are baseless. November 1st, as an appeal committee to pass upon all complaints, the wisdom of our judge, however, is not yet at an end. For instance, he has already solved the causes of the terrible unemployment prevailing not only in America, but in the rest of the world, the labor unions. In Germany, so says our wise judge, there is work aplenty, because the unions are powerless in the Fatherland to strike: no, the workmen are at their posts. And in England, however, where the unions are powerful, we have unemployment on a great scale. We do not know who had ever planned the labor law; the judge that covers the whole labor country in the world, has no influential labor movement. But the argument that the unions are responsible for unemployment is truly original; did the judge ever come upon this theory before? It took a Brooklyn judge to make this momentous discovery.

This is not the judge's first discovery. He states, for instance, that he is not opposed to workers being organized in individual shops. But why a union, with what offices, election of officers, etc.? He holds strongly to the idea that no labor organization has a right to demand that all workers in a shop belong to it. This is, according to his deepest convictions, man's own idea of freedom and ignorance. The choice gem of his statement, however, consists in the following summary:

The defendants allege in their answer that they are "peaceably picketing." Why pick at all? The learned judge might as well say, "Why not leave a plaintiff alone as it desires and thereby permit the pickets to employ themselves at some useful and commendable occupation where they may do a real man's work and earn those laborers' honest wage?" Picketing and the posting of sentries are done as war measures. Our laws and institutions will not allow of the waging of private war in such a manner..."
Marching Through West Virginia

BY HEBER BLANKENHORN

(From the Nation)

(Continued from last week.)

Coal mining in central West Virginia stopped. Miners with rifles, by the thousands, started a march, some riding on the tops of passenger trains. War maps with red and yellow symbols appeared in Charleston shop windows, showing Spruce Fork Ridge on the border of Logan County as the "join" between loggers and miners with his deputies and mine guards, machine-guns, and two bombing planes taken by a group of Federal troops. By Thursday night the "army" was strung out half across Boone County. They were marching in companies, in something like military order. At times they stopped to speak to figures in white tents, "detectors were cut out"; or to listen to leaders on how to fight machines. They threatened to burn the bollies out, the trees, outlaw 'em, and get the miners." Stores in Pocahontas, Union, and Logan were selling or loaning them all available stock of food and guns. Women along the way sold out. Many doctors joined the army. Men who fell out had to leave their guns and cable cars behind.

At three o'clock Friday morning Brigadier General Bandholtz, from Washington, routed the Governor out of his tent at Logan County and Keeley and Mooney. He said curtly that the situation was in his hands and that the army was "in the teeth of the controversy."

"What's the object of these miners?"

"To get the Baldwin-Felts detectives out."

"Do you think they will accomplish their object?"

"No."

"Can you stop them?"

"Will you try?"

At five o'clock Keeley and Mooney were down, watched even- ing as they were turning back the head of the column and ordering special trains, passenger and electric, to haul all home. But some of the men were standing in front of another train, de- es a train that night, loaded it up with men and speed, headlight out, to the 6th valley to Logan County. There they joined the union miners around Sharpsville, Blair and Clifton and from there on.

General Bandholtz returned to Washington, first sending for Keeley and Mooney. He complimented them on the "triumph." Then he read a statement for the press, holding them "responsible for the safety of the members of the society which they represent." Keeley holly re- nounced this. The Governor then went to Keeley to use his influence to disarm the miners. "I've seen enough of shootings and hangings following injunctions. We don't want any more."

"Shooting and hanging don't scare me," replied Keeley. "Taking guns away from the miners is hardily my business. We have a constitutional right to use force, but I want to know about the right left to us. I have a high-power rifle, three pistols, and a thousand dollars. I can have a home of my own, like to see anybody take away that gun—except mining."

All this could be left to their serv- ices," he said. "If I get orders I can move the necessary forces in three hours."

"How could you handle, make of miners of those under cover in prisons?"

"Gas," said the general. "Gas. You understand we wouldn't try to kill them. We'd put them in jail. We'd tear gas all over the place. If they refused to disperse then we'd open up, with artillery preparations and everything."

"What are you going to do about the other 'army of deputies, etc., in Logan County?"

"That was done to protect those "peaceful citizens defending their homes"; as for the machine-guns and bombing planes, "belong to the sheriff, don't they?"

