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**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*.

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BANQUET GIVEN IN HONOR OF PRES.
SCHLESINGER

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

President Schlesinger was welcomed by representatives of the various leaders in the Labor and Socialists movement of this city, and by personal friends of the guest of honor.

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

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

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

SECURE BOUND VOLUMES OF "JUSTICE" FOR 1919

There are a limited number of bound volumes of "Justice" for 1919 for sale. The price of a volume is 3 dollars. Copies may be purchased 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 in an uproar over the situation between Kapp and Ebert. Today the monarchical experiment is only a memory. Kapp is being forced into making sweeping concessions to the workers. There is a growing demand for the dissolution of the Ebert regime out of existence.

The military coup has cleared the air in Germany. The instigators of that coup have demonstrated that they have a remarkable degree of stupidity. Despite their alleged efficiency in planning and preparing the coup, their labor has ended in the opposite of what they had expected. Hardly had the Kapp government time to install itself in the palace under den Länden, than it had to move under the jeers of its erstwhile subjects.

Shortly after Kapp, Inauthentic, and Co. vacated the palace, the Ebert government returned. But the quarrel between the Kapp and Ebert crowds continued.

The general strike continued, Ebert and Noske concentrated their efforts on making a sally on the laboring classes. The Kapp-Noske front was in the streets. The Kapp troops were on the outskirts of Berlin, while the Ebert-Noske solidified. The result of this front was in the hands of Noske. The Kapp-Noske affair released the old war between the industrial classes of Germany. Clashes between the workers and Noske troops occurred in different parts of the capital, particularly in the Ruhr district. There are now more than 100,000 armed workers on the front. It is estimated that the number of dead are already in the thousands. The Communist line is to stop the conflict and replace it with a political issue. The Communist line is to press as far as it can. They might not be able to obtain the general strike as the intended result.

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

4. Demonstration of all administrative and the dismissal of all those who were involved.

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

6. The immediate socialization of all industries, the abolition of all trusts, and the coal and potash syndicates.

7. Confiscation of agricultural privileges to the advantage of the workers.

8. Commodification of all agricultural produce.

In spite of these promises, Ebert refused to port with Noske. It is clear that the workers that are now under the yoke of the capitalist government.

The resignation of Gustav Noske and Karl Herz.

The situation in Germany is one of an upheaval selected by them. If the workers, or other of them, refuse to submit the dispute to adjustment, a regional board of inquiry would be formed by the conference, consisting of representatives of both parties, and two employees from the industries and students and parties to the dispute.

The conference is to carry out the inquiry and to settle the dispute on the basis of the weight of the public opinion as guided by the findings of the conference.

The findings of the agreement are as follows:

1. A purely Socialist Cabinet is to be formed, composed of representatives of the government, the trade union leaders, and workers. The deputations of these leaders, the smaller part of whom joined the Communist Party, are the only basis of the agreement.

2. Plan for Industrial Peace

When the President returned from Europe last summer, he had hoped to do many things. One of these was to establish order and hold general elections. The Reichswehr troops under hi. command, and Noske's Kronen guards arrested. The general strike will be stopped, but immediately required to effectuate the stipulated conditions.

Senate Rejects the Treaty

The German peace treaty is dead as far as this country is concerned. The Senate has killed it and sent its remains to the President. This is the second attempt to ratify the treaty. The Senate has not seen the treaty to the President. What is the President going to do with it? How will he resuscitate it? He has not attempted to do so.

He can return the treaty to the Senate for reconsideration, accept it, or even reject it. The real issue is whether the Republican Senators will accept it or reject it. The Senate is controlled by the Republican Party. But this would mean rejection of his own peace policy. His own policy is that of returning with a new treaty. He has no intention of doing it in his own territory.

He can resuscitate the treaty to the Senate in its present form. It would begin again with the Foreign Relations Committee. It would mean indefinite delay, and an Senator Lodge said, "It will be a long wait, but it is possible."

