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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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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 may last.

Last week an appeal was made in these 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 $5,000 to be paid out in $5,000 weekly instalments. 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 their starved 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

ITALIAN CLOAKMAKERS, LOCAL 48, WILL OPEN NEW HOME NEXT WEEK.

The Italian Cloakmakers' Union, Local 48, will celebrate next week the opening of their new Magnificent home, at 231 East 14th Street, with a house-warming party and reception on a grand scale.

The creation of a labor temple for the Italian ladies' garment workers marks a further step in the remarkable advance made by Local 48 since it has begun organizing the Italian cloakmakers of New York.

Upon the occasion of this celebration, Local 48, under the management of Vice-President Ninfa, has issued a special number of its journal full of interesting articles pertaining to the history of the local.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK

BY MAX D. DANISH

THE STRONG DECISION

E. LAWSHERE in 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
prisoners, their names were
'serve to awaken our labor movement to the
terrible menace it is facing, the
menace of the so-called
'的思想, this blunderous decision will
perhaps, have achieved some good.
It is to be hoped that in the
Strong's decision is but a culmina-
tion of the campaign of malice and
villification undertaken on the side of
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 people may
think that this country has a strange idea of
freedom and liberty," writes the
learned Judge. "The fact is that
all men are equal... The immigra-
tion laws are insufficient to
exclude the labor records at all!
Picketing and the posting of
sentences are done as war measures.
Our labor law, however, is
permitting of the making of private
war in such a manner.

Weaknesses of the Bill. - As a lesson
in "One-Hundred-Per-Centism" it is
the prettiest piece of work we have seen in
a long time in England and America. There
are, according to conservative estimates, six and a half
millionaliens in this country and a half
are out of work in Great
Britain, which is, in proportion to the
population, an almost identical situation
as in the United States.

In England the unemployed
workers are demanding, in all-organized
effort, not only the recognition
of their multitude of Labor Mayors and
representatives, aid—immediate aid—
for the salvation of the workers, but
not regard this aid 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 much
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
presumed that the Judge had this experience
at once a scheme for reviving
foreign trade through the grant-
ing of extensions.

Here, too, we are having an Unem-
ployment Conference, just convened in
Washington. We, of course, have the
same things for the sake of knocking, but
what can one expect of a gathering
called by the Government?
In the case of the
colonial, burning problem which is
met at its very inception by such
bureaucratic inefficiency that the
Labor Department asked to solve the
loos ing confronted problems of our social
system,... I would have little enthusiasm for this
apropos proposal which seeks either pal-
pitance or tonic from the public
Treasury. The euforic stimulation from

that source is to be reckoned a cause
of trouble rather than a source of
"cure."

This is the lips of President
Coolidge that "light upon the philosophy back
of Police Commissioner Enright's night
raid." It is the same words in the
week upon the heads of the hungry
out-of-workers as they rushed headlong
into it. You see, food relief for the stomach of an
en-
forced idler is nothing but a "palla-
cine" and the labor force is

argues we want a cent on such "trouble-
making causes."

We, certainly, do those things
different on this side of the
hanging pond.

THE HORRORS OF STATE-OWNED
RAILWAYS

GENERAL W. ATTERBURY is the
leading spirit among the
railway officials of the country
and fighter par excellence of the rail-
road workers' Unions. The other
day the General delivered a
speech before a meeting of the
Mutual Association of the
Pennsylvania Railroad, composed
of the highest key point
officials, who form a nearly
imperfect combine, and scattered the
following pearls of wisdom before his
auditors:

Altogether there has been a 12
per cent reduction in the
1922 pay of
fected all you. Who are you in
close with with eyes, and know better
than I whether there can be a still
other health, the
operation and use of material. There is
nothing to
reduce in wages.

"It is not pleasant for me to have
to suggest to you this matter, nor
t is pleasant for you to hear. That
is true of every element of
a railway or a rail
way, ownership or government societies.

And listen to the
barring:"

"It isn't possible that you want to
put yourself on a par with letter car-
riers of the Government, or
employees or army men, all of whom
are indemnity underpaid, judged by
our standards.

"If you receive a
comparable to this country's
railroads, you will be
left to them for a few
reduction to do but to
reduce wages. We must view
this situation as citizens of a
great coun-
try, and not as
only therones of our own individual selfish
feelings and matters. If it
is voluntary, it will be forced by
legis-
lation.

Then came the glorious climax. As
the General was leaving the room
he
was called back by the chairman.

"Everybody in this room who is
with the General in this, raise
your hand," called the chairman. All
hands were raised. The General thanked
all present, and left. Can anything be
more idyllic?"

MINERS WILL RESIST WAGE

Although the great news was far so far,
in the avalanche of continuous
workmen's cuttings, which has filled the
pages of the press for the
last year, in the determined stand made by the
mining industry in Indianapolis, where the United'Mine
Workers are holding their annual con-
vention, it has been
possible to permit
wage reductions but to fight for an
improved scale when their
agreement expires, May 1.

There is additional cheer in the
report of Secretary Green that the
membership of the Miners' Union is
over $15,000,000 now, the greatest
numerical strength ever achieved by
any single organization in the land.

This report is particularly encour-
aging when one considers the terrible
fights the Miners' Union has been
waging in Virginia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky and other
strong-
holds of entrenched privilege.

