

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."
—Job. 27.6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Workers of the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains.

Vol. IV. No. 1

New York, Friday, December 30, 1921

Price, 2 Cents

PHILADELPHIA AND CHICAGO CLOAK STRIKES SETTLED

Vol 4
1921-1922

All Union Standards Remain Intact—Philadelphia Strikers Approve Settlement and Return to Work—President Schlesinger Settles Strike at Conference in Chicago—Gompers to Address New York Strikers Next Week—The New York Situation—Philadelphia Waist and Dress Strike Will Be Fought to a Finish.

GENERAL CLOAK STRIKE IN BALTIMORE

The cloak strike in Philadelphia was settled during last week.

One of the fortresses erected by the cloak employers against our International for the nationwide attack on work work and the prevailing work standards in the industry, has fallen. It was captured by the workers and the war has come to an end in Philadelphia. The Union will now turn its entire energy to the other strike centers and will wage the fight until every fortification built up by the employers, when they united at Atlantic City against our International, will have fallen under our blows.

The strikers of Philadelphia are back again in their shops working under the same Union conditions as before—work week, the 44-hour week, etc. The settlement was accomplished after a few conferences between the representatives of both sides. Brother Max Amdur, as at the head of the Union committee, and on Sunday last, at a mass meeting of the strikers, which was held at the Arch Street Theatre, he reported the terms of the settlement to the strikers. The workers unanimously endorsed the settlement. On the following Tuesday, the strikers held individual shop meetings and made all arrangements to return to work.

The General Strike Committee addressed the following communication to the membership of the Philadelphia cloak locals immediately after the strike was settled.

"Our strike is settled! We are going back to the shops. Our Union will, nevertheless, remain on guard! We know that at no great distance from our city there are tens of thousands of workers still on strike to defend the same living conditions which

we have successfully defended. Our Union will take strenuous measures to watch that not a stitch of work is made in Philadelphia shops on garments against which there is even the slightest suspicion that they are intended for strike firms in other cities.

"At the last meeting of the Philadelphia Joint Board, this subject was thoroughly discussed, and precautionary measures were taken. In the name of the Joint Board and of our entire membership we extend our hands to our striking brothers and sisters all over the country and wish them success in their strike. We obligate ourselves to help them morally, and, if necessary, also financially. Their strike is our strike and their victory will be ours!

"At the same time we desire to express our thanks to all our members who have so bravely repulsed the attacks of our adversaries in the last strike and who have acted like loyal and courageous veterans. We thank the members of the various subcommittees who have stood guard over the interests of the Union from early morning until late at night, and particularly our officers who worked tirelessly and unselfishly and who are entitled to our special thanks. It must be kept in mind that none of these officers have received any compensation for their work all during the strike.

"There are several hundred skirt makers from the single skirt shops still on strike. It is expected that this remnant of

the strike will be liquidated very shortly."

PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER SETTLES STRIKE IN CHICAGO

On Tuesday afternoon, December 27, President Schlesinger left for Chicago after he received a telegram from the Chicago Joint Board to come there and to take part in a conference which was arranged for Wednesday morning, December 28.

As we go to press we received the following telegram from President Schlesinger:

"Chicago Cloak strike settled to the full satisfaction of the workers after conferences with the Cloak Manufacturers' Association. Congratulations and greeting to the New York strikers. Details upon arrival.

Benjamin Schlesinger."

GENERAL CLOAK STRIKE IN BALTIMORE

On Tuesday morning, December 27th, another battalion of striking cloakmakers was added to the fighting army of the International. These are the cloakmakers of Baltimore. It is true, their number is not great,—the cloakmakers of Baltimore are only a few hundred. Nevertheless, they are of the same cut and caliber as their brothers in other cities and they know how to defend themselves in times of need with the same spirit and courage.

Last week, Vice-President Sigman visited Baltimore and took a hand in the preliminary arrangements for the strike. The agreement between the workers and the employers in the cloak trade of Baltimore expired recently and the employers began to seek for flaws and register all sorts of demands when the time came to renew the agreement. Brother Sigman is of the opinion that the strike in Baltimore will not be of long duration. As soon as the manufacturers will realize that the workers mean business and they are determined to

GOMPERS WILL ADDRESS CLOAK STRIKERS

SAMUEL GOMPERS, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, WILL COME SPECIALLY TO NEW YORK ON THURSDAY NEXT, JANUARY 5, TO ADDRESS THE CLOAK STRIKERS.

THE SPEAKERS COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL STRIKE COMMITTEE WILL ARRANGE A HUGE MASS MEETING FOR THAT DAY WHERE GOMPERS AND A NUMBER OF OTHER PROMINENT SPEAKERS WILL ADDRESS THE CLOAKMAKERS.

wage a real fight, they will, probably, settle with the Union. It is not expected that they will court disaster by ruining their chances for the next Spring season which, from all appearances, promises to be a good one.

SCHLESINGER AT MEETING OF PHILADELPHIA WAIST AND DRESS STRIKERS

On Thursday, December 22nd, President Schlesinger addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Waist and Dress strikers in Philadelphia.

The readers will find a detailed write-up of this remarkable meeting elsewhere in this issue of JUSTICE by our Philadelphia correspondent, J. S. Pienowicz. One thing has been made clear by this meeting: that if the Philadelphia waist and dress employers are eager for a "fight to a finish" the opportunity will be given them by the International. It will be a finish fight in every sense of the word, and many of these employers will know after the strike is over that it meant a finish to themselves and their business.

(Continued on Page Two)

Cloakmakers of London, England, Greet Cloak Strikers of America

The following cablegram was received on Thursday, December 29, by President Schlesinger of our International Union from the Executive Council of the United Ladies' Tailors Trade Union of Great Britain:

Please convey to your members our heartfelt sympathy in their present heroic struggle that was forced upon them by the contract-breaking employers. We congratulate you all upon your

brave and heroic stand in resisting the unjust demands of your bosses. That the determination of your members be crowned with success and your resolution shall lead them to complete victory is the fraternal wish of

The Executive Council, United Ladies' Tailors Trade Union of England.

S. Joseph, Chairman,
C. Fine, Secretary.

Free Medical Aid for Cloak Strikers

THE UNION HEALTH CENTER, AT 131 EAST 17TH STREET, THE HEALTH INSTITUTION OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE LOCALS OF OUR INTERNATIONAL IN NEW YORK CITY, HAS MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO GIVE FREE MEDICAL AID TO THE CLOAK STRIKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

THE STRIKERS WHO NEED SUCH AID ARE REQUESTED TO INQUIRE ABOUT IT FROM THEIR HALL CHAIRMEN OR GO DIRECTLY TO THE UNION HEALTH CENTER, AT 131 EAST 17TH STREET.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

DAUGHERTY AND THE PACKERS

A VERY interesting sidelight is being cast by the strikers in the meat industry upon the much-burled order issued by Attorney-General Daugherty ordering "investigation into profiteering" by the retail meat dealers. In a letter addressed to Daugherty last week, the National Association of Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen openly charged that this reported investigation to be undertaken by the Department of Justice is "the throwing up of a smoke screen to cover up the beef trust."

The strikers' organization charges that profiteering, not only in the recent instances in New York, but for many, many years all over the country, was made possible by the "Big Five" combine which has been fixing prices and dictating prices with an iron hand. In this last instance, when prices in New York city have jumped 30 per cent overnight, with no excuse whatever, it was made possible by the action of the packers' combine by restricting slaughtering space in New York and vicinity and holding up prices thereby at a profiteering level. The letter asks for an immediate investigation into the illegal maneuver of the meat trust rather than the switching of the batteries in the direction of the retailers who have no say whatever in the fixing of the price of beef.

The letter to Daugherty uses a very apt term when it characterizes the attitude of his department as that of "friendly inactivity." The "Big Five" in the meat packing industry who have for years levied the biggest toll on the consuming public for the necessities of life are at present engaged in the very interesting work

of smashing the union of their workers and crushing their strike. They have been daily announcing that this nation-wide strike has "ended" and their "own" unions, consisting of some renegades who have been organized by the packers into "plant congresses," have carried the day. Quite naturally, they cannot be at present bothered by any investigations on the part of the Federal authorities. If, however, an investigation is absolutely necessary or, let us say, is good politics, why not try to investigate, for the time being the meat retailers—the small fry—or, perhaps, the union?

It will lead nowhere, anyway, and the "Big Five" will not be interrupted in their noble union-busting activities, while the public will be getting its little investigation.

NO NEW TRIAL FOR SACCO-VANZETTI

SACCO and Vanzetti were denied last week a new trial. Judge Thayer, of the Dedham Court, ruled that the legal points raised by the attorneys of the two condemned men did not warrant such action.