The President can keep the treaty try a new way. He can try to keep the campaign, and relying on a vote of the American people to their advantage, he can try 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 of the world, there is one thing that is certain: that the treaty as President Wilson brought it to life is not acceptable to the Senate. It is to be rejected by the Senate. What is significant is that the United States Senate is the only legislative body in the land which rejected the brigands' peace treaty. Despite the powerful labor, Party, President Wilson must face the fact that he was the one who had dished it out to that body. That body, composed of men from France and Italy, is in the Senate. We are just as just and rational as the people of the United States who voted for Wilson.

We in America must determine to square the Fourteen Points with the Peace Treaty of Paris. This is not the time for American politicians to be hoodwinked by any of such motives. In fact the Senators would have to face the fact that they were in the right only if they had a hand in it. As it is they were encountered with the difficult task of defeating the treaty. Not only do they have to be convinced on the fundamental political and economic provisions of the treaty, but they have to be convinced that the Senate, there were some attempts made, certainly by Senators Johnson and Borah, to enter discussion on fundamental issues like Nanking. But soon after their efforts began, the entire controversy resolved itself into a legal quibble. The American people lost the interest and patience of the Senate in means of beclouding all the vital issues, before the people. The Senate is now the "sacred notion of political parties which for so scantly in search.

Socialist Party to Join the Third International

The American Socialist Party has decided to join the Third International. The decision came as a result of a recent meeting of the party leadership.

Two resolutions on international affiliation were presented at the meeting held last August in Chicago. The Majority resolution provided for participation in the International Conference. The Minority resolution provided for direct and immediate affiliation with the International. The Majority resolution was adopted by 31 votes to 24. President Wilson and Senator Borah, the so-called "Bruttel" secretary of the Socialist Party, officially appointed for membership in the Communist International, formed in Moscow in March, 1919. The call for a communist congress 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 German Social Democrats. The resolution was adopted by the Congress, and was opposed by the German Social Democrats and the Hungarian, German, Austria, Lolland, Finland and the Baltic Revolutions.

The Communist Party is an outlaw organization in this country. For a political organization to join the Communist International on the eve of a Presidential campaign is far more preposterous than the legislatures with incontrovertible proof that the Socialists are traitors and a menace to the constitution. This application for membership to the Moscow, the International must be decried by the American people and lay. These patriots were always insisting that the Socialists have more in common with Lenin and Trotsky than with certain American interests as represented by the New York Times.
**IN OUR EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT**

By special arrangement we have secured tickets for Miss Anita Loos' song play, "Love is Meant 4 Lulu," to be given on Thursday, April 9th, at Aeolian Hall, 33rd Street, between 8th and 9th Avenues, at 8:15 P. M. These tickets can be secured in the office of the Educational Department for only 50 cents each. Members should take advantage of this unusually interesting opportunity.

The season tickets for the Jewish Art Theatre are still available for 6 cents. These tickets entitle the holder to half-price tickets during the entire season of 1929 on any Thursday evening or Saturday afternoon. These tickets can be purchased at the office of the International or at your local union.

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**INTERNATIONAL HELPING IN UNEMPLOYED OFFICE WORKERS**

The chairman of the Clackett-Farber committee, as well as the Leaders of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of America, have co-edited a book, "Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union, Local 1264, 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 new workers who have been thrown out of work by those doing outside work, must line up with the men and women who are employed and must complete the whole of the particular establishment.

Undoubtedly, the Socialists, the Socialist Party, the American Federation, labor unions and other organizations are already at work in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Wilmington, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Minneapolis, and other cities. Wherever possible, special trains will be engaged and delegations from various points will congregate in the Union Station, Washington, on the morning of April 15th. The delegations will march up Pennsylvania Avenue, headed by a band, carrying placards inscribed with demands for the release of Deb. An audience with the President and an audience with the Senate will have been previously arranged.

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

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

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**SOME QUESTIONS OF THE LADIES' WAST MAKERS**

"Are you working?"

"Yes, but only a few days a week."

"I'm not working at all."

Everywhere you hear these unpleasant questions. You know, and we know, that it is hard to make a living on a few days' work. But, have you ever stopped to consider that no matter how many or how few days you work, the amount of work you make will not make more than those of us who do no work at all? And it's no better for just such conditions. It is, therefore, not only in the interest of those of us who are working, but the interest of all of us who make no work that we should constantly be on the alert to get every job we can."