You might fairly
argue the argument that wage
cuts would tend to
decrease the cost of living
has been in the past, and has been in the past, and
be the backbone of every
combination. 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 dollar less for bushel of wheat
and the man who makes coal. The
jobbers, middlemen and bankers
are buccaneering as unme-
asuredly as before. The protection of the
coal-digger's earnings, will not reduce the price of coal. It will
only be active in spreading the misery
and that of his wife and

AMONG THE NEW YORK DESIGNERS

By M. LINKOFF

The Executive Board of the Designers,
Local No. 45, seems to have
struck the opportune moment for call-
ing an open meeting to
the makers in the designers' trade. Notwith-
standing the bad weather, the Blue
Room of Hotel McAlpin was
crowded with designers, union and non-union,
who came to hear speakers at the
meeting.

The conditions in the trade probably
helped to make the designers realize the urgent necessity of
organization.
They have suffered heavily from
the depression and are even now
being discharged in large numbers.
Under such conditions they feel the
value of a strong industrial organiza-
tion capable of representing them.
Brother Israel Feinberg, General
Manager and Buyer for Robey &
Lange, Secretary of the Clock Joint Board
were present and spoke of the neces-
sity of mutual aid and the main-
tenance of union conditions in the
shops.
Brother Lange emphasized on
the necessity of having a strong
organization in the designers' trade.
"Wage earners cannot expect to bet-
ter their conditions without a
organized," he said "and it is only
through the backing of the entire
industry that the designers will be able
to derive benefits from their or-
ganization."

He went on to point out
that the present trend of the cloaks
and suit industry makes it impossible
for designers to become sub-manufac-
turers, and that it is the only way
to abandon idle dreams and to or-
ganize and affiliate with the other
union members, who have
endured 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
should 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, he said, is the
owner of the product and is the
organization. And while other wage
carriers have already passed through
the first stages of organized effort for
better conditions, designers are just
beginning to seek light on this all-
important subject.

To prevent their economic ruin from chronic conditions in
the trade the designers must make an
building up an effective organization, so
they may say, "We must be prepared," he said, "to accept the proper
unions, to be able to present the demands of the designers to the manufac-
turers and to result in demands through eco-
nomic action."

Brother Feinberg characterized the
Mutual Association as a small group
of the entire union, and that the
manufacturers in order to divide them
and to make an effective economic
organization will not be possible.
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 shops, or the shop
operator or member of any other
craft.

Brothers Langer and Feinberg, several speakers from the
floor, both members and non-mem-
bers, had something to
say. The impression gained from the evening was
the best. The members went away with the
prospects and twenty non-union men
joined the organization, promising to work
with the remaining in the exchange of
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 The-
a
t to enable members can secure tickets
at half price for performances on
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thurs-
and Saturday and Sunday
nights, excepting holidays.

Members will have to show a card at the Israel Art Theatre in the
order to obtain these. These
This cards can be secured at
the office of the Educational Department,
order in the afternoon, from
the pomt 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 Saturday, October 1st, at 1 P.M., in our regular meeting
rooms, Labor 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 LEFROVITS, Manager-Secretary.

Friday, September 30, 1921
WHY IS A SCAB?
By VIRGINIA SPENCE and CLARE OUSLEY
(Experiences in a Strike Shop)

(From the "New Republic.")

Our society, so to speak, is a conglomerate of big business interests, and the law is paid to protect the corporation. No wonder the worker is insignificant.

So Mr. Webster disposes of the scale. But what manner of person is this scale, this shop, the workers, or act with the labor union? This curiosity prompted us to take a trip to Illinois to find out. We have seen nothing more definite about this scale. A couple of weeks experience in a strike shop is not good enough to form a clear idea on the case where there are conflicting factions, that Judy O'Grady on the picket line and Judy O'Grady on an open book, and eyes are essentially the same. Through the mere act of workers striking against opposing tactics but in reality they are folks very much like each other.

The industrial conflict is usually conceived as something involving only two forces—employer and the employees—with some inconsequential portion denominated the public. This is to realize that the problem was between different parties of the public. The antagonism between union and non-union workers, never negligible, shifts to open strike only when the two become strikers, and success. Getting access to a "strike shop" was much easier than we had anticipated.

The union officials were entirely sympathetic with the student viewpoint, which was one of the reasons they agreed to the job. Job getting was surprisingly simple. The Mirror, Chicago, had just put out an advertisement for "diggers and finishers." Apply room 202, 334 Fifth Avenue. We were now found room 202 was the office of Fassesanne's Detective Agency. Fassesanne, wholly unacquainted with us. Each applicant was asked as she entered, "Looking for work? Belong to a union? What kind of work can you do?"

We replied that we were, we didn't, and we "disliked." To our vast relief, no action was taken, and the others was accepted at its face value.