The two men have thus lost the first skirmish in the battle for their lives. The legal battle conducted by the nation-wide committee which is endeavoring to save the lives of these two radical Italian workmen, has, as is known to every reader of newspapers in the country, aroused widespread interest on every continent and in every land. And the conviction that these men were not given a fair trial, and that their case was prejudged by an unfair jury and a biased jury of radical-haters, will not be changed in the least by the argumentation of the court in deny-

ing a new trial to these two men. If judgments were not to be set aside merely because judges were reluctant or unable to cast a reflection upon the "honor, judgment, reason, integrity and conscience of a jury," and because they are unwilling to charge them with having "abused the solemn trust imposed in them," what would become of the thousands of judgment reversals that are being granted in the land daily without the least regard for the subtle and delicate feelings of jurors and courts?

The truth of the matter is that very few persons expected that Judge Thayer's court would grant a reversal of the jury's judgment or the granting of a new trial on similar grounds. Too much feeling and animosity has been aroused during and after the trial to permit of any such action. Besides, the extensive international agitation on behalf of these two prisoners rather than opening the eyes of the court to the gross insufficiency of the evidence, has tended to harden its attitude and to make its stand even more irrevocable. It means to show the world that it cannot be "intimidated" by "red" agitation, though it may come in an avalanche from Alaska to Australia.

The case is to go now to the Supreme Court, out of the heated and bitterly prejudiced local atmosphere. There, it is hoped, it will be judged more on its merits than by the obscurateness and animosities engendered in the course of the prosecution of this trial.

MARTIAL LAW IN EGYPT

THESE seem to be troubled days for empires. The cleverest, the best managed of them find sailing increasingly stormy. Take, for instance, Britain, as neatly bunched together a "commonwealth of nations" as a threat for profit on the part of world-grabbing industrial imperialism could muster. Since the Hapsburg, Hohenzollern and the Romanoff empires went crashing to

the ground, the British empire remained almost alone in the field, in a class by itself, and destined, as we were wisely informed, to stand the test of time and the stress of all storms.

And now all these wonderful testimonials have been made to look sick and worthless. First came Ireland, and after a bloody turmoil that stirred every nook and corner of the globe, the Irish have culminated their 70-year fight for independence with the winning of an "Irish Free State." Whatever the real importance of this victory, it undoubtedly constitutes a notable gain for Irish nationalism and a substantial dent in the stone wall of British imperialism. Next comes the widespread rebellious movement in India, the dangerous non-co-operation movement which threatens, as nothing has threatened in recent days, the supremacy of Britain over the three hundred million population.

And now comes the bad news from Egypt. Martial law has been declared in the land of the Pharaohs, and British warships have sailed up the Nile. Street disturbances are reported from several principal cities, with wounded and killed on both sides. The storm center of the contest is Zaghl Pasha, the magnetic leader of the nationalist movement in Egypt, whom the British are determined to banish from that country.

The uproar in Egypt and India, two of the "priceless jewels" in the British crown, are not mere rumblings. There is a storm raging in these lands, a storm that can culminate in eventual liberation from the foreign yoke. In the light of recent history, the British themselves know this perhaps better than any one else. But as long as holding on is possible "torch-bearers of civilization" will not relinquish their hold upon "inferior," and as a rule, well-paying, foreign possessions.

However that be, this empire business is becoming more and more of a precarious job.

Events of the Week in Cloak Strike

(Continued from Page One)

NEWS FROM THE NEW YORK FRONT

Towards the end of last week, a report became current that Judge Wagner will render his decision with regard to a permanent injunction against the Protective Association, demanded by the Union, within a few days. Mr. Morris Hillquit, the attorney for the Union, however, however, that the decision cannot be expected so soon. He pointed out that Judge Wagner has to read over a lot of documents, affidavits and other papers and that it might take him a couple of weeks until he familiarizes himself with the merits of the Union's case.

The lawyers for the Union, Messrs. Untermyer and Hillquit, have made it known that they have forwarded this week another supplementary brief with additional evidence to Judge Wagner. The decision in the case is being awaited in various circles with great eagerness.

STRIKING CLOAKMAKERS TAKE OUT CITIZEN PAPERS

A number of striking cloakmakers are taking advantage of their enforced leisure to take out first or second citizenship papers during these days. An agitation for naturalization has been conducted during the last few weeks in every hall where the strikers assemble, and the Naturalization Aid League of 116 East Broadway, has made arrangements to facilitate the taking out of the first and second papers by the cloakmakers.

The office of The League is open every day from 1 to 9 p. m., and on Saturdays from 10 in the morning

until 6 in the evening. Every striker can obtain all necessary information with regard to citizenship at the office of The League free of charge.

WILL THE PROTECTIVE CAUSE LOSS OF SPRING SEASON TO ITS MEMBERS?

In wide circles of the ladies' garment industry of this city, the leadership of the Protective Association is subjected to very caustic criticism. All signs are pointing, it is asserted in trade circles to the coming spring season as one of the best ever had in the cloak industry. Many manufacturers declare quite openly that they are not at all anxious to lose this season because the leaders of the Association are playing an obdurate game against the Union. It is expected, therefore, that as soon as the season will approach closer, a number of individual settlements by Association members will take place.

In the headquarters of the Settlement Committee, at Hotel Continental, it is felt that as soon as the winter holidays, Christmas and New Year, will be over, and the cloak buyers will get in their appearance in the local market, the members of the Settlement Committee will become very busy. Brother Feinberg, the Chairman of the Settlement Committee, informs us that special arrangements have been made to handle the anticipated flow of individual settlements at an early future.

THE UNION PAYS STRIKE BENEFITS

The Union pays strike benefits now regularly. Last week, on account of Christmas, the benefits have started a day later than usual, namely, on

Tuesday morning instead of Monday.

In every other respect the payments have been given out in regular order. The relief checks are being

issued in Arlington Hall and cashed in a special bank department opened by the Union at Hennington Hall, Second Street and Avenue B.

What We Want

The Educational Department of the International has been conducting its activities for more than four years.

It has organized numerous classes for the members of the International. It has given to them opportunities for obtaining knowledge.

The knowledge which our members have gained in our classes is not quite the same which they could have gained elsewhere. Needless to say, schools conducted by organizations which are not interested in the working class, do not teach much which can be utilized by workers to increase their own happiness, as members of the working class.

They teach all sorts of cultural subjects. But these do not help workers to understand their own position in society and the best methods for improving it.

On the contrary, have a definite mission. Their purpose is to make workers understand clearly just what part they play in present-day society, and to give them correct information on such subjects as deal directly with the problems of the working class.

We do not have to preach or propagandize to our members. We must give them facts—correct, accurate, precise, unbiased. Whether we like them or not, these facts are the material out of which workers should build their theories and programs.

It is only by knowing such facts

thoroughly that workers can plan intelligently and can go to work to realize their plans successfully.

In the classes conducted by the International our members become acquainted with the facts of Economics, Labor Movement, Industrial History, etc.

Some of these facts are unpleasant,—we do not like them. But they are true. It is foolish to ignore them and imagine that they do not exist, when we are planning our programs for reconstructing society.

This has been the underlying principle of our educational work for many years. Many of our members, holding all sorts of political and economic beliefs, differing in their interpretation and tactics, have expressed to us again and again their agreement with this principle.

CLASS IN PSYCHOLOGY AT BROWNSVILLE UNITY CENTER TO MEET FRIDAY, JANUARY 6TH.

The class in psychology which meets on Friday evening at the Brownsville Unity Center, P. S. 84, Stene and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn, did not take place for the past two weeks, due to the illness of Dr. Margaret Daniels.

We are glad to announce that Dr. Daniels will be able to continue her course on Friday, January 6, at 8 P. M.

In the Land of "The Dictatorship of the Proletariat"

By BEN AUGUST

WHAT ARE THE RUSSIAN WORKERS THINKING AND TALKING ABOUT?

"When we had Tsar Nicholas we had plenty of barley and kasha."

What are the Russian workers dreaming about? What are they talking about? What do they want? Have these questions been asked already? Has an attempt ever been made to answer them?

These are "heretical" questions, and all of us have been in mortal fear to touch upon them until now, lest it may "hurt the Russian revolution." Because of this fear a great many things have passed over in silence. The situation has, none the less, changed now. It is now possible for one to utter a free and unfettered opinion concerning many things that have occurred and are occurring these days in our old homeland. It is true, there are still enough left among us who would not hear of the truth even now, who still believe that it was the others an honest word about Russia is a counter revolutionist, a traitor and what not.

I want to say that I am a friend of the Russian people. I feel their sufferings, their pains and woes. As such it is preposterous to say that I can be a counter revolutionist, as some misguided persons might be influenced against me. I want my readers to know that I speak as a loyal friend of the Russian people. It is true, I have had a great deal to criticize the Communist party of Russia about. But I want you to know that the Communist party of Russia is not, by any means, the entire Russian people. It would be the height of stupidity to make any such assertion. The Communist party and the Russian people are two different entities.

In comparison with the Russian people, the Communist party is like a drop in the bucket. They have had in that party in Russia about six hundred thousand members. Today, after the "cleaning" and a great amount of dirt they have cleaned out, there is about three hundred thousand left. Just think of what an infinitesimal particle of a population of a hundred and forty million people this is!