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**By Special Announcement**

We are glad to announce that the opening of the First Boston Provident Home for Old and Infirm Colored Women will take place on Sunday, Feb. 16th, at 3:30 o'clock, at the home, 1634 Franklin Street, Boston. There will be a most interesting sermon delivered by Rev. Dr. T. W. E. Lovejoy, pastor of the First Church in Abilene, Kansas. We welcome to this home the aged and infirm colored women of Boston and vicinity, and ask the members of the various unions to come and attend the opening of this home.

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**DISTRIBUTION FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS**

A determined effort, to secure the release of Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President in the forthcoming election, will be made by Socialists on April 13th, by means of a mass demonstration in the city of New York. Large delegations will congregate in Washington, D.C., and will appeal for an audience with the President demanding a general amnesty for all political prisoners.

Besides the Socialists, the Socialist Party, the American Federation, labor unions and other organizations are already at work. The President will be addressed at the home of the leaders of the various delegations.

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**UNION DRIVERS HELPED TO ORGANIZE THE WORKERS OF ALL THE MILK COMPANIES.**

The members of the Clackett-Farber committee are doing their best to help organize the workers in the offices of all the milk companies. As many of our members are employed in offices of union garment workers are duty bound to see to it that the office help employed in the shops that are working under a union agreement join the Bookkeepers, Stenographers & Accountants' Union.

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**LUSKERS AND SCHOOLS**

I am this country from the menace of Bolshevism, the Lusk Committee came to the conclusion that it is not enough to send out reports from universities, to report raids, to raid and confine Social-

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**REPORTS TO THE OFFICE WORKERS' UNION**

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

labor and politics

- The far and wide resounding trumpets of the coming presidential campaign have already-manifested a spirit which cannot be said to be believed with great alacrity to political questions. From various parts of the country we hear how labor bodies frame resolutions or come forward with declarations in favor of some candidate for the presidency. Such resolutions have reached us recently. To listen to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 3, the best imaginable praise for the name and labor is a reasonable man-in-law of President Wilson, Honorable William Gibbs McAdoo. It is said that the International Brotherhood that McAdoo more than anyone else is the man to direct the labor movement, and that in general he is born to be a president. In a resolution sent us by an anonymous member of the Brotherhood, however, the only person to sure all the evil is General Wood. It is he from whom we can expect a square treatment. General Wood, we are told, has the greatest misunderstanding of the enjoy the wealth of General Wood's sense of fair play than his behavior in the recent strike at Gary, a behavior for the praise of which he was voted. It is the most of the Michigan State Federation of Labor proved to be too poor to be the ideal of the Central Federation of Labor. General Wood is in favor of 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 has been received by labor leaders at the time of the strike? What people may not work if you do not want to, but you have no right to prevent others from working.”

These resolutions were evident. It is a form of politics discrediting our sympathy. We may, however, say that we are con- fident of a general government. We are entirely at a loss to give a reason why one candidate should be free and the other should not. It is so difficult to tell one from the other. Both are equally recom- mendable by highly respectable labor bodies. Both are said to be born to be presidents. Both are permeated by the ideals of fair play and justice. Both stand for a large scale. Our recent ac- tivities have given us more inspiration to aspire for the bigger and bigger things in life, and that the example of the movement 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 is to work for the Union. And there can be no question that much is yet to be done in order to make the house as perfect as and suc- cessful as the Union. The Unity House itself admits that there is much to be desired. The shortcomings could be readily excused last year. For the whole work had to be accomplished in a few weeks. Such an explanation hardly holds this year. Summer is over all drawing nearer. And we have accordingly not to lose a moment in doing for the House everything that we can do.

housEs, 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 ideals of labor life will be ruined, and not just. Look, they tell us, that is actually demanded by the workers, and you will see that they are gradually but surely drifting towards a state of absolu- tism of ideology and of the demon- stration for a 40 hour week has been granted, they already begin to talk about a 40 hour week. When they will win the 40 hour week they will insist on 4 hour day. When you agree to that, they may declare that the best thing would be not to work at all.