While furnishing cards of introduction to the members of the house, we met the gentleman detective who marked generally: "September, 1917, we don't want an open shop. THIS IS ALL OPEN SHOP." Which may hold to all practical purposes, be as good a definition of an open shop. When we entered our first shop, the strike of the members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, which had been running for some six weeks, was in progress. A strike for the closed shop and at that time, the local union had instructed its members not to work elsewhere or at places where a concerted attempt had been made by the employees to change from a closed shop to the open shop basis. The local union had called its members out on strike. The employers had responded by filling their places as completely as possible with non-union workers. The union resorted immediately to its usual weapon, the picket line. Three employers retaliated by discharging the striking workers. It is a fact that the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, to prohibit any form of discrimination was one of the part of union members. This injunction was granted and finally the strikers had the upper hand. However, the pickets were on the job by seven-thirty in the morning, through the whole night until one o'clock in the afternoon. Police were stationed at each entrance of the building to prevent workers moving and prohibiting them from entering more than two abreast. We were at no time able to determine if the strikers broke up not only for the purpose of breaking the strike but because they were not satisfied. Although they are nearly all experienced garment workers when they happen, mainly through inertia or lack of interest, not to have joined the union. Having come in as strike breakers they are quick to feel the opposition of the strikers whose places they have taken. They have become scabs and government workers, there can be only hatred. The business of peacefully earning their living has been interrupted. The result is bitterness toward the cause of unemployment. Their latent instinct ofernity is excited. The worker becomes bitterly intertained of all members of the union. Their ideas of organization are converted and distorted by their personal hatreds. This attitude was exemplified by an interesting incident that occurred at our table. Apparently May was more of ordinary education and personal ambition. Here was not a natural person, one would readily suspect of unreasoning prejudices. And yet she expressed resentment as a member of the distinction of the union—as blind as any in her failure to realize the existence of underlying purport or principle. She too saw only working personal.

During the year about $4,000,000 of goods were shipped out, according to their statement, the same amount of goods was shipped out, $20,000 with about as much expense. During the year 1916, some Medical Clinics, such as Chest Disease Clinic by Dr. H. B. Barksy, of Beth Israel Hospital, and cooperation, this idea has been equally as good. American Medical and Dental Clinics by Dr. A. L. Ringer of Chicago, have been added, and arrangements have been made to include the services of the Medical and Dental Clinics to the list of clinics of the Union Health Center. Union Health Center and its plans for further expansion and extension by the union.

During the year the dental and dental activities have been the new life of the Union Health Center. This is an intersting institution of medical and dental work has been kept for the members of the Union. Over 12,000 patients have been examined and treated at the Medical and Dental Clinics during the year. The Union Health Center will take

Union Health Center Celebrates Its First Anniversary

Members of the Executive and Relief Committees of the seven local participating in the Union Health Center at 291 East 17th Street, have been invited by the President of the Board and the Directors of the Center to spend the evening of October 20th at the center. The celebration is the first anniversary of the new building. It will give the members an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the work done and the plans of the Union Health Center and its plans for further expansion and extension by the union.

At the time of the Medical and Dental Staffs will be introduced to the members of the union. Several new health national picture by the United States, arranged for the benefit of all men, will be served.

Members of the Executive and Relief Committees will receive personal invitation cards, although all members of the Board of Directors, Executive, and Relief Committees, are invited to be present.

Union Health Center Celebrates Its First Anniversary

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."
**JUSTICE**

**FRIDAY, September 30, 1921**

**IN BRYANT PARK**

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

It is about time somebody cleaned up Bryant Park. In its present condition it is a menace to the safety of our streets and an eyesore to all true lovers of harmony and beauty. The park would furnish a great asset to the city if it were improved and imposing Library if, through the negligence of our public authorities, it is allowed to become a veritable slum. To make matters worse, Bryant Park has been designated as a municipal ornament and not a public nuisance.

The situation happened in that section of our great city, and the sight of sprawling figures littering the leaves of Bryant Park filled my breast with disgust and indignation. There was no mistaking these individuals who were on the backs starting blankly in the void. Ragged, unshapely, unkempt—they clearly belonged to that shiftless class of human beings. The picture of the day—unemployed.

We are aware of the fact that lots of our public newspapers papers have been writing about it, our Mayor has issued an appeal to the public, and our various agencies of charity are busy planning relief for the jobless. However, the case is only the tip of the iceberg. The whole subject of unemployment and the way of life of the unemployed are outside the scope of this body of the newspaper. We are expecting distinguished visitors from Europe, among whom will be the Prime Minister of France, Marshal Foch, and some titled personages from England. What if these visitors were to see the disgraceful spectacle at Bryant Park? We would have to bury our heads in shame to cover the faces of our great guests, while parading Fifth Avenue, were to catch sight of the few million wretched men, women, and children back of our magnificent Public Library.

"The poor ye shall always have with you," Jesus said to His disciples. Why should we display bad taste about this? We have a lot of unemployed and suffering, and the least we can do is about them and don't display them in prominent places. Thank Heaven Bryant Park is in New York; let the police see to it that these unemployed elements are confined to the shams, waterfronts and unsightly places.

Of course, all public-minded citizens would like to help solve the unemployment question. Not that the question can ever be solved with that fatuous thing we call relief. The millions of jobless men and women will feel encouraged and emboldened when we see how these public authorities and the patriotic rich really take their plight to heart.