III

Such are the facts. They do not inspire confidence in the workings of the government and law which the miners of West Virginia seem so seriously affirmed. For, as a matter of fact, the actions of government and of the miners' army seem to be on a par.

The "trouble" in West Virginia is a few years old. Its peculiarities in industrial and national. It has been marked by killings on both sides, by "investigations," by evils con- demned.

It might be more sensible in dealing with West Virginia to begin by facing these facts. First, the present phase of civil war has lasted since 1913, its main features unchanged, the attention of the public diverted from it by the Federal Government. An outbreak is bound to come. Second, the outbreak is bound to come. Third, the outlawry of the government and of the men who has done anything in the name of a government and of the miners' army seem to be on a par.

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IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

"THE LOST GIRL," by D. H. LAWRENCE (Thomas Seltzer) by MARION LUCAS

This D. H. Lawrence has by no means the same appeal as the original only a beginning. Yet he has one play and several novels to his credit. Nothing worth getting is easy, and Lawrence, in this production, is no exception. Here is realism pure and simple. We are a new book of literature which is to be different from the old. We expect it, the production because it is not of the temper of other years. Our critics are not in a state of routine, nor are we on the way to produce the great American novel. We lose sight of the fact that we are all on the way. We are so proud of the fact that good literature, that is, American literature, has recently begun to seek the stage....

The stage is nothing hereditarily theatrical. It is a thing of the cut of a nose, the secondary physical characteristics, but one cannot inherit the stage, one cannot inherit dancing, or painting, or of sculpture, or any of the intellectual traits, except perhaps, performing arts. There is something about English literature that reflects, not environment, but the ingenuity of things. Even those Americans who live on the Continent and write seem to acquire something of the English, Russian, or German, or other European literature.

"The Lost Girl" by D. H. Lawrence is an unusual psychological drawing of the heart and mind of an unusual woman. Why must women trust in men to depict them is still a mystery. But it is also true that none of them has a rare gift for doing it. D. H. Lawrence has proved his knowledge of the woman in this novel. It is a study in a woman's mind. One hundred turns of the pages was one of the six "best sellers" in England and is already very popular in the United States. It is for this reason why it should not prove a "best seller" here, with our recent elevation of women.

It is a timely story, too. It presents the problem of the young woman who is forced to marry outside of the "clique" or become an old maid. It paints the chains of circumstances, all too common now that the war has depressed the male sex in all countries, which make the old maid. It shows what happens to the young woman forced to marry, the courage to follow her own heart.

The story is one of Alva Houghton. Her father, James Houghton, was a dry goods merchant who had an actual business as a priceless man. The same thing that pre

vented him from succeeding in the dry goods business. He retired from the business in the movie business. It was not his lack of imagination, but his environment and the environment that made him a failure.

The advent of the Batschi-Kreys suggests to her father's men. A vaudeville house broke Alva from her lethargy. Alva, who had been trained to a maturity that was instrumental in saving the head of the troupe from pneumonia when she contracted a bad cold during her beauty of one of the members of the troupe appealed to her to such an extent that he fell in love with her. Soon after, the death of her father freed her to follow her inclination. From that time on, she followed her urge to seek Circio, one of the members of the troupe. At first she drew to her, she did not appear to reciprocate her love.

In spite of objections from Woodrow Wilson, Alva lived in, in spite of herself even, she joined the troupe as pianist. With the removal of the man under which she had been in the little town where she had grown up. Then war came.

Cicio felt the urge to return to his home in Syra, home, hometown, left the troupe and gone back to nursing, was about to marry an older man in a way that is respectable and humane. Alva, who was about to go on her journey, is going to Italy together. Alva, as a former member of the troupe, is going to Italy together.

The part of the last story is told with greatest sympathy. It is not until then that one understands Alva. It is not until then that one understands her. The wholesome beauty of the scenery are all there.

It is a futile way one realizes that Alva, married to Cicio, has followed her desires wisely. With the removal of the man under which she had been in the little town to which she was introduced by her lack of culture, of appreciation of the things she has found to be true, which too often eludes human grasp.

the guests of honor at the New York Drama League luncheon at the Hotel McAlpin Tuesday, October 4, at noon, and which is dedicated to the "Return of the Costume Play," will be Lenore Jaffe, Samuel Dehn, Lot Hening, Pedro de Cordoba, Eva Gallienne, John Ruben, Lilian Harvey, Olga Kruger and Edwin Milton Royle.