If this is true: the ideal of the workers, one wonders why a man like Schlesinger who applies all the means of the world to his purposes as short as possible allows himself no idle moment. He does not seem to be tired at all of his work. In the short time which has elapsed since his arrival from Europe he managed to attend the meetings of all the locals, of the United Hebrew Trade Unions, etc. We see him now in Cleveland, now in Chicago. Everywhere he is in the center of events. As one of 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 volun- teer. We believe that when the man is interested in the work because every minute of his work brings him new satisfaction. And when every worker will be free and will be able to do his work as voluntarily 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 sub- stantial work.
The Labor Movement In Poland

BY: B. SCHLESINGER

(Continued from last week)

There are no less than six branches of the trade unions in Poland, three Polish varieties and three Jewish. Each branch has a "federation of labor" of its own, and to the best of my knowledge, nothing in common with the other "federation." These six organizations are:

1. The Central Commission of Trade Unions in Poland. This federation, which is a trade union of the Polish (P. S.) and the largest in Poland. Its membership amounts to 267,700.

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

3. The Christian Workers' Union of Poland. The leaders of this federation are priests and other clerics and workmen and class struggle and do not believe in strikes. They hold that all disputes between labor and capital are to be left to the decision of God and Christ. Its membership is 35,386.

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

5. The Bureau of the Polish-Zionist General Federation with a membership of 34,864.

6. The United Zionist-Socialist Union of Poland. It appears that most of the 961,644 organized workers in Poland, there are 515 members of the federation, and the number of the Jewish workers is 15,000. Among these independent unions are included 4,000 members of the Jewish Workers' Union and the Jewish Merchant Clerks, which has kept aloof from the general federation. Such intellectual people like clerks should, on general principles, associate by themselves.

As you see these independent unions there are some 75,000 railroad workers, 22,000 workers employed in the post, telegraph and telephone service, 30,000 employed by municipalities, and several other local unions organized with a membership of 45,000, in all 70,000. Among these independent unions are included 4,000 members of the Jewish Workers' Union and 5,000 members of the Jewish Merchant Clerks, which has kept aloof from the general federation. Such intellectual people like clerks should, on general principles, associate by themselves.

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The earnings of the ready-made men's coattailors, who all work by the week with the exception of the janitors, are approximately as follows:

| Men's tailors: from 350 to 400 marks a week; finishers, 150 to 200 marks | 100 submissive finishers |
| Girls: from 100 to 200 marks a week; finishers, 60 to 100 marks |

Such are the earnings of the Jewish workers. The Pole can earn still less, as the Jews are, as a rule, not only paid lower but work harder than the Poles.

If you have scanned these figures, you must realize that the Polish mark is only three-quarters of a cent in American money.

At times death seems to be the more desirable alternative than living to these people. At times even to the extent that they will hang themselves on the written word of being driven out of the country or of sudden pogroms by bands of Polish hooligans.

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

I also had the pleasure of having spent a very interesting afternoon with a group of leaders at the home of Vladimir Meden, the well-known leader of the Bund.

The week's news in cutters' union local 10.

At the election held last Saturday, March 20, at Arlington Hall, the membership of the representatives to the Fifteenth Convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was held in Chicago on May 2, 1920. Despite the bad weather of last Saturday, the attendance was not as large as was expected, but the usual amount of interest was displayed. The following nine candidates were elected:

Max Grossenten, Louis Lipsitz, Sam Perlmutter, Harry Rabin, Meyer Zelik, Mr. and Mrs. Shanken, John C. Ryan, Sidney Rothenberg, David Dubinsky.

In a meeting held last Monday, the Election Board rendered its report, which was adopted by the membership. Credentials were issued to the officers of the organizing committee, and the usual amount of interest was displayed. The following nine candidates were elected:

Max Grossenten, Louis Lipsitz, Sam Perlmutter, Harry Rabin, Meyer Zelik, Mr. and Mrs. Shanken, John C. Ryan, Sidney Rothenberg, David Dubinsky.

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

About the time this issue is published, the hall of Local No. 10 will be just about finished. The men who have not yet bought their tickets are reminded to do so and attend the affair. The Ball Committee has taken a road not yet traveled by any body of members of the Union; hence, they should attend early as it is possible with their families and friends. The affair will be held at Rhea's Hotel, on East 31st Street and Southern Boulevard.