We congratulate Police Commissioner Enright upon his brave and fearless action in preventing the destruction of our Municipal Art Library. He did his plain duty by not permitting that individual Sedoux to pull down our constitution and our democracy to ridicule. But the Commission ought to keep up his good work by not allowing the show to go on from the show places of our metropolis. By so doing he may spare us the humiliation and mortification. We are expecting distinguished visitors from Europe, among whom will be the President of the United States, and we would like to see the justice of Taft, while President of the United States, shore the wisdom of keeping them out of places where there is the least chance for them to be alone known how to solve the labor problem. And if God, in His infinite wisdom, chooses not to disclose this secret to man, it behoves us not to fly in the face of Providence.

To be well prepared, President Harding's conference on unemployment will be conducted in a spirit of meekness and that none of the gentlemen there will be godless enough to think that they can actually solve the problem of unemployment. According to the present indications no one should take heart at the conference to solve the problem as a whole. What will be achieved is a better understanding and a spirit of community service. Men representing both capital and labor will sit at the same table and deliver themselves of lofty sentiments and noble wishes, which in itself will tend to bring about a better understanding between employer and employee. Such harmony is at present needed more than ever. Unemployment and consequent want on the parts of many are quite likely to arouse in the near future, any agitation of any kind, even from some who can live in comfort without working. Such a spirit would be detrimental to the best interests of the country and subversion of the bases of our society. The gentlemen now assembled in Washington, therefore, primarily concern themselves with the task of safeguarding the morals of the masses of the unemployed, lest the latter become unruly and disrespectful toward their betters and elders.

Winston Churchill recently failed to achieve this collective peace of mind it may well happen that old Bismarck will be sitting on the Balkan states, will bring conflict and riot. This, is, really, the most disgusting thing that can happen. The war that the United States, in particular, and the world at large, has been contrived to bring to an end, must now be reassembled, on the other hand, by the fact that new inventions of warmongers, like the machine-guns, are being developed and by the fact that nations are using them. It was not so critical after all.

**WITH THE WAIST AND DRESS JOINT BOARD**

By M. K. MACOFF, 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 Union to discuss the condition of the industry in New York in behalf of the strike conducted at present in Philadelphia. Above all, he called the attention of the board to the fact that a strike of this nature in the form took place in the Philadelphia industry and described the heroic stand which the strikers are putting up in this city. To make the situation more pressing, it has its police force, it would seem, at the disposal of the manufacturers and they threaten to invoke the· sentences of all kinds freely and indiscriminately against the strikers. Vice-President Sigman made it clear to the Board that it is up to the New York Waist and Dress organization to help and lead, legally, as it is only too evident that the Philadelphia strike is the strike of the New York Joint Board. What the waist makers of New York have done in the past the New York Waist and Dress workers have to do now. It was unanimously decided that the Waist and Dress Joint Board conduct a strike of $5,000 worth of the Philadelphia strikers.

Sister Lola Barretti Montgomery, representing the strikers of Mingo and Logan counties, West Virginia, appeared before the Board stating that the present situation in the coal industry was striking for the right of being organized against the autocracy of the terror of the coal operators for the last fourteen months. The local, State and Federal authorities have proved in this proceeding how they are acting only hand in hand with the coal barons but that they are actually doing what they are bid. She revealed how the miners were dispossessed, how their homes were raised and how at present they are being besieged and fed by their Union in tent colonies. In order to be in a position to resist the organized coal magnates, financial aid is needed and the requested Board gathered all funds that fund as much as possible. The request was referred to the Treasurer with instructions for favorable action.

**RUSSIAN FAMINE FUND COLLECTIONS IN WAIST AND DRESS SHOPS**

The following are names of Shop Chairs and turned over sums collected by them to the office of the Joint Board.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shop Chair</th>
<th>Name of Shop</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H. Miller</td>
<td>Astor Co.</td>
<td>$65.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Hoffman</td>
<td>Block &amp; Schiller, 129 W. 22nd St.</td>
<td>$122.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Golbe</td>
<td>Block &amp; Schiller, 129 W. 22nd St.</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Goldberg</td>
<td>Borough Co., 143 W. 22nd St.</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Ganser</td>
<td>Corner Co., 67 W. 24th St.</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Ostrowsky</td>
<td>E. Hiebel, 189 E. 19th St.</td>
<td>$95.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Bogart</td>
<td>E. Hiebel, 189 E. 19th St.</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Rosen</td>
<td>B. C. Faust, 31 E. 31st St.</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. Zirkowitsky</td>
<td>Pfeiffer &amp; Fein, 541 Sixth Ave.</td>
<td>$21.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Lamper</td>
<td>Potters &amp; Son, 150 E. 56th St.</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OFFICERS OF THE JOINT BOARD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M. K. Macoff</td>
<td>153 W. 57th St.</td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. H. Panzer</td>
<td>153 W. 57th St.</td>
<td>Vice-President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. A. Friedman</td>
<td>153 W. 57th St.</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Amico</td>
<td>153 W. 57th St.</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Blaurok</td>
<td>153 W. 57th St.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DOINGS IN LOCAL No. 3

By SAMUEL LEPKOVSKY

This is my first report in our of- ficial organ since the resignation of the secretary of Local No. 3. There may have been some things to report, but my policy has been to report only matters which are half done. It was July 18th when I took over the office and on the very same day I wrote a letter to the Breslau (in the best order, it may be said). The sample season was over and the reason for it was that things were supposed to have been in full swing, but to our regret it was a season on name but not on substance. Many of our members were out of work altogether, and those who were lucky enough to have jobs worked only part time. The newly elected Executive Board could therefore do very little at that time and we are all of our members who work in cloak shops.