DADDY'S GONE A-HUNTING by Zoe Akins, at the Plymouth Theatre
by THEODORE LAULIN

Of the season's early crop of new plays, "Daddy's Gone A-Hunting," is perhaps the most serious, and this account for something that is fitting. Akins' new play is not one of the season's "hits," a play which is so amiable and so well written and so intelligent and so well acted that it is not likely to capture the theatre-going folk. Sadness must have its reward some day. This serious, funny play is a charming entertainment and puts one in a blue mood.

When Julian Fields comes back from Canada, where he spent a year studying art, he is a different man, and Edith, his wife, is chilled by his loneliness and indifference. Her husband's affections have been alienated to another woman, she learns, but by some mysterious, inexplicable urge to be free, to be left alone.

The humdrum life in the draft flat in Harlem wearies them. To Julian, the tedium of uneventful matrimonial happiness puts him in a mope, unfriended and unhappy. Edith does not understand him. All she knows is that he does not love her any more, and this makes her the sunshine of his life. She realized vaguely that Julian is hunting for something spiritual, for the eternal theme of his spirit, but what he is hunting—God knows.

The culmination of her sorrow is the day when she learns that Julian is not aroused by her pretended affection of Walter Greenough. This test having failed she rushes out of the house in a burst of mad grief.

Then comes the third act, a remarkable third act. Edith has neither been five years under Walter Greenough's roof, and has apparently become reconciled to the loss of Julian and to the companionship of the man who does not love her. She is deeply grateful to him for all he did for herself and her child who has been well cared for during the medical attention. This is a bright day in her life, for the doctors have announced that the danger is past and Zanet will live.

Julian has called, for the first time since she left him, to thank Mrs. Greenwood for having saved his child and to say good-bye to Edith. This time they avoid the awkwardness of their dear. Edith and Julian are once more united—this time by supreme grief. They talk of their reconciliation, for a dramatic and highly satisfactory solution. But the reconciliation does not come. Julian is broken in spirit, but he answers "no" to Edith's offer to begin anew. He will continue to live alone and hunt for—God knows what.

An impressive play, no doubt, one that will think and move and wonder. But the acting, on the whole, is disappointing, not to say a poor showing at all. Marie Ramboulet as Edith is the only one who acts as if she means it. There is charm, depth and sincerity in her performance, but this is good if they were hired to. If they are not declaring that they are acting cheap melodramas, Frank Cornay as John Ruben and Marie Ramboulet as Walter Greenwood give us a lover such as we see by the hundreds in the popular plays. It is surprising, indeed, that Arthur Hepworth, the producer, does not take more pains with his cast than he does with the acting. He can do it, and the piece would gainsay enormously if he did.

Dramatic and Musical Notes

Frances Alda, Giuseppe Danho, Alfred Stiller, George Grall will take part in a free concert Sunday afternoon at the Hippodrome, under the direction of Charles D. Isaacson.

Ada Benefield, soprano, and Paul Saks, tenor, of the Latin Opera, will give a joint recital Sunday afternoon in Aeolian Hall.

"The Love Letters," with John Charles Thomas, will be produced at the Globe Theatre, October 19, instead of October 3, as announced at first.

The Young Men's Symphony Orchestra will begin rehearsals on October 12, under the direction of Paul Henneberg.

Leona Karl, the dancer, will appear next week at the Greenwich Village Monday of 1921.

"Main Street" will be produced by the Players, at the Apollo, October 5, instead of October 3, and William Hodge in "Beware of Dogs" will also open, at the Apollo, October 5, instead of October 3, instead of October 3.

E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe will begin their engagement in Boston on October 3, and will come to New York late in the fall.

"Enter Madge," with Gilda Var- cr, began a week's engagement at the Shubert-Riviera Theatre Monday.

"Sonia" will be played for the fifth time at the Party-night Club Theatre.

The pre-seasonal run of grand opera opens at the Metropolitan Opera House which has brought to the Manhattan for several years past was begun again Tuesday night. The Galilei's singers were heard in Verdi's old "La Forza del Destino. The four weeks' engagement started off with a crowded house.