WAIST AND DRESS NEWS

A recent report in one of the daily papers in the garment industry carried a statement that one of the leading concerns in 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 Shlenker stated, with the morale of the employers' evidence to the workers in the city.

Thus far the great majority of these employers has granted the increase of wages and has not refused to the rules of their organization as to the fact that a number of shop stewards have not been appointed.

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 dispute began, the workers are not in full sympathy, and it is evident that a far better treatment of the part of the Association employers than was accorded them heretofore.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

Following the submission of the Wagner Act to the Senate, a Board of Arbitration by the Union and the employers' organization was appointed. In a recent decision, a decision was handed down by few who had not yet come to terms. This is due not so much to the adjustment of the workers to the rules of their organization as to the fact that a number of shop stewards have not been appointed.

The membership is in no doubt with respect to the situation, reports having been early. The decision of the Board, which is a decision that the Association is not in favor of, will not, it is evident, be followed by the workers to return to work voluntarily.

The membership is now in full sympathy with the fact that a number of shop stewards have not been appointed.

The Board, which represented the Union at the hearings was: President Schlesinger, Secretary Bary, Treasurer Schlesinger, 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 11:45 A.M., both sides adjourned until 1:30 P.M., after which the Arbitrator was in conference with the employers representing only one discharge. At 2:30 P.M., the Union's representatives appeared for the final decision.

A $100 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 case of the Board, it was specified that a worker must sign a working card within seven days after the date of employment.

On Tuesday, March 23, 1920, ratification meetings were held in New York and New Jersey, where the settlement effected was submitted to the membership for approval, and on Wednesday, March 24, 1920, workers returned to work.
A sparkling bit of froth. No grand heights, no abysmal depths, an airy bubble floating on the surface of the masses. This is "Sophie," Philip Moller's new comedy, now at the Greenwich Village Theatre.

"Sophie," as one reads her, is delightful as the naughty—very naughty—idolized singer at the Opera, a bawdy creature even in the brilliant days before the French Revolution. But as usually New York 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 decision, too, is faulty, for although we sat well forward, it was a strain to try to understand each word she said. In the last act, however, she improves greatly. Gay, capricious, witty, she is the essence of "Sophie" herself.

Sophie, at the opening of the play, is installed at the home of the Ambassador from Austria, as his official mistress—for state reasons. Sophie, a sweet, endearing girl, is "Dorval," as she calls him, student, writer and scientist, engrossed in his work, yet, at the same time, occupies 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, too, has his aims, and considers himself a very lucky man to serve in a home where he is provided with so much fine food. Among his guests is Herbert Milke, the conciled Von Gheek, Sophie's composer. Others of the exceptions are Oswald Yorke, Jean Newcombe, Claire Mersenne and John Webster.

NEW HISerBEM PLAY
"Green Fields," by Pestz Hischein, had its premiere performance at the Jewish Art Theatre last night, and the author of "Green Fields," is best known for his play "The Lilac Inn," is back with another phenomenon at this theatre.

Ben Ami directs the new play, and also appears in the leading role. In the cast are Hana Abramewitz, Celia Adler, Sonia Garfayka, Gershon Libin, Jehiel Goldmark and Labor Fried.

Louis Bronberg, who did the designs for "The Lilac Inn," and the settings for "The Lilac Inn" made the scenes and decorations.

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

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

... ... "ABRAHAM LINCOLN"

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

ANITA LOEW IN REGAL
A Great Musical Event
Anita Loew, the distinguished prima donna and the particularly unfortified friend of our union, to whom the members often had the good pleasure to listen at their gatherings, will give a concert at Aeolian Hall on Thursday evening, April 5th.

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

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

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

JEWISH ART THEATRE
Madison Ave. & 57th Street.
Tel. 679 793

NOW PLAYING
"GREEN FIELDS"
by PEREZ HIRSHBEIN
Staged by Ben Ami
A Romantic Idyll In 3 Acts

A. DELMON
Spear Expert
423-90 6TH AVENUE NEW YORK City, Bet. 29-30 Sts.

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

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

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

The Executive Board also appeals to all members to follow this decision, and see that there are as many more workers added to their staff as can find room. But the shop chairmen must not, however, take in any additional worker unless he or she presents a special card from the Union.