On the 22nd of August, we re- ceived a communication from the Na- tional Garment Retailers' Association, Couturier's Division, informing us that the agreement between the Ladies' Tailors' Union and their members is about to expire on September 1st, and we believe that in the interest of both parties a conference is arranged for the negotiation of the agreement. We immediately referred this communication to the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Unions, with which body we are now fully affiliated and which has been consulting on the above trade questions for its affiliated locals. The Joint Board ac- cepted the invitation and the conference was held on the first day of September with a committee of the employes. They presented the following demands to us:

1. 48 hours instead of 44.
2. 15 per cent reduction of wages.
4. The period of trial to be 1 week instead of 1 month.
5. They shall have the right to reserve the store the entire commence ment of every season.

After a series of conferences and discussions, an agreement was reached on the prevailing agreement, with- out any modification, until December 1st. Breinwehl has been succeeded by a new General Manager, as curried in by the Executive Board and by the branch meetings of the Unions.

RUSSIAN RELIEF FUND INSTRUCTIONS

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

New York City: 40 East 23rd St., 35 E. 2nd St., 1714 Lexington Ave. 
Brooklyn: 99 McKibben Street.
Brownsville: 219 Sackman Street.
JERSEY CITY: 76 Montgomery Street
New Brunswick: Montgomery 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., New York
50 Graham St., New York.

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 Makers Union, Local No. 50, 22 W. 17th St.
White Glove Union, Local No. 62, 117 Second Ave.
Custom Dress Makers Union, Local No. 90, 724 Lexington Ave.
Sales Clerks Union, Local No. 131, 71 W. 118th St.

UNITED RELIEF FUND INSTRUCTIONS

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

New York City: 40 East 23rd St., 35 E. 2nd St., 1714 Lexington Ave.
Brooklyn: 99 McKibben Street.
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WE OFFER "JUSTICE" to those who desire to take up DESIGNING, PAINT MAKING, MAKING AND GRAFING for women's, me. job, furniters', children's and boys' garments.

See the Leading College of Designing and Pattern Making

PROF. L. KOHNSTEIN

222 East 14th St., New York

BUY WHITE LILY TEA COLUMBIA TEA ZWETOCHNI CHAI Exclusively

FOR EVERY ONE OF THEM WHERE THEY ARE SELLING THE SAMPLE MAKERS' BRANCH will be held on Saturday, October 1st, at 1 P.M., in our regular meeting room, Labor Tem- ple, 14th Street and 2nd Avenue.

The Ladies' Tailors Branch meeting will be held on the 1st Tuesday of the month and will not be held at this time in account of the Jewish holidays.

Unity Destin Concert Four Weeks Away

A second artist has been announced for the concert to be given in Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the Unity House Committee. Besides Emmy Destin, the Metropolitan opera dramatic soprano, the concert will be made more interesting by the presence of Roderick White, violinist. White, who is a pupil of Leopold Auer, made his debut with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra on November 15, 1895, winning an enthusiastic success. After that he made a concert tour of Dresden, Leipzig, Vienna, Fosen and other European cities, and he has toured this country extensively and has been heard most recently in concerts recital with John McCormack and Emmy Destin.

The concert is now four weeks away, every day October 15th. The Unity House Committee feels sure that the concert will be a success, and we are going very rapidly now. A large group of Unity enthusiasts have undertaken to sell concert tickets and there is every indi- cation that they will do so. Those who have not taken tickets can obtain them at the office, 16 West 21st St.

The occasion will not only be a musical event of importance, but it will place a mark upon our congratulations on your victory, and we hope that through your soli- darity we may be able to sustain in the future the conditions which you have won through your fight.

I hope that it is needless to remind our minds not to forget to contribute to our Sufferings of the Russian famine, and that every one will do his share to- ward alleviating the sufferings of our brothers and sisters. All funds must be in by October 1st.

SAMPLE MAKERS AND CLOAK TAILORS

For several reasons the Sample Makers' Branch did not have its last regular meeting. It is therefore very urgent that you should come to the monthly meeting of the Sample Makers' Branch which will be held on Saturday, October 1st, at 1 P.M., in our regular meeting room, Labor Temple, 14th Street and 2nd Avenue.

The Ladies' Tailors Branch meeting will be held on the 1st Tuesday of the month and will not be held at this time in account of the Jewish holidays.

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 rejoin 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 book.

While writing this report we are informed that our brothers, the Chi- cago Telegram Tailors, Local No. 104, 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 way. Brothelr of all Unions take note of the courage of your brothers. We are able to sustain in the future the conditions which you have won through your fight.
EDITORIALS

A NEW "MAGNA CHARTA"

We have all been living under the illusion that a labor union, engaged in the work of improving the conditions of one of the society's strata that is a seemingly constitutional and lawful thing. We have become used to regard strikes and all that goes with them, picketing, meetings, demonstrations, as legitimate and constitutional "picketing," that even our widest police could find no fault with. We have been taught to believe that workers have a right to refuse 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 are, obviously, very badly deluded. Our interpretation of the Constitution has been hopelessly wrong. Last week, a Brooklyn Supreme Court judge gave us a brand new interpretation, of the Constitution; the importance of rights for 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, Inc. & Co., all of which generally belonged to this Association. Shortly after the agreement was signed, this firm, however, withdrew from the Association, locked out all its employees, and for an unknown reason ordered the police to go on strike. The police refused to go on strike, and the works were surrounded by the police of any of the pickets. Nevertheless, the firm applied for an injunction, and we must grant, that it was rather lucky in its choice of court. Justice Strong granted the injunction, supplementing it with a long statement in which he endeavors to prove that picketing, strikes, union representatives, collective agreements— all are against the Constitution of the United States and that the curtailing of the right of employers to hire and fire at will is a downright crime against our Constitution-given freedom.