Arnold Bennett's "The Title" will tour Canada for a week in two more weeks before coming to Broadway.

Bonnie Barringdale will resume her tour of "The Skirt" in another two weeks. The play will commence in New York in November.

Harlem Co-operative Preparatory School

EDUCATION AT COST
EDUCATION AT CONVENIENCE

Sunday, Wednesday and Friday evenings

EDUCATION AT CONVENIENCE

State Bank Building, Fifth Avenue, at 115th Street

EDUCATION AT ONCE

Tuesday Evenings and Sundays

EDUCATION AT ONCE

Tent Concourse September 21st.

Dr. S. Mermelstein, 392 Grand Street.
Three popular brands of hats that are distinguished for their exclusive quality, and which strongly appeal to men who are sensitive to appearance and sensible to price. These brands enjoy a country-wide fame:

**KROFUT - KNAPP**

**CONNETTS, PHOENIX**

They are not by any means the best hats that can be bought, but are the very best that can be obtained for the price. You have but to see my present line to be convinced. It is a most individual display of style, material, color, shape and workmanship. A comparison with other competing lines of hats will prove to any judge of value the superior standard of my quality and the relative lowness of my prices.

There are good reasons for this superior standard. I cater to the patronage of the workingman, who is generally a good judge of quality and who appreciates careful workmanship. Then, too, I have given too many years of my life to the labor movement not to know the modest limitations of a workingman's purse, and knowing this I have always made my prices to be within his means, and at the same time maintained the high standard of quality.

There are many thousands who know my devotion to labor's cause. To them who are unacquainted with my activities in the ranks of labor, I wish to reproduce here a resolution passed by the Vest Makers' Union, with which I was affiliated for many years as organizer:

**RESOLUTION**

September 7, 1911,

Comrade L. Zuckerman,
Dear Friend—

It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the great and very sincere interest the members of the Vest Makers' Union are taking in your welfare. At the last meeting of the union a resolution was passed in appreciation of the many years of devoted service which you have rendered our organization with unselfish zeal, and for the service you are rendering it even now, when you are temporarily out of the organization. In an expression of their great interest and appreciation the body of the membership has voted its whole-hearted support to you and pledged to continue your work and further to call upon all natives and other organized labor crafts whom you have well served to give you moral support.

With fraternal greetings,

M. Greensberg,
Secretary-Treasurer Jewish Vest Makers' Union.

I will take this occasion to thank the Comrades of the Vest Makers' Union for their generous interest in my welfare, and also to express my sincere appreciation to all those workingmen whose patronage and confidence I have enjoyed in the several years of my establishment in business. It is with every assurance to them that I will endeavor to serve them honestly and conscientiously, in the future as in the past, commercially and otherwise.

**ZUCKERMAN'S**

**Quality Corner**

74 DELANCEY ST., COR. ALLEN
**Educational Comment and Notes**

**Courses to be Given at the Workers' University Next Session**

1. American Trade Union Policies

   The most important course for our members to be given next season at the Workers' University will be one on the Politics of American Trade Unions. Dr. Leo Wolman will be in charge.

   In a course on the same subject last year, it was pointed out that the problems of each union depended upon a large extent on the industry in which it grew up. This idea will be carried forward in this course by studying the trade unions in the great textile industries and by examining how they have come to be what they are. With this background, it will then be possible to concentrate on the woolen clothing industry and on the problems of the trade union there. Throughout the development, it will appear that certain well-marked tendencies can be observed in the growth of the American Labor Movement. And it will be the purpose of the second part of this course to examine the more important of these tendencies, such as workers' control, to show how far they have gone and how far they may be expected to go in the future.

   Material for this course has been gathered by Dr. Wolman after a great deal of patient research among the records of the American Federation of Labor, and particularly of the International. Dr. Wolman spent considerable time in examining the proceedings of the conventions of the International and the files of our own publications and of the Research Department, both past and present.

   The result of his research will be a thoroughly organized course which will give our members an opportunity to become familiar with the most important tendencies of the American trade union movement.

2. Applied Economics

   The students in our Unity Centers will have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with some of the most important economic problems which affect the life of the worker in the United States. This course will be given by Mr. Selon De Leon.