Let us come back to these questions.

Like many of you, I, too, have come across such questions before I went into Russia, in capitalist publications, naturally. But, of course, the more I read the firmer grew my belief that the capitalist sheets were lying. I had believed at that time, like many others still believe now, that the Russian people think about nothing else but the social revolution. Haven't the Communist missionaries and propagandists not assured us that the Russian people is devoted body and soul to the revolution? Only a few weeks ago a writer in an American Communist publication has tried to convince his readers that the Russian people have risen to such heights that only spiritual matters concern them, and that they have discarded entirely material matters, matters of the stomach, as things of the past.

And as I read that article I thought to myself: "Are these, indeed, any such idle notions of the editors of that paper that might believe such stupidities?" You may ask, why do Communist agitators and propagandists do that? Well, here is the answer:

First, they do it because they are blind and do not know themselves what is going on in Russia. I have met even

such who have lived in Russia and yet do not know a thing of what is going on there. They have only one objective, also: to make Communist propaganda, and when they lived in Russia they lived the lives of bookworms digging away at the records of the Russian revolution. Such men, as a rule, are entrusted with propaganda abroad. Have they any knowledge of what the Russian people think and talk? Of course not!

Secondly, there are among the propagandists such persons who do it because it is their profession, because they make their living from it. They are employed by the Russian Communist party to make propaganda, and they ought to know that the Russian Communists have spent a vast fortune for propaganda purposes exclusively. When I came to Soviet Russia I made it my business to talk to persons of various classes. I tried to make myself familiar with their wishes and opinions, and only then did I discover that the Communist propagandists have not told the truth. In plain English, they have been bluffing! This discovery drove me into a fury; one had to be lied to even by one's own father.

I learned that the social revolution as a revolution, as the Russian Communists would have us believe, does not concern the Russian people in the slightest degree. I had hoped that when I came to Russia and speak to the common, rank and file people, that they would speak with enthusiasm about their revolution, hunger or no hunger, kasha or no kasha. We were led to believe that they were living and thriving upon the spirit of the "revolution." How wonderful was all this to contemplate! Yet how far removed from the truth this is—like daylight from the stark shadows of the night!

I do not mean to assert that I had thought that the Russian people have of a sudden become converted into a people of angels. To believe that a nation could change entirely in the course of less than four years would, of course, be inexcusable naivety. Such faith is the privilege of only children and dreamers. But I did believe that the revolution has made perceptible changes in the Russian people, that the average Russian has changed his opinions and his views on life to a considerable degree, and that he thinks of more than "barley and kasha." To my great regret, however, I found that it was not so.

The two verses at the head of this article tell the story, and they are typical of what the Russian workers think and talk nowadays. I assure you I have not invented these verses—I am not giving to verse writing. But I have heard Russian workers sing that and I have jotted it down in my note book. And when I heard it sung by Russian workers, my heart fell, and as I contemplated the faces of the "singers," my spirits sank even lower. And I thought: Oh, for a Communist propagandist, to show him the Russian people and let him see and hear with his own eyes and ears what the Russian people are but on their minds and tongues! But they were not around. The Communists are too busy elsewhere, and, like the New York police, they are never on hand when they are wanted.

I was walking one evening along the Moscow River, near the plants where electricity is manufactured for the city. All around the factory there are hovels inhabited like in former days, by workers, and it is a section where one can take a close look

at the life of the Russian proletariat. It was there and then that I had heard that song for the first time:

"When we had Tsar Nicholas, we had plenty of barley and kasha."

My first thought was: Is it possible that the proletarians of Russia want a Tsar back again? The idea frightens me. "A Tsar, it is possible? Do they sing and think about one now? Are these the fruits of the social revolution?"

I was all aflutter with emotion, and I wanted a quick answer to my doubts. So I went over to the group of workmen and made myself chummy with them. It does not take long to form an acquaintanceship with Russian workmen. They are simple folk, and, in addition, they are hungry and feel very much broken down and degraded these days. They are quite happy when one is ready to listen to their simple talk, and speak without fear or equivocation.

We began to talk, and I asked them: "Comrades, tell me what does this little song mean?" They all looked at me and one said:

"I'll answer you and tell you the meaning of it."

The other kept silent while the speaker asked me:

"Comrade, did you eat today?"

"Yes," I replied.

"Did you eat enough?"

"Well, I don't believe I could starve."

"Well, that goes to show that you aren't starving in 'Sovietkaya-Rossia'! But what about us, Russian proletarians, who are starving, starving so long that we have barely strength left to go on? What will you say to that? We'd just like to hear your answer to that!" He was pressing me for a reply.

And before I had a chance to open my mouth he followed up with another question:

"Perhaps you've brought from America a remedy for us that we might appease our hunger with? We'd certainly like to hear about it." He was putting these questions to me without any evidence of malice, yet he spoke from the heart, and the other workmen in the group shook their heads as if sanctioning all he was saying. I felt, nevertheless, sort of at a loss, by these questions. What could I say in reply? I have brought no remedy with me for their hunger, and to say to these men that they must have patience because it cannot last forever is a poor answer to give to a hungry person. So instead of replying to him I began myself to ask questions.

"So I understand you want the Tsar to come back?"

"What did you say?" The entire group jumped from their seats with an outcry. "We want a Tsar? What an American will say! You are a peculiar fellow to talk that way to us. We want no Tsar, but we want barley and kasha, and want it badly," they all spoke up.

Their excitement scared me considerably. It was a stranger among so many rather hard-looking men. But they sat back calmly and the first speaker began again.

"Comrade, you listen to us well. We know that you can't give any

"It is worth while mentioning that the real workers still live in the hovels they occupied before. Only commissars, officials and such like live in the hotels and the homes that belonged formerly to the rich, but not the proletarians as the Communist propagandists would have us believe.

answer to our question. One cannot take it out ready-made from his pocket, and we bear no ill-will against you for that. We are only grieved over one thing: If we wouldn't or you can't understand us Russian workers. I am neither a Bolshevik nor a Menshevik, but a common workman from eight parents. I have been working in the 'cigar' for a number of years, and I know my fellow-workmen. I know what they have wanted, and I know what they want now. So we wish to tell you that we want no Tsar. That's all a bygone thing. There'll be no more Tsar in Russia. But we want bread and kasha, and we also want to have something to say about the running of the country. We had neither of these things until now."

"Today our rulers are the Communists. Look there!" He pointed towards the Kremlin not far in the distance. "There sit Lenin and all the Commissars, who are ruling over us, and let me tell it to you from the heart, they don't rule us any better than the Tsar and his gang. We're worse off, anyway; we had plenty of kasha in those days and we haven't got that now."

"Do you for a moment think that 'they' go hungry, too? No, they have enough to eat; they have enough even for their dogs, and we have none. We sing the little song because it reminds us of the days when we had enough barley and kasha, while today we are hungry, and who knows how long we may yet have to go hungry! But I say to you again, don't think that we want a Tsar. No Russian worker wants that. But we want," he cried out, "to have a people's government, a government of all parties, and not of one party. We cannot stand this social revolution any longer. They have made enough tests over us."

He was quiet now, while his comrades were saying:

"Well done, Tovarich, that's what we want. Good fellow, good fellow! You have sized it up right!"

His short speech acted like an eye-opener on me. I saw the true Russian people, the Russian proletariat, and heard their voices and desires from the mouth of those in whose name the social revolution was made. And here they were crying that they want none of it, in spite of the fact that it has been told all the time that the Russian people, the Russian proletariat, is heart and soul for the social revolution!

If a Communist propagandist of the type one finds in America would come along at that moment, I don't know but if maddened by this revelation I wouldn't have thrown him into the Moscow River. Perhaps the fishes in the Moscow River would like to be propagandized with Communism—the Russian workers, certainly, do not want it! The Russian workers at this moment eat barley and kasha. They want bread, they want more freedom than what they are having under the Communists. They want no Tsar, but they remind themselves of the days when they had food a plenty and they sing about it.

That's what occupies their thoughts and this is what they talk and sing about. It may be a sad state of affairs, but to conceal the truth is a great crime.

Members can still secure season cards for the Yiddish Art Theatre, Madison Avenue and 57th Street, at the office of the Educational Department, 21 Union Square, Room 1053.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

DAUGHERTY AND THE PACKERS

A VERY interesting sidelight is being cast by the strikers in the meat industry upon the much-heralded order issued by Attorney-General Daugherty ordering "investigation into profiteering" by the retail meat dealers. In a letter addressed to Daugherty last week, the Amalgamated Association of Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen openly charged that this reported investigation to be undertaken by the Department of Justice is "the throwing up of a smoke screen to cover up the beef trust."