Let us return to the moment of the strikes, to the firm's argument:

"Any attempt to equalize the strength or brains of individuals is an attempt to deprive the individual of the right of freedom which a free country guarantees to its citizens. Yet labor legislation which the employers must work under the same number of hours and at the same wage according to a classification. They fix a scale of wages applicable to different types of work, or even to individual manual power. As a result, we find that men of different walks in life are not paid a proportionate amount for the labor furnished. There exists an inequality which works unfairly to the advantage of others, while others are getting far more than a fair return for the services rendered. The great law of supply and demand, as well as the law of equal rights has been set at naught."

We are quite undecided whether to become indignant over this judicial arrogance or become amused over its absurdity. 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, principally, by conditions of modern factory production. The botanist workers replied with a strike. As is customary in such cases, they picketed the factory—in perfectly orderly and peaceful fashion—sat on the sidewalk, and the police of any of the pickets. Nevertheless, the firm applied for an injunction, and we must grant, that it was rather lucky in its choice of court. Justice Strong granted the injunction, supplementing it with a long statement in which he endeavors to prove that picketing, strikes, union representatives, collective agreements—all are against the Constitution of the United States and that the curtailing of the right of employers to hire and fire at will is a downright crime against our Constitution-given freedom.

And what can one say about a judge who makes a public statement that the unions are fixing wage-scales to apply equally to everybody, the weak and the strong, the wise and the stupid. Where 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, principally, by conditions of modern factory production. The botanist workers replied with a strike. As is customary in such cases, they picketed the factory—in perfectly orderly and peaceful fashion—sat on the sidewalk, and the police of any of the pickets. Nevertheless, the firm applied for an injunction, and we must grant, that it was rather lucky in its choice of court. Justice Strong granted the injunction, supplementing it with a long statement in which he endeavors to prove that picketing, strikes, union representatives, collective agreements—all are against the Constitution of the United States and that the curtailing of the right of employers to hire and fire at will is a downright crime against our Constitution-given freedom.

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Marching Through West Virginia

By HEGER BLACKENHORN

(From the Nation)

(Continued from last week.)

Coal mining in central West Virginia stopped. Miners with rifles, by the thousands, paraded to the towns, some riding on the tops of passenger trains. War maps with red and yellow lines appeared in Charleston shop windows, showing Spruce Fork Ridge on the border of Logan County as the "front line," held by the miners with their deputies and mine guards, machine-guns, and two bombing planes supplied by the United Mine Workers. 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 have talks with摘ments, in which "detectors were cased out; or to listen to leaders on how to fight machine guns. The miners fired the bullets out, the trees, outback, and got the miners." Stores in Peppertown, Route, and Haden were selling or loaning them all available stocks of food and guns. Women along the way treated the doctors joined the army. Men who fell out had to leave their guns and clothing behind.

At three o'clock Friday morning Brigadier General Bandholtz, from Washington, routed the Governor out of his hotel, went to the schools and Keeny and Mooney. He said curtly that the situation was in his hands and he would do his duty "with the merit of the controversy." "What's the object of these miners?" "To get the Baldwin-Felts detective out." "Do you think they will accomplish their object?" "No." "Can you stop them?" "Will you try?" At five o'clock Keene and Mooney were in the town, watching whether they were turning back the head of the column and ordering special trains, passengers and electric, to haul all home. But some of the men were so obstinate that they decided a train that night, loaded it up with men and sped, headlight out, to the 5th valley to Logan County. There they joined the union miners around Sharples, Blair and Clothier and from there continued.

General Bandholtz returned to Washington, first sending for Keeny and Mooney. He complimented them on their work. Then he read a statement for the press, holding them "responsible for the safety of the members of the society which they represent." Keeny hollie restored this. Then we got to Keeny to use his influence to disarm the miners. "I've seen enough of shootings and hangings following preparations. We don't want any more." "Shouting and hanging don't scare me," replied Keeny. "Taking guns away from the miners is hardly my business. We have a constitutional right to carry arms. There is no right left to us. I have a high-power rifle, three pistols, and a thousand rounds of ammunition. I would like to see anybody take away that gun—except moaning."

Mitchell also departed. He had flown down, wearing a pistol, four rows of ribbons, and two medals. A muffled voice said, "All this could be left to their services," he said. "If I get orders I can help them deliver the necessary forces in three hours." "How could you handle men of whom nine are under cover in Harlem?" "Gas," said the general. "Gas. You understand we wouldn't try to kill; we'd try to enforce discipline. 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?" "We can't do anything about them because they are peaceful citizens defending their homes." As for the machine-guns and bombing planes, "belong to the sheriff, don't they?"