MEMBERS WHO HAVE NO PLACE TO WORK SHOULD IMMEDIATELY REGISTER AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION, 215 21st Street, Room No. 5, WHERE A SPECIAL REGISTRATION BUREAU IS OPENED.

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

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LADIES' WAIST & DRESS MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 39, N. Y. C. W. C. E.

LADIES' TAILORS AND ALTERATION WORKERS' LOCAL 80.

A GENERAL MEMBER MEETING will take place on Tuesday, March 30th, 1920, at 7.30 P. M., at Mount Morris Hall, 1365 Fifth Ave.

Purpose: Election for delegates to the Convention.

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

ELECTION COMMITTEE OF LOCAL 80.

Attention of Dress and Waist Cutters!

The following shops have been declared on strike and members are warned against working Employment Therein:

Jesse Wolf & Co., 105 Madison Ave.
S. & S., 105 Madison Ave.
Solomon & Metzler, 33 East 33rd St.
Clairmont Waist Co., 15 West 36th St.
Mack Kanner & Millus, 158 Madison Ave.
M. Steen, 33 East 33rd St.
M. Cohen, 105 Madison Ave.
Julian Waist Co., 15 East 22nd St.
Drewell Dress Co., 14 East 22nd St.
Regina Robier, 305 Fourth Ave.
Deutz & Ortlieb, 2-16 West 33rd St.
J. & M. Cohen, 140 E. 32nd St.

Robrwin Radiol-Bath Institute
81 E. 10TH STREET
New York.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR:
NEURALGIA
LUMBAR PAIN
OUT

The Bath is especially adapted to the consequent symptoms of impurities in the circulatory system—like Headaches, Dizziness, Colic, Gall Stones, Asthma, Heart Disease, Varicose Veins.

RHEUMATISM
Sciatica, Ixmonia, Lumbago and Rheumatism on the limbs, Metallic Poisoning, Pimples, Etc.

Bliss Institute of Radio-Electric Graph Process
The Bath is especially adapted to the consequent symptoms of impurities in the circulatory system—like Headaches, Dizziness, Colic, Gall Stones, Asthma, Heart Disease, Varicose Veins.

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RHEUMATISM
Sciatica, Ixmonia, Lumbago and Rheumatism on the limbs, Metallic Poisoning, Pimples, Etc.
NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

SPECIAL GENERAL (All Branches)  
Monday, March 29th.

CLOAK & SUIT  
Monday, April 5th.

WAIST & DRESS  
Monday, April 12th.

MISCELLANEOUS:  
Monday, April 19th.

GENERAL:  
Monday, April 26th.

Special Order of Business:  
Case of Brs. Jos. R. Schieftel.

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.

THIRD ANNUAL RECEPTION AND BALL

Given by the BUTTONHOLE MAKERS AND BUTTON SEWERS UNION LOCAL 56, INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS’ UNION

AT WEBSTER HALL

119 EAST 11TH ST., NEAR 3RD AVE.

On Saturday Evening, March 27th, 1920.

MUSIC BY PROF. SCHILLER’S JAZZ BAND

Ticket 25 Cents Wardrobe 25 Cents

BRONX SCHOOL

OF DESIGNING AND PATTERN MAKING

of Cloaks, Suits, Waists, Dresses, Skirts, Underwear, Etc.

The most perfect and easily learned system taught by PROF. S. SCHORR.

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961 Southern Boulevard,

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SCOTT NEARING’S COURSES

CONTROL OF PUBLIC OPINION  
Fridays, 5.30 P. M. . . . $2.50, beginning February 13, 12 Lectures

CURRENT WORLD HISTORY  
Saturdays, 1.30 P. M. . . . $2.50, beginning February 14, 12 Lectures

REGISTER EARLY IN PERSON OR BY MAIL IN RAND SCHOOL OFFICE: 7 EAST 15TH STREET.