The strikers' organization charges that profiteering, not only in the recent instances in New York, but for many, many years all over the country, was made possible by the "Big Five" combine which has been fixing prices and dictating prices with an iron hand. In this last instance, when prices in New York city have jumped 30 per cent overnight, with no excuse whatever, it was made possible by the action of the packers' combine by restricting slaughtering space in New York and vicinity and holding up prices thereby at a profiteering level. The letter asks for an immediate investigation into this illegal maneuver of the meat trust rather than the switching of the batteries in the direction of the retailers who have no say whatever in the fixing of the price of beef.

The letter to Daugherty uses a very apt term when it characterizes the attitude of his department as that of "friendly inactivity." The "Big Five" in the meat packing industry who have for years levied the biggest toll on the consuming public for the necessities of life are at present engaged in the very interesting work

of smashing the union of their workers and crushing their strike. They have begun daily announcing that this nation-wide strike has "ended" and their "own" unions, consisting of some renegades who have been organized by the packers into "plant congresses," have carried the day. Quite naturally, they cannot be at present bothered by any investigations on the part of the Federal authorities. If, however, an investigation is absolutely necessary or, let us say, is good politics, why not try to investigate, for the time being, the meat retailers—the small fry—or, perhaps, the union?

It will last, anyway, and the "Big Five" will not be interrupted in their noble union-busting activities, while the public will be getting its little investigation.

NO NEW TRIAL FOR SACCO-VANZETTI

SACCO and Vanzetti were denied last week a new trial. Judge Thayer, of the Dedham Court, ruled that the legal points raised by the attorneys of the two condemned men did not warrant such action.

The two men have thus lost the first skirmish in the battle for their lives. The legal battle conducted by the nation-wide committee which is endeavoring to save the lives of these two radical Italian workmen, has, as is known to every reader of newspapers in the country, aroused widespread interest on every continent and in every land. And the conviction that these men were not given a fair trial, and that their case was prejudged by an unfair judge, and a biased jury of radical-haters, will not be changed in the least by the argumentation of the court in deny-

ing a new trial to these two men. If judgments were not to be set aside merely because judges were reluctant or unable to cast a reflection upon the "honor, judgment, reason, integrity and conscience of a jury," and because they are unwilling to charge them with having "abused the solemn trust imposed in them," what would become of the thousands of judgments rendered that are being granted in the land daily without the least regard for the subtle and delicate feelings of jurors and courts?

The truth of the matter is that very few persons expected that Judge Thayer's court would grant a reversal of the jury's judgment or the granting of a new trial on similar grounds. Too much feeling and animosity has been aroused during and after the trial to permit of any such action. Besides, the extensive international agitation on behalf of these two prisoners rather than opening the eyes of the court to the gross insufficiency of the evidence, has tended to harden its attitude and to make it stand even more irrevocable. It means to show the world that it cannot be "intimidated" by "red" agitation—though it may come in an avalanche from Alaska to Australia.

The case is to go now to the Supreme Court, out of the heated and bitterly prejudiced local atmosphere. There, it is hoped, it will be judged more on its merits than by the obdurate and animosities engendered in the course of the prosecution of this trial.

MARTIAL LAW IN EGYPT

THESE seem to be troubled days for empires. The cleverest, the best managed of them find sailing increasingly stormy. Take, for instance, Britain, as neatly bunched together as a "commonwealth of nations" as a thirst for profits on the part of world-grabbing industrial imperialism could muster. Since the Hapsburg, Hohenollern and the Romanoff empires went crashing to

the ground, the British empire remained almost alone in the field, in a class by itself, and destined, as we were glibly informed, to stand the test of time and the stress of all storms.

And now all these wonderful testimonials have been made to look silly and worthless. First came Ireland, and after a bloody turmoil that stirred every nook and corner of the globe, the Irish have culminated their 700-year fight for independence with the winning of an "Irish Free State." Whatever the real importance of this victory, it undoubtedly constitutes a notable gain for Irish nationalism and a substantial dent in the stance wall of British imperialism. Next comes the widespread rebellious movement in India, the dangerous non-co-operative movement which threatens, as nothing has threatened in recent days, the supremacy of Britain over the three hundred million population.

And now comes the bad news from Egypt. Martial law has been declared in the land of the Pharaohs, and British warships have sailed up the Nile. Street disturbances are reported from the principal cities, with wounded and killed on both sides. The storm center of the contest is Zaglul Pasha, the magnetic leader of the nationalist movement in Egypt, whom the British are determined to banish from that country.

The uproar in Egypt and India, too, of the "priceless jewels" in the British crown are not mere rumblings. There is a storm raging in these lands, a storm that can culminate only in eventual liberation from the foreign yoke. In the light of recent history, the British themselves know this perhaps better than any one else. But as long as holding on is possible "torch-bearers of civilization" will not relinquish their hold upon "inferior," and as a rule, well-paying, foreign possessions.

However that be, this empire business is becoming more and more of a precarious job.

Events of the Week in Cloak Strike

(Continued from Page One)

NEWS FROM THE NEW YORK FRONT

Towards the end of last week, a report became current that Judge Wagner will render his decision with regard to a permanent injunction against the Protective Association, demanded by the Union, within a few days. Mr. Morris Hillquit, the attorney for the Union, declared, however, that the decision cannot be expected so soon. He pointed out that Judge Wagner has to read over a lot of documents, affidavits and other papers and that it might take him a couple of weeks until he familiarizes himself with the merits of the Union's case.

The lawyers for the Union, Messrs. Undermyer and Hillquit, have made it known that they have forwarded this week another supplementary brief with additional evidence to Judge Wagner. The decision in the case is being awaited in various circles with great eagerness.

STRIKING CLOAKMAKERS TAKE OUT CITIZENSHIP PAPERS

A number of striking cloakmakers are taking advantage of their enforced leisure to take out first or second citizenship papers during these days. An agitation for naturalization has been conducted during the last few weeks in every hall where the strikers assemble, and the Naturalization Aid League of 175 East Broadway, has made arrangements to facilitate the taking out of the first and second papers by the cloakmakers.

The office of The League is open every day from 1 to 9 p. m., and on Saturdays from 10 in the morning

until 6 in the evening. Every striker can obtain all necessary information with regard to citizenship at the office of The League free of charge.

WILL THE PROTECTIVE CAUSE LOSS OF SPRING SEASON TO ITS MEMBERS?

In wide circles of the ladies' garment industry of this city, the leadership of the Protective Association is subjected to very caustic criticism. All signs are pointing, it is asserted in trade circles, to the coming spring season as one of the best ever had in the cloak industry. Many manufacturers declare quite openly that they are not at all anxious to lose this season because the leaders of the Association are playing an obdurate game against the Union. It is expected, therefore, that as soon as the season will approach closer, a number of individual settlements by Association members will take place.

In the headquarters of the Settlement Committee, at Hotel Continent, it is felt that as soon as the winter holidays, Christmas and New Year, will be over, and the cloak buyers will get in their appearance in the local market, the members of the Settlement Committee will become very busy. Brother Feinberg, the Chairman of the Settlement Committee, informs us that special arrangements have been made to handle the anticipated flow of individual settlements at an early future.

THE UNION PAYS STRIKE BENEFITS

The Union pays strike benefits now regularly. Last week, on account of Christmas, the benefits have started a day later than usual, namely, on

Tuesday morning instead of Monday. In every other respect the payments have been given out in regular order. The relief checks are being

issued in Arlington Hall and cashed in a special bank department opened by the Union at Huntington Hall, Second Street and Avenue B.

What We Want

The Educational Department of the International has been conducting its activities for more than four years.

It has organized numerous classes for the members of the International. It has given to them opportunities for obtaining knowledge.

The knowledge which our members have gained in our classes is not quite the same which they could have gained elsewhere. Needless to say, schools conducted by organizations which are not interested in the working class, do not teach much which can be utilized by workers to increase their own happiness, as members of the working class.

They teach all sorts of cultural subjects. But these do not help workers to understand their own position in society and the best methods for improving it.

On the contrary, however, have a definite mission. Their purpose is to make workers understand clearly just what part they play in present-day society, and to give them correct information on such subjects as deal directly with the problems of the working class.

We do not have to preach or propaganda to our members. We must give them facts—correct, accurate, precise, unbiased. Whether we like them or not, these facts are the material out of which workers should build their theories and programs.

It is only by knowing such facts

thoroughly that workers can plan intelligently and can go to work to realize their plans successfully.

In the classes conducted by the International our members become acquainted with the facts of Economics, Labor Movement, Industrial History, etc.

Some of these facts are unpleasant,—we do not like them. But they are true. It is foolish to ignore them and imagine that they do not exist, when we are planning our programs for reconstructing society.

This has been the underlying principle of our educational work for many years. Many of our members, holding all sorts of political and economic beliefs, differing in their interpretation and tactics, have expressed to us again and again their agreement with this principle.

CLASS IN PSYCHOLOGY AT BROWNVILLE UNITY CENTER TO MEET FRIDAY, JANUARY 6TH.