III

Such facts are. They do not inspire confidence in the workings of government and law which the miners know so seriously as to be proper. For this reason, the actions of government and of the miners' army seem to be on a par.

The "trouble" in West Virginia is several years old. Its peculiarities are industrial and national. It has been marked by killings on both sides, by "investigations," by evils condemned by all.

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 1915, its main features unchanged, the attempt to suppress the miners' strike by the Federal Government. An outbreak was bound to come. Second, the outbreak was bound to come in some civil section of the people, not a mob of thugs. Estimates of the miners' army vary in numbers. Perhaps two or three times that number of people actively abstained or actively supported the action of these people took the law into their own hands because they believe that the law is powerless, or that, "as a rule, it has been doing for a long time.

They believe that the coal operators have been doing wrong for a long time, chiefly Baldwin-Felts' "detectives," who beat up or kill miners; that the local Constabulary is either discredited or cloaked in county or state authority. They will tell you that on June 14, Flag Day, members of the State Constabulary, aided by sheriff's deputies, assaulted the lick Creek tent colony.

This camp contains part of the 10,139 strikers who have been picketing the Mingo strike who are still drawing raw from the union. The constabulary, led by Alex Breckel's strike, then smashed tents to pieces and destroyed the strikers' camp. There is published in the reports that the recruits for the State Constabulary were picked from lists provided by the Federal Government who at the time assured them that the union miners were not in the city. The strikers say that the recruits who are still members of the West Virginia and are a bond on each other's bond have been approved by the State Treasurer. On the 18th a telegram of the union officers at Williamson, arrested twelve union officers and striking miners on grounds that they refused to give the request of the State Attorney General.

The West Virginia strikers, by their march into the city 13,000 "soldiers," publicize the fact that the State law was being enforced only against miners' assemblies, commercial and labor.

The governor's leader, C. E. Lilly, was not a judge inside the State law. He sees a man in prison in Colorado for killing a striker, then testified before the Senate in defense of the Federal law, to his State. He said, "The old law must be left to the people of the one race, the other; he said, "The state, the national, the federal, the miners' union; two other members, Collins and Kirkpatrick, were in the same room. They were, with Mrs. Keeny and Mrs. Chapeland, to have their stories told by the State law and the Federal law; August 27th. The authorities suppressed the meeting.

The west Virginia strikers, miners, believe that certain class persons have taken the law pretty seriously as a law to be applied at a strike, and completely destroy the entire labor movement. We shall, perhaps, state our reasons for these assertions another time. Otherwise this does not seem to be the case, however. Such a point of view cannot, in hand in hand with negotiations or agreements between workers and employer.

An agreement can only be based on the assumption that good faith to be exercised by both parties. Without this mutual confidence an agreement is impossible and is not worth the paper it is written on.

The second point of view, and it is the point of view which our International has adopted, is that the worker must act honorably even with his employer, his exploiter. If a worker promises to a honest day's work, he must give an honest day's work, only to the employer but towards himself, his own interests and his organization which concludes this agreement with the employer upon the basis of mutual con.

When Local No. 1 and those who agree with it adopt the point of view that a worker can do anything and everything in his relations with the employer, they should fight against every sort of arrangement between the Union and the employer in the form of a guerrilla fight in each shop and upon every occasion. If they, however, adopt the point of view that the worker must honorably discharge his obligations, they join in understanding the employers without risking daily fights. It is not a question of what is done, but a question of how. The union should soon wear out and eventually destroy the organization. In a word, if they are for negotiations and agreements with employers, the entire tumult raised about the memorandum is unreasonable to the utmost, for it must definitely be laid down that every employer...

I concede to an agreement under the terms of which they must employ workers who are unwilling to give in, whatever they are capable of giving and at the same time receive a fixed day's wage.
"The Lost Girl" by D. H. Lawrence

DADDY'S GONE A-HUNTING

By Zoe Akin, 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 a good reason.

Akin's new play is not one of the season's "hits." A play which is sad and serious is not likely to capture the theatre-going folk. Sadness must have its reward and the folks from the Madding Crowd and The Blue Bird and puts one in a blue mood.

When Julian "Fields" comes back to his own, it is a man who has spent a year studying art, he is a different man, and Edith, his wife, is chilled by his bitterness and indifferencer. Her husband's affections have been alienated by another woman, whom she loves, but by some mysterious, inexplicable urge to be free, to be alone.

The humdrum life in the drab flat in Harlem with Julian would have driven the tedium of uneventful matrimonial happiness put him in a morose, unloving mood. Edith does not understand him. All she knows is that he does not love her any more, and this causes her to become unhappier in her life. She realized vaguely that Julian is hunting for something spiritual, for the exterior beauty of his spirit, but what he is hunting—God knows.

The culmination of her sorrow is when Edith finds out that Julian is not aroused by her pretended affection. Walter Greenwood.

This text 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 not been five years under Walter Greenwood's roof, and has apparently become reconciled to the loss of Julian and to the companionship of the man she no longer loves. She is deeply grateful to him for all he did for herself and her child who has been adopted by him. Her medical attention. This is a bright day in her life, for the doctors have announced that the disease is past and Janet will live.