   In that course he will take up with the class an examination of the important valuation our social problems under capitalism.

   But fortunately, there is an equal number of people, other than those of great influence in the country, who are also studying such problems and who are attempting to present valuations in their heads as they carry them in their daily work.

   We are glad to hear that this is the case. Probably there are many more people who also realize that our Unity Centers perform an important function in the life of our organization, and it is necessary for all active members of the International to join one of the Unity Centers immediately. All these cases we urge those members to register AT ONCE.

   This is important because classes are organized now and they meet now. If the registration is not sufficiently large, it will not be easy to form new classes or to obtain additional classes. If, however, our members register NOW, we shall know exactly how many teachers to ask for and how many new classes to organize.

   **The HoliDAYS and the Unity Centers**

   A number of our members have informed us that they plan to join the Unity Center nearest to their homes immediately after the holidays this week.

   We are glad to hear that this is the case. Probably there are many more people who also realize that our Unity Centers perform an important function in the life of our organization, and it is necessary for all good active members of the International to join one of the Unity Centers immediately.

   All these cases we urge those members to register AT ONCE.

   **Equity Clothes**

   Workmanship equal to the best Fifth Avenue tailor. Fits neatly by every size. Made absolutely guaranteed. Try us and be convinced.

   **ONE FLIGHT UP**

   158 W. 44th Street (Next to Claridge Hotel)

   **OPEN EVENINGS**

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**Dressmakers of Local No. 22**

A Series of Important Branch Meetings of the DRESSMAKERS' UNION Local No. 22 will take place next week.

Watch for announcements in the Daily Labor Press for the Day and Place of the Meetings.

**EXECUTIVE BOARD, DRESSMAKERS' UNION Local No. 22, I. L. C. W. U.**

1. Scheinholtz, Secretary
The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By. ISRAEL LEWIN

The executive Board has decided to postpone the next meeting of the Clock and Suit Division held in the month of September, as the first Monday of the month was Labor Day. In the meantime, a great deal of business has accumulated, and since this is the last meeting before nomination, a good attendance is expected.

The Waist and Dred and Miscellaneous Divisions will hold a joint meeting the third Monday of next month, October 17th. A General Special meeting will be held on Monday, October 24th, at which the balance of the amendments to the Constitution will be disposed of and much of the regular business is possible.

The Regular General meeting will be held on the last Monday of the month, October 31st.

The following amendments to the Constitution were adopted at the Special General Meeting held on Monday, September 29th:

ARTICLE XV.

Section 2. The dues of this Union shall be Thirty-five (35) cents per week, payable in advance, regulated by the Executive Board from time to time, subject to ratification of membership at a Special Meeting called for that purpose.

Section 3. Any member who fails to pay dues for more than two (2) consecutive weeks or who fails to meet his obligations, his name shall be dropped from the roll of membership.

Section 5. The proportion fees for reinstated members shall be regulated from time to time upon recommendation of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE VI.

Wages

Section 2. Notice may be permitted on the first five working days of the week, for not more than two and one half hours each day, unless otherwise permitted by the Board.

Section 4. All shop difficulties shall be adjusted by the Executive Board. After a shop submits a difficulty to the Executive Board for adjustment, no settlement shall be made by the members in said shop, without the consent of the Executive Board.

Section 3 and 4. Article 1 of the By-Laws are to be dropped into one and are to reads as follows:

The General Secretary—Treasurer shall have a copy of all business transacted at the General and Section meetings, and shall conduct all correspondence between the Union and outside parties when ordered to do so by the Union. He shall have charge of the seal of the Union and attach same to all documents requiring authentication. He shall keep a special book in which shall be recorded the names of all persons rejected, suspended, and expelled, specifying for what offense such action was taken.

He shall keep an accurate record of all meetings of the Executive Board and shall have full charge of all clerical work in the business office of the Union.

He shall receive complaints made by members and shall refer them to the General Manager for adjustment. He shall edit the official newspaper and bulletin issued by the Union. He shall be the custodian of the property and securities of the Union, except as otherwise directed by the executive board; he shall be responsible for all moneys and properties of the Union under his charge. He shall keep full and accurate records of all receipts, disbursements, agreements, and financial transactions of the Union; he shall register all members and other valuable effects of the Union coming into his hands, and may be designated as an agent of the Union.

He shall direct the funds of the Union as may be ordered by the specific instructions of the Executive Board, keeping proper records for all such disbursements. He shall sign jointly with the President the checks made from the Union. He shall give bond in the Union each month, and so bound at all times as to be satisfactory to the Union, for the faithful performance of his duties and for the restoration of all property on account of the Union. He is not over kind in his custody belonging to the Union. He shall render to the Union all such statements and accounts as may be required of him. And for his services, he shall receive the sum of sixty-five ($65.00) dollars per week.

The only amendment on which the members were deadlock was the question of wages for the General Manager for the coming term. The recommendation of the Constitution Committee was amended by one of the members, and neither the supporters of either the amendment or the original recommendation could muster up a two-thirds majority vote, which is required for the adoption of a constitutional amendment, this matter was left for final disposition for the next meeting.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

On account of “Rosh Hashona” the Meeting of the Clock and Suit Branch will be held

Monday, October 10th

The Waist and Dress, and Miscellaneous Branches will have a Joint Meeting.

Monday, October 17th

CLOAK AND SUIT: --- Monday, October 10th
WAIST AND DRESS: --- Monday, October 17th
MISCELLANEOUS: --- Monday, October 17th
GENERAL AND SPECIAL: --- Monday, October 24th

Final Adoption of Amendments to Constitution

GENERAL: --- Monday, October 31st

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.
A GENUINE PUBLIC INSTITUTION

Dr. BARNETT L. BECKER

THE profound interest with which the public of Greater New York has acclaimed the recent opening of a new optical office by Dr. Barnett L. Becker indicates the extent to which Dr. Becker's professional activity among the workers of New York City has elevated his firm to the level of a true public institution.

Upon this occasion Dr. Becker has received sincere congratulations from hundreds of former New Yorkers who now live in different parts of the country and who have been aided professionally by Dr. Becker when their eyes demanded his conscientious and careful attention.

The popularity of a public institution is seldom extended to one city only. It is a matter of fact that Dr. Becker's optical institute is renowned in many cities outside of New York, and even on the continent of Europe. Dr. Becker's institution is visited by patients from out of town, who find their local opticians not fully qualified to render them the necessary aid. They usually come recommended by former patients of Dr. Becker, who had been treated by him while they were living in New York. We have also had the pleasure of treating the eyes of thousands of new arrivals from across the ocean, who had heard of our institution while still in Europe.

Such popularity is not based upon mere caprice or whim. The human mind is a delicate receptacle. It retains only what deeply impresses it—and that explains the fame which Dr. Becker has earned as an optician. From the first day he entered the profession, from the day he had treated his first patient, he had set before himself the great duty to treat the public in a loyal, earnest and conscientious manner.

His growth from a little office to FIVE BIG MODERN OPTICAL OFFICES, located in the very heart of the five huge working-class sections of the city, testifies to the fact that he had fulfilled his duty completely. And while Dr. Becker is proud of this immense growth, he is still more proud of the completeness of the scientific and practical equipment of each of his five offices. Dr. Becker has long ago established his own factory for lens grinding, which enables him not only to make each lens scientifically correct, but results also in a saving to the patient. The examination rooms, where the eyes of the patients are being examined, are equipped with the most exact and modern scientific instruments. The same can be said of the professional optometrists who work under the personal supervision of Dr. Becker. They are registered experts of long experience and are competent to treat each patient with the utmost care.

FROM THE MOMENT YOUR EYES BEGIN TO SHOW THE FIRST SIGNS OF WEAKNESS, WE STAND READY TO HELP YOU AS WE HAVE HELPED THOUSANDS OF OTHERS AT SIMILAR STAGES.

Dr. BARNETT L. BECKER
OPTICIAN and OPTOMETRIST

FIVE OPTICAL OFFICES:

215 EAST BROADWAY 102 LENOX AVENUE 898 PROSPECT AVENUE
Near Clinton Street Near 116th Street Near 163rd Street
* 262 EAST FORDHAM ROAD 1709 PITKIN AVENUE
Bronx Near Rockaway Avenue

Owing to the Holiday Season, and to accommodate those who must use glasses now, we will keep our offices open every Sunday until after the Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur). After that our offices will be closed on Sunday.