"The class in psychology which meets on Friday evening at the Brownville Unity Center, P. S. 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn, did not take place the past two weeks, due to the illness of Dr. Margaret Daniels.

We are glad to announce that Dr. Daniels will be able to continue her course on Friday, January 6, at 8 P. M.

In the Land of "The Dictatorship of the Proletariat"

By BEN AUGUST

WHAT ARE THE RUSSIAN WORKERS THINKING AND TALKING ABOUT?

"When we had *Tsar* kishka. . .
What are the Russian workers dreaming about? What are they talking about? What do they want? Have these questions been asked already? Has an attempt ever been made to answer them?"

These are "heretical" questions, and all of us have been in mortal fear to touch upon them until now lest it may "hurt the Russian revolution." Because of this fear a great many things have been passed over in silence. The situation has, none the less, changed now. It is now possible for one to utter a free and unfettered opinion concerning many things that have occurred and are occurring these days in our old homeland. It is true, there are still enough left among us who would not hear of the truth even now, who still believe that one who utters an honest word about Russia is a counter revolutionist, a traitor and what not.

I want to say that I am a friend of the Russian people. I feel their sufferings, their pains and woes. As much it is preposterous to say that I can be a counter revolutionist, as some misguided persons might be influenced against me. I want my readers to know that I speak as a loyal friend of the Russian people. It is true, I have had a great deal to criticize the Communist party of Russia about. But I want you to know that the Communist party of Russia is not, by any means, the entire Russian people. It would be the height of stupidity to make any such assertion. The Communist party and the Russian people are two different entities.

In comparison with the Russian people, the Communist party is like a drop in the bucket. They have had in that party in Russia about six hundred thousand members. Today, after the "cleansing" (and a great amount of dirt they have cleaned out), there is about three hundred thousand left. Just think of what an insignificant particle of a population of a hundred and forty million people this is!

Let us come back to these questions.

Like many of you, I, too, have come across such questions before I went into Russia, in capitalist publications, naturally. But, of course, the more I read the firmer grew my belief that the capitalist sheets were lying. I had believed at that time, like many others still believe now, that the Russian people think about nothing else but the social revolution. Haven't the Communist missionaries and propagandists not assured us that the Russian people is devoted body and soul to the revolution? Only a few weeks ago a writer in an American Communist publication has tried to convince his readers that the Russian people have risen to such heights that only spiritual matters concern them, and that they have discarded entirely material matters, matters of the stomach, as things of the past.

And as I read that article I thought to myself: "Are there, indeed, any such idiots among the readers of that paper that might believe such stupidities?" You may ask, why do Communist agitators and propagandists do that? Well, here is the answer:

First, they do it because they are blind and do not know themselves what is going on in Russia. I have met even

such who have lived in Russia and yet do not know a thing of what is going on there. They have only one objective, one aim: to make Communist propaganda, and when they lived in Russia they lived the lives of bookworms digging away at the records of the Russian revolution. Such men, as a rule, are entranced with propaganda abroad. Have they any knowledge of what the Russian people think and talk? Of course not!

Secondly, there are among the propagandists such persons who do it because it is their profession, because they make their living from it. They are employed by the Russian Communist party to make propaganda, and you ought to know that the Russian Communists have spent a vast fortune for propaganda purposes exclusively. When I came to Soviet Russia I made it my business to talk to persons of various classes. I tried to make myself familiar with their wishes and opinions, and only then did I discover that the Communist propagandists have not told the truth. In plain English, they have been bluffing! This discovery drove me into a fury; one hates to be lied to even by one's own father!

I learned that the social revolution as a revolution, as the Russian Communists would have us believe, does not concern the Russian people in the slightest degree. I had hoped to come to Russia and speak to the common, rank and file people, that they would speak with enthusiasm about their revolution, hunger or no hunger, kasha or no kasha. We were led to believe that they were living and thriving upon the spirit of the "revolution." How wonderful was all this to contemplate! Yet how far removed from the truth this is—like daylight from the stark shadows of the night!

I do not mean to assert that I had thought that the Russian people have of a sudden become converted into a people of angels. To believe that a nation could change entirely in the course of less than four years would, of course, be inexcusable naivety. Such faith is the privilege of only children and dreamers. But I did believe that the revolution has made perceptible changes in the Russian people, that the average Russian has changed his opinions and his views on life to a considerable degree, and that he thinks of more than "barley and kasha." To my great regret, however, I found that it was not so.

The two verses at the head of this article tell the story, and they are typical of what the Russian workers think and talk nowadays. I assure you I have not invented these verses—I am not giving to verse writing. But I have heard Russian workers sing that, and I have jotted it down in my note book. And when I heard it sung by Russian workers, my heart felt, and as I contemplated the faces of the "singers," my spirit sank even lower. And I thought: Oh, for a Communist propagandist, to show him the Russian people and let him see and hear with his own eyes and ears what the Russian people have on their minds and tongues! But they were not around. The Communists are too busy elsewhere, and, like the New York police, they are never on hand when they are wanted.

I was walking one evening along the Moscow River, near the plants where electricity is manufactured for the city. All around the factory there are hovels inhabited like in former days, by workers, and it is a section where one can take a close look

at the life of the Russian proletariat." It was there and then that I had heard that song for the first time:

"When we had *Tsar* kishka. . ."

We had plenty of barley and kasha."

My first thought was: Is it possible that the proletarians of Russia want a *Tsar* back again? The idea frightens me. "A *Tsar*, is it possible? He they sing and think about one now? Are these the fruits of the social revolution?"

I was all astir with emotion, and I wanted a quick answer to my doubts. So I went over to the group of workers and made myself clumsy with them. It does not take long to form an acquaintanceship with Russian workers. They are simple folk, and, in addition, they are hungry and feel very much broken down and degraded these days. They are quite happy when one is ready to listen to their simple talk, and speak without fear or equivocation.

We began to talk, and I asked them: "Comrades, tell me what does this little song mean?" They all looked at me and one said:

"I'll answer you and tell you the meaning of it."

The others kept silent while the speaker asked me:

"Comrade, did you eat today?"

"Yes," I replied.

"Did you eat enough?"

"Well, I don't believe I could starve."

"Well, that goes to show that you aren't starving in 'Sovietland Russia'! But what about us, Russian proletarians, who are starving, starving so long that we have barely strength left to go on? What will you say to that? We'd just like to hear your answer to that!" He was pressing me for a reply.

And before I had a chance to open my mouth he followed up with another question:

"Perhaps you've brought from America a remedy for us that we might appease our hunger with? We'd certainly like to hear about it."

He was putting these questions to me without any evidence of malice, yet he spoke from the heart, and the other workmen in the group shook their heads as if sanctioning all he was saying. I felt, nevertheless, sort of hard pressed by these questions. What could I say in reply? I have brought no remedy with me for their hunger, and to say to them men that they must have patience because it cannot last forever is a poor answer to give to a hungry person. So instead of replying to him I began myself to ask questions.

"So I understand you want the *Tsar* to come back?"

"What did you say?" The entire group jumped from their seats with an outcry. "We want a *Tsar*? What an American will say! You are a peacemaker! Follow to talk that way to us. We want no *Tsar*, but we want barley and kasha, and want it badly," they all spoke up.

Their excitement scared me considerably. I was a stranger among so many rather hard-looking men. But they sat back calmly and the first speaker began again.

"Comrade, you listen to us well. We know that you can't give any

answer to our question. One cannot take it out ready-made from his pocket, and we bear no ill-will against you for that. We are only grieved over one thing: You wouldn't or you can't understand us Russian workers. I am neither a Bolshevik nor a Menshevik, but a common workman from meager parents. I have been working in the city for a number of years, and I know my fellow-workmen. I know what they have wanted, and I know what they want now. So we wish to tell you that we want no *Tsar*. That's all a bygone thing. There'll be no more *Tsar* in Russia. But we want bread and kasha, and we also want to have something to say about the running of the country. We had neither of those things until now."

"Today our rulers are the Communists. Look there!" He pointed towards the Kremlin not far in the distance. "There sit Lenin and all the Commissars, who are ruling over us, and let me tell it to you from the heart, they don't rule us any better than the *Tsar* and his gang. We're worse off, anyway; we had plenty of kasha in those days and we haven't got that now."

"Do you for a moment think that 'they' go hungry, too? No, they have enough to eat; they have enough even for their dogs, and we have none. We sing the little song because it reminds us of the days when we had enough barley and kasha, while today we are hungry, and who knows how long we may yet have to go hungry! But I say to you again, don't think that we want a *Tsar*. We Russian workers want that. But we want," he cried out, "to have a people's government, a government of all parties, and not of one party. We cannot stand this social revolution any longer. They have made enough tests over us!"

He was quiet now, while his comrades were saying:

"Well done, *Tovarisch*, that's what we want. Good fellow, good fellow! You have sized it up right!"

His short speech acted like an eye-opener on me. I saw the true Russian people, the Russian proletariat, and heard their voices and desires from the mouth of those in whose name the social revolution was made. And here they were crying that they want none of it, in spite of the fact that we have been told all the time that the Russian people, the Russian proletariat, is "heart and soul for the social revolution!"

If a Communist propagandist of the type one finds in America would come along at that moment, I don't know but if maddened by this revelation I wouldn't have thrown him into the Moscow River. Perhaps the fishes in the Moscow River would like to be propagandized with Communism—the Russian workers, certainly, do not want it! The Russian workers at this moment want barley and kasha. They want bread, they want more freedom than what they are having under the Communists. They want no *Tsar*, but they remind themselves of the days when they had food a plenty and they sing about it.

That's what occupies their thoughts and this is what they talk and sing about. It may be a sad state of affairs, but to conceal the truth is a great crime.

Members can still secure season cards for the Yiddish Art Theatre, Madison Avenue and 27th Street, at the office of the Educational Department, 31 Union Square, Room 1002.

"It is worth while mentioning that the real workers still live in the hovels they occupied before. Only commissars, officials and such like live in the hotels and the homes that belonged formerly to the rich, but not the proletarians as the Communist propagandists would have us believe."

Rebel Plus Saint

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

Now that President Harding gradually and half-heartedly released the prisoner from Atlanta, a movement should be set afoot for the pardon of Warren Gamaliel Harding. Harry M. Daugherty, the warden of the Atlanta prison, the attorney who prosecuted Debs, the jurors who found him guilty and the judge who imposed the sentence.

Their guilt is clear and unmistakable, though it is not in the nature of a transgression against the written law. What they committed is sacrifice of the most terrifying kind; they condemned a patriot, imprisoned a prophet, reviled a saint and tortured a deliverer.

More than that! The very release that Debs was granted is the most damaging arraignment of the man who granted it and of the institution he represents. When President Harding, unrepentant of the sins that had been committed against Debs, announced that he still considered the hallowed prisoner a "dangerous man" and that the commutation of sentence was made in a spirit of mercy and generosity, he added the sin of impudence to that of blasphemy. And in withholding from Debs his civil rights the President merely demonstrated once more that the servitors of the powers that be are incapable

of acts of justice and callous to higher moral promptings.

There is something pitifully pathetic about the spiritual patricians of those who first imprisoned Debs and then released him. Compared with the gigantic moral stature of the released "criminal" how puny, how wretched, how insignificant, how ignominious do his goalers and the masters of his flesh appear! In vain is their effort to keep up appearances as the real heroes of the moment, as the righteous judges dispensing both justice and mercy—in the eyes of the world, in the conscience of mankind they are like so many clowns who both amuse and repel by their mimicry of noble and heroic deeds.

For the prosecuting attorney who brought Debs to judgment, and for the judge who crucified him there is escape in oblivion and obliteration. Their names are empty and forgotten spaces in history alongside of Pilatus and Jude, it is because history will not take the trouble of retaining their names in the memory of men. And as time recedes the names of Harding and Daugherty and of Palmer will also be thrown into the dustbin of history. They may consider themselves fortunate, indeed, that their insignificance, their

pygmy moral stature will shield and hide them from eternal contempt and damnation.

But the name of Debs, the criminal who sinned against the frothy patriots and was pardoned by hide-bound statesmen—that name will be hallowed and revered for centuries to come. Among the champions of freedom he stands unique as a man of indomitable courage, coupled with boundless love for his fellow men. He is Christian and rebel rolled into one. He is the warrior-saint of the modern crusade against the evil masters of the world. Unselfish to the point of self-abnegation, meek to the point of self-effacement, he is as relentless as the elements when he fights the battles of oppressed and despoiled humanity. He has love for human beings, but he also has undying hate for the evils created and maintained by human beings.

The torture, the humiliation he has suffered at the hands of the hangers-on of the present social system made Debs a saint in the eyes of the millions of his adherents; the daily contact with the mass of human wreckage heaped together by a monstrous social system has deepened his sense of human sympathy and made him the spiritual harper of lives stunted, of souls warped, of characters perverted by that system. The warden speaks of Debs as a beneficent moral force in the lives of the prisoners; the newspapermen bare their heads be-

fore the "Tolstoyan" and the friend of man. Praise is lavished upon him even by those who only yesterday participated in the hue and cry against "reds" and seditious. Every effort is being made to hallow the people into believing that Debs has "formed" as a result of his prison experience, that he has turned Christian and renounced his former social and political heresies.

How little do they know Debs! How little do they understand the nature of the ideals Debs has been champion of! The veteran fighter for human emancipation can no more be shaken in his convictions than the river can be reversed in its current. And Debs' love for man does not in the least lessen his hatred of the present system. Even because he is a lover of human kind he is ready to lay down his life for the liberation of humanity, for the establishment of a social order that will value and respect the human being.

Debs is a Christian in his attitude toward men; he is a Tolstoyan, a believer in non-resistance so far as he personally is involved, but Debs is a Socialist in his attitude toward the social and political institutions, and a revolutionist in his methods of ridding human society of its present institutions of human oppression. The guardians of the present order, who are so happy about Debs' "conversion," may as well bear this in mind.

(Continued on Page Seven)

After a Free Irish State---What?

By EDWARD DUFFY

"What is Ireland going to do now?" is the question asked of all who have been active in the struggle for freedom, now that there are hopes of the withdrawal of the British troops and the black and tans.

Few know anything of the economic situation in Ireland, the war for independence holding the center of the stage for such a long period that all other efforts for the betterment of the conditions of the Irish people were forced into the background. But we have been doing things in Ireland, and as soon as we have a chance we will startle the world by our progress.

Through the labor organizations, the Irish workers have progressed far in the last ten years. From an unorganized mass of starved, ragged, ignorant farmers, transport workers and other unskilled laborers has come the powerful Irish Transport and General Workers' Union that is one of the strongest organizations of the militant vanguard of the workers of the world.

Although practically all trades are organized in Ireland and affiliated with the Irish Trades Union Congress, the unskilled workers sometimes are ahead of their skilled brothers in their aims and struggles toward the New Day. The remarkable progress of the unskilled workers is due in great part to the first leaders, whose inspiration is still felt, though they are no longer with those they started on the road to freedom.

The pioneers in this great movement were James Larkin and James Connolly, two Socialists. Connolly was executed by British troops a few days after he had been seriously wounded in the uprising of Easter Week, 1916. He will always be remembered with the greatest affection by Irishmen and other lovers of freedom throughout the world. Connolly was the author of the propaganda literature, the editor of the workers' journal in the organization movement.

Jim Larkin, the soul of the Transport Workers' Union in its early days, is in Dammora prison in New York State, a victim of the war hysteria, convicted of violation of a state criminal anarchy law. That the British government, through its powerful secret service machinery, arranged for the crushing of Larkin's spirit was indicated when Larkin was removed from Sing Sing prison to Dammora. At Sing Sing Larkin could be visited by his friends. At the remote Dammora prison, where the guards are noted for their brutality, the spirit crushing can be attempted without observation.

Larkin was in the United States when the East Week uprising came. He was on a mission for the organizations which had banded together for the strike against the British which later appeared in the short-lived revolution that was drowned in blood by British troops in Dublin. Irishmen can't understand why Larkin is the victim of a ferocious sentence in prison when German spies have all been freed and no excuse remains for keeping their leader from there.

"What is Ireland going to do now?" If Jim Larkin were not working in the tuberculosis breeding shops of Dammora, if he were asked that question by the inquiring reporters on marching up the gangplank for an open return to Ireland, he would reply that the Irish workers now are going to throw the parasites from industry.

From the reports coming from all sections of Ireland, it appears that Ireland will lead all other countries in the abolition of industrial slavery. Because their struggle for freedom has banded the workers together with solidarity that is unknown in any other country, the leaders of the movement for the socialization of industry believe there will be little opposition to the creation of a workers' republic.

For four years, ever since the creation of the Councils of Workers,

Peasants and Soldiers in Russia, the Irish workers have discussed different forms of republics in which the workers will have the representation that is due them. At the last Irish Trades Union Congress, the draft of a form of workers' legislature was approved. Instead of sending representatives to the legislature without knowledge of industry, the congress suggested representation in the national legislature on a basis of industries. Transport workers, railroad workers, machinists and others would be represented in the Irish parliament, in their scheme much as the different industries are supposed to be represented in the National Council of Russia.

One of the remarkable features of the movement toward socialism in Ireland is the support from the Catholic clergy. In the United States the Catholic church opposes Socialism with the anarchic objection that the state would be given too much power. In Ireland, as in Catholic Italy, the younger priests are often conspicuous for their part in the progressive labor movement. Perhaps it is economic determination, a desire to get on the band wagon while the going is good.

The Transport and General Workers' Union has brought unity between the agricultural worker and the city worker that is unknown in other countries. The farm laborer and the unskilled worker of the city are members of the same union. This organization has been so successful in organizing the farm laborers that practically every Irish county has its union, and where there is a union, all who are eligible are in it.

The labor movement was part of the independence movement, which increased the strength of both movements, if there is any difference between them. When Frank P. Walsh visited Ireland recently, the commandant of the Dublin district of the Irish republicans army introduced him to a workman employed on the docks of Guinness' Brewery in Dublin. The Irish union man soldier told Walsh the story of what he, as a member of the army, did to free his country from British rule.

He arose at 5 o'clock in the morning to go to a munition factory operated by the Irish republican army, where he worked with his comrades manufacturing bombs until five to

go to work on the brewery dock. He worked all day in the brewery, took a hurried evening meal, and joined his military company, either to drill or to engage in actual warfare with British troops in the streets of Dublin or in the vicinity. He was the son of a farmer. Three of his brothers had been forced to emigrate because the big landlords would not permit their farms to be tilled and his brothers had been forced to give up farm life to become unskilled laborers in the large cities of Ireland.

Real peace will give the Irish workers an opportunity to put into effect some of their plans for reconstruction. The extent of the warfare during the last two years can be judged from the official British reports which show that, in 1920, 843 persons were killed, 1,200 houses and 530 barns destroyed and 2,801 places raided for arms. The casualty list for this year has been about as large. Millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed in reprisal raids by both forces. This great toll was taken in the period ending July 11, for on that day the representatives of the British government and the Irish republicans agreed to a truce pending the outcome of the parleys in London.

With only 4,500,000 persons in a country that is large enough and productive enough to sustain 20,000,000, the Irish workers have an opportunity for progress that is unrivaled. They have had the support of Irishmen in all parts of the world during their struggle for freedom and they now can repay those who helped them by inspiring the workers of the world in a great co-operative endeavor. Centuries of oppression have convinced Irish men and women that there can be no partnership between capital and labor, so there is not much opportunity for misleaders of labor to make headway in the mother country.

With a workers' republic in Ireland there will be inspiration for the Scotch, English and Welsh workers across the Irish sea. The British workers are better organized than those of many countries, so perhaps they will follow the Irish vanguard in the international movement for socialization of wealth. With these examples for the rest of the world, the march onward will be swift and certain.

Philadelphia Cloak Strike Ends in Victory

By J. S. FRENOWITZ

In my last article in "Justice" I stated, among other things, in speaking about the Philadelphia cloak strike, that the Cloak Manufacturers' Association will have to settle with the union and withdraw all its demands. My prediction has already been fulfilled. The old agreement was signed by the Association and the workers are back in the shops as victors, working under the work system and the same number of hours as before the strike broke out.

One really did not need to be a prophet to foresee this culmination. One had only to know the Philadelphia cloakmakers, keeping in mind their splendid record of a decade, to realize that the manufacturers had no chance whatever to beat them in this fight, and that they had no other alternative but to withdraw their demands.

Indeed, if any single element is to be pointed out as mainly responsible for the speedy settlement of the Philadelphia strike, it is the twenty-six weeks' fight in the cloak industry of our city in 1921. This present strike was in all essentials in the nature of a gamble on the part of the employers. They knew that both in logic and reason the cloakmakers of Philadelphia could not "afford" to lose a fight, and that they would battle to the last for the existence of their union. Nevertheless, the manufacturers decided to take a gamble, and of course the outcome of the strike, and, of course, last. They had counted on unemployment and other distressing factors to give them the upper hand,

but it seems that illdness in the Philadelphia cloak trade during the months previous to the strike has had but little effect on the morale of the workers. When the strike broke out the cloakmakers knew that they were in for a stiff fight, but that they would have to see the affair through at all costs. You know already how, very soon after the strike was called, the great majority of independent manufacturers in the trade had sought a settlement, and that the majority of the workers had returned to their shops under the old conditions within the first three weeks of the strike. Now, with the beginning of the season close at hand, the last hopes of the manufacturers of the Association were dashed to the ground, and they have decided to do the best under the circumstances, namely, sign the old agreement, the cardinal clauses of which are week work and the 44-hour week.

So the cloakmakers are back at work, and are to be congratulated upon a splendid victory. But we shall soon have another great victory over the "bitter-enders" among the employers in the waist and dress industry, who are soon to be faced with the prospects of a season beginning in their trade and with their shops closed as tightly as before. Until now there was no work in the waist and dress industry, and of course these "bitter-enders" among the employers could afford a fight. They, too, wanted to utilize unemployment for their petty interests and hoped right along that the waist and dressmakers will bow

to their will and return to work under their whip and lash. Last Tuesday the strikers in the waist and dress industry in Philadelphia had begun the eighteenth week of their protracted struggle, and yet let me attempt to tell any one of these strikers to go back to work without the authority of the union, what a reception such an invitation would get! When you talk to them you think that the strike has just begun. Indeed, they are ready to continue for another eighteen weeks, but they won't go back to work until they are winners.

President Benjamin Schlesinger, of the International, was here last week and spoke to the strikers in the waist and dress trade. He received a very hearty ovation and his speech was constantly interrupted by applause. Brother Schlesinger dwelt continually upon the necessity of the winning of the strike, and congratulated them upon their firm stand and invincible spirit. "Our International," he said, "among other things, 'will continue the fight as long as it is necessary to smash the Harms, the Lichtensteins and the other 'intellectuals' of the Waist and Dress Association to give up their plans and their hopes to break the homes and the lives of the thousands of working girls and men from whose loins they have come.' We shall continue the strike, if necessary, throughout the winter. If the employers can afford to risk their fortunes, we workers can surely afford to risk our toll. At this moment the International is involved in strikes of great magnitude all over the country. We have strikes in the coal, iron and steel industry, Chicago, Philadelphia, Montreal, Los Angeles and Toledo. We will win on all fronts. And as soon as these strikes will be settled the entire

moral and financial strength of our International will be given to the strikers and brothers of Philadelphia. None of you will have to suffer want, even if this strike is to last all winter.

"Your bosses are stubborn, and those who are not and would like to settle are afraid of the leaders of the Association. There are already signs of work in the industry. In New York and Chicago the employers in the waist and dress trade are beginning to get ready for the season. If your employers will continue in their obstinacy many of them will receive such a lesson that they will no longer be able to settle with the union. They perhaps depend upon their credit in the banks, but there is an end even to credit. Banks don't like impoverished customers."

When President Schlesinger ended his speech a thunder of applause greeted him. He touched the innermost cords of the hearts of the strikers, and they knew that back of his words was the wisdom and the spirit of unity that permeates our organization. They knew that their hardest times were over, and that now they could face the future with brighter hopes for a victory.

No one saying that if the waist and dress manufacturers of Philadelphia are still determined to continue their fight against the union they are in for some merry times. Reports are current already that there is a great deal of dissension within the ranks of the Association, and that many of its members are up in arms against the orders of some of their leaders to keep up the fight against the workers. It is reasonable to expect now that they will soon be forced to bow to the dictates of justice. It is only a question of time and one does not have to be a prophet to forecast who will be the victors.

The Biggest Trade Union in the World

The fifteenth General Meeting of the German Metal Workers' Union was held from the 11th to the 18th of September, at Jena. The German Metal Workers' Union is the largest trade union in the world. More than 1,600,000 workers are organized in its ranks.

The income of this Union is in proportion to its huge membership. Last year it amounted to about 227,000,000 marks. In the year 1920 the union conducted 4,131 wage movements at 75,542 factories. The number of workers affected was 4,676,500. The union distributed over 29 million marks as strike pay. Furthermore, the union paid out 11 1/2 million marks as sick pay and 16 million marks as out-of-work pay. Wage increases negotiated by the union during the past year amounted to 150 million marks.

Of the 779 delegates to the General Meeting, 405 were Majority Socialists, 260 were Independent Socialists and 114 were Communists. This is characteristic. It is a justification of the policy followed by the Executive Committee, and at the same time a guarantee that this policy will be continued. Furthermore, it proves that the unity and efficiency of the Metal Workers' Union is no longer seriously endangered owing to the differences of political parties.

The German Metal Workers' Union is by tendency an industrial union, although it does not yet unite all metal workers under its banner. "We

alone have claim to all workers engaged in the Metal Industry" said Dismann, "also to the workers in Railway Shops." This claim is contested. The demarcation of industry will "naturally" have to be decided by considerations of expediency, rather than in accordance with fundamental principles; all the more so, because the formation of great concerns makes the close co-operation of industrial unions essential.

Joint Industrial Councils such as were established in 1918 are repudiated by the German Metal Workers' Union. As the union accepts the basis of the class struggle, it cannot recognize any joint industrial council which will "negotiate jointly the interests of the employers and employed." No resolution was brought forward in favor of joining joint industrial councils. As is known, a part of the executive of the General Federation of German Trade Unions takes up another attitude on this question and regards the joint industrial councils as an important gain to the standing of labor, as a success of the trade unions in their class struggle.

Obviously the metal workers' union has never refused to regulate wage and working conditions, etc., in conjunction with the employers. Moreover, the union is absolutely against the doctrinaire tendency to convert local conflicts into mass action without warning: "Mass strikes at every conceivable opportunity are no panacea."

The restriction of the trade unions to wage movements was no longer demanded by any delegate. The conviction was general that the present economic system had to be altered.

The Executive Committee was very emphatic on this point. The democratization of industry, as well as socialization, has two implications. Firstly, the consolidated front of Labor including non-manual workers and the intermediate grades. Secondly, the education of workers for the control of production.

In this respect the Executive has performed a great organizational accomplishment. In the various districts a two to three weeks' course of lectures open to 80-100 persons will be held for the "systematic and methodical education of Workers' Councilors and all union officials."

The basis of this course is to be economics together with fundamental concepts on factory and business management, also social questions and labor law. The object is "to make the Workers' Councils a factor to be used for the liberation of the working class." The Workers' Councils of the Metal Workers' Union are co-ordinated uniformly. At their head is the National Sub-Council for the Metal Industry. In November, a National Congress of Workers' Councils in the Metal Industry will be held. A special "Workers' Council Journal" of the Metal Workers' Union is issued for the economic education of workers in their special functions at the workshop; and moreover to afford an insight into the complicated organization of economic activity.

The German Workers' Councils, apart from other defects, pays no consideration to the development of huge modern concerns. The interests of the workers can only be upheld under such circumstances if a permanent connection is established between the workers' councils of the groups inside the concerns and if conferences of the workers' councilors in these concerns are held under the auspices of the Metal Workers' Union. The condition of success for these ambitious plans is an exact knowledge of con-

ditions in large concerns. The Metal Workers' Journal has already been active in this direction. It has published full particulars on the Stinnes and Klöckner concerns. The Executive Committee of the Union has established an Economic Section which conducts scientific research of this kind and deals regularly with acute problems by means of economic supplements. All these efforts betoken a comprehensive attempt to educate the workers' councils. The workers' councils must take up the fight with capitalism bravely to break it."

As all the free trade unions of Germany are inspired by socialist ideas, it is obvious that the Metal Workers' Union would express itself in favor of a socialist economic system.

"The solution of the World Crisis," it states in a resolution, "is only possible by the establishment of a socialist economic system. Only this system is a guarantee for external and internal peace for the restoration of the world's economic output, for the restoration of international exchange and for the liberation and welfare of oppressed and exploited classes. This object can alone be attained by a politically consolidated and well-organized working class which simultaneously supports itself by securely compact trade unions imbued with the spirit of democracy and which act in close harmony with the comrades of all countries organized in the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions."

BUY

**WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI**

Exclusively

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.
Office, 21 Union Square, New York, N. Y. Tel: Stuyvesant 1126.
B. SCHLESINGER, President S. YANOFKY, Editor
A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer ABRAHAM TUVIM, Business Manager
MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor
Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.50 per year.

Vol. IV. No. 1 Friday, December 30, 1921

Entered as Second Class Matter, April 16, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912.
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage, provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 23, 1919.

EDITORIALS

THEY AND WE

What has become of all the ambitious plans forged by the Protective Association against the Cloakmakers' Union in particular and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in general?

The employers in the cloak industry have first organized in New York. The fight against the Union was conducted here for years—at times openly and at other times under cover—but constantly nevertheless. As they made little progress they hit on a plan of a national organization, a federation of all cloak employers' organizations in the country. Such a federation was finally formed during last October at Atlantic City.

The reader, probably, still has in mind what we had to say at that time concerning this "International" of the cloak manufacturers. We have warned them that this federation will only exist if it will refrain from attacking the Union. We stated that such an organization may be even a useful factor in the industry. If, however, their object in organizing it is to wage war against the Union, this federation will be smashed into bits before long.

Has our forecast come true? It certainly has—and much sooner than we ourselves expected. Not only was this organization—brought into the world with so much pomp and circumstance—practically un-ticed during all these days of conflict between the cloakmakers and their bosses, but, it would seem, that it was a stillborn child from the very outset. In many cloak centers the cloak manufacturers did not even attempt to demand from the workers that they return to the old sweatshop conditions. In such cities like Boston, Cleveland, St. Louis, and Cincinnati the authority of the employers' "International" was nil from the very beginning. And even in such cities where the cloak associations have put forth the now well-known demands of piece work and longer work hours, like in Philadelphia and Chicago, the bond of their "solidarity" had burst in record time.

The fact is that in Philadelphia the strike is at an end and the workers have returned to work under the former agreement as victors, and in Chicago the fight is nearing its end. President Schlesinger is, at the time of this writing, again in Chicago in conference with the employers about a settlement. The cloak manufacturers of that city have reconsidered their former stand and are now ready to talk "peace," and it is within the realm of the possible that in a few days the conflict in Chicago, too, will come to an end under the terms: No piece work and no longer hours.

In the light of these events, what other conclusions can one arrive at, but that the grandiose edifice, reared at Atlantic City last October, has totally collapsed? And with the breaking down of this "fortress" there has collapsed also one of the pillars of the Protective Association in New York. To be sure, the New York manufacturers were not any too eager for associating with their smaller country brethren. But they had practical motives for the forming of this federation. They knew well enough that their "proclamation" of piece work and longer work hours would meet fierce resistance on the part of the workers; so in order to insure themselves against a possible capture of their orders by the "smaller brothers" from the country, they attempted to tie them to themselves through this federation. Another purpose was to engage the International Union simultaneously in all centers so that its resources might come to an end in quick order and then deal it a body blow. One can easily imagine how our manufacturers feel these days with the wreck of their "federation" staring them in the face!

And, as if to add to their chagrin, things in New York are so bitterly disappointing too. Already in the early weeks of the strike hundreds of manufacturers rushed to settle with the Union. That these settlements carry weight and importance in the industry can be evidenced by the fact that the 10 per cent tax, self-imposed by the workers who have returned to work under full Union conditions, amounted, until last week, to over \$90,000. In plain figures it means that our members have received in those shops about a million dollars in wages, and have made many millions of dollars worth of cloaks. Well, perhaps most of our cloak manufacturers are built in a way that public condemnation does not affect them very much, but we are certain that the fact that other manufacturers in this city are making millions of dollars worth of garments while they remain idle is very, very exasperating to their sensibilities. You can't hit them harder than by hitting them on their pocketbooks!

Yet even this does not drain the cup which they have been forced to drink these days. What hurts most is the fact that not only "independent" manufacturers, but some of their former co-members and staunch supporters, have settled with the Union. Owing to certain reasons, we must deny ourselves the pleasure of making public the names of these firms. We can only

say that their number is quite substantial and they are an important factor in the industry. We are informed that very soon their number will reach one-fourth of the membership of the entire Association. It looks, therefore, that not only the "international" but even the Protective Association is on the eve of a collapse. Such is the situation in the camp of the enemy, and it is an open secret in the entire industry.

In contrast to the gloom and hopelessness in the employers' camp, our side presents a picture of buoyant hope and cheer. Let us point to the following facts:

Fact one: During the entire six and a half weeks of the strike, only sixty of our pickets have been arrested, the majority of whom were discharged or given small fines. Our pickets have caused the arrest of four "guards" employed by the bosses for "protection" and these were held for trial. The pickets in this attack have little to do because there are no scabs among the cloakmakers.

Fact two: Until five weeks had elapsed, no mention whatsoever was even made in the strikers' camp about benefits, and now that strike benefits are being paid, there are thousands of strikers who have declined to accept them so far.

Fact three: Everything in this strike is running with remarkable precision and order. The most critical cannot point to any important misstep or oversight on the part of its leadership. One cannot help admiring the efficiency and the ability in the various departments from the one most important.

And above all—the spirit of unity and solidarity that pervades the ranks of the strikers in cities outside New York—in Philadelphia and Chicago—is truly marvelous. In these cities the employers have not broken any agreements and, consequently, one of the Union's strongest weapons in New York is absent there. In addition, the principal issues of the fight—piece work and longer hours—have disappeared in those cities as the employers seem to have all but forgotten about them. The conflict there has been brought down to some minor points on which an agreement can be reached. But Philadelphia and Chicago have in mind the most important. And, last, any concession on their part might injure the strikers in New York, they are ready to stay out as long as necessary to protect the interests of their fellow workers in New York. This is a laudable example of solidarity that will be inscribed in golden letters in the history of the labor movement.

And here is the sum total:

Demoralization and desertions among the employers and the daily seeking of new "issues" in place of the old ones that must be discarded under the pressure of public opinion. A change of position every hour that gives one the impression of a panic and ever-growing fear and uneasiness in the ranks of the "Protective."

In our camp there is perfect order and harmony. We have no deserters, we have no change of issues. Our leadership remains the same, even more loved, trusted and respected as the fight grows older. Our tens of thousands of strikers are full of confidence, based on the adamant conviction that no matter how long the fight may last, they will come out triumphant.

DEBS IS FREE!