Julian has called, for the first time since she left him, to thank Mr. Greenwood for having saved her child and to say good-bye to Edith. This has been the avenue of the 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 makes you think and muse and wonder. But the acting, on the whole, is disappointing, not to say inferior. Marie Ramboulet as Edith is the only one who acts as if she means it. There is a charm, depth and sincerity in her acting that are missing in the rest of them if they were hired. If they are not declaiming they are acting cheap melodrama. Frank Craven as Walter Greenwood gives us a lover such as we see by the hundreds in the popular planges. It is a surprise, indeed, that Arthur Hepson, the producer, does not take his "Love Letters" out of the acting from the scene. He can do it, and the piece would gain enormously if he did.

DAMON AND PANDORA'S SONG

Frances Alda, Giuseppe Danese, Alfred Lunt, and Merril Dall will take part in a free concert Sunday afternoon at the Hippodrome, under the direction of Charles D. Isaacson.

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

"The Love Letters," with John Charles Thomas, will be produced at the Folies 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 Theatre.

"Sonsy" will be played for the fifth time at the Forty-ninth Street Theatre.

"Main Street" will be produced by the Players Theatre, October 9, instead of October 3, and William Hodge in "Beware of Dogs" will play at the same date.

"E. H. Shepard and Julie Marlowe will begin a two weeks' run in Boston on October 3, and will come to New York late in the fall.

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

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 Gourmet Play," will be John Charles Thomas, Emil Denz, Lettinghem, Pedra de Cordoba, Eva Lallemand, John Ruben, Lilian Hall-Davis, Otto Kruger and Edwin Milton Royle.

The pro-sessional run of grand opera in this city has brought to the Manhattan for several years past was begun again this year. And now the Salle Yerle's singers were heard in Verd's old "La Forza del Destino." The four weeks' engagement started off with a crowded house.

Arnold Bennett's "The Title" will tour in "The Skirt" in another two weeks. The play will be coming to New York in November.

Dr. M. MERMELSTEIN, 392 Grand Street. 

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PRESIDENT 

DR. S. MERMELSTEIN, 392 Grand Street, New York, N.Y.

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ZUCKERMAN'S HATS FOR THE WISE

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:

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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, 1915.

Comrade L. Zuckermand,
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 recent meeting of the union a resolution was passed in appreciation of the many years of devoted service which you have rendered our organization, with all of your protection in the union, and for the service you are rendering it even now, when you are expensively out of the organization. The appreciation of their great interest and appreciation the help of the membership has voted its whole-hearted support to you and pledged to continue your work and further to sell upon all nature and other organized labor crafts whom you have well served to give you much support.

With fraternal greetings,

M. GREENBERG,
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 working-men 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.
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. G. W. U.

I. SCHEINHOLTZ, Secretary

THE HOLIDAYS AND THE UNITY CENTER

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

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

In all these cases we urge those members to register AT ONCE.

This is important because classes are organized in them 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 FIFTH AVENUE HILL

Workmanship equal to the best Fifth Avenue tailoring. Fitted exactly by expert tailors. Materials absolutely guaranteed.

Try us and be convinced.

ONE FLIGHT UP

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

OPEN EVENINGS
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 Dress 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 balances of the amendments to the Constitution will be disposed of and much of the regular business as 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 VIII. 
Faas, Fees, etc.
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 4. Any member, after he shall have been a member for one week, and has not renewed his dues in advance of the roll of membership.

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

ARTICLE XI. 
Wages
Section 3. Occasional wages 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 provided by special orders.

ARTICLE XV. 
Shop Regulations
Section 4. All shop difficulties shall be adjusted by the Executive Board. After a shop submits a difficulty to the Executive Board for adjustment, as settlement shall be made by the members in good standing. If the difficulty is not submitted to the Board, then the matter shall be adjusted by the members in good standing.

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 present. 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
All locals of the I. L. G. W. U. are requested to communicate with Local 81, Chicago, if a former member of Local 81, named Phillip Sweet, makes application or has joined any Local.

Sweet is an ex-soldier, height 5 ft 6 in., weight 165 lbs.
Write to A. J. Zuley, Sec’y, Local 81, 1815 W. Division St., Chicago.

DESIGNING and SKETCHING
DON’T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY
BEGIN AT ONCE.
YOU CAN BECOME A PATTERNMAKER AND GARMENT SKETCHER IN THREE MONTHS OR LESS.
NO TALENT NECESSARY TO LEARN THE "MODERN FASHION" OF PATTERNS, SKETCHING AND PRINTING.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTIONS BY PRACTICAL EXPERTS.
RAISED REASONABLY.
FAIL ANY EVENING FROM 5 to SATURDAY AFTERNOON FROM 2 to 4.
THE MODERN FASHION SCHOOL
Bolla 115
165-161 WAVE 56 G. St.

ENGLISH
Five years of English under competent teachers
MONDAYS – THURSDAYS – TUESDAYS
PSYCHO-ANALYSIS
Twelve lectures by Dr. A. A. GOLDENWEISER
Wednesday, October 26th to November 14th
SCHOOL SEASON OPENS SEPTEMBER 26th
Register at once or send for booklet
RAND SCHOOL
7 EAST 156TH STREET
P.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS
On account of “Rosh Hashana” the meeting of the Cloak 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 paid out. They must also change their cards when securing an increase.
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 workingclass 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 895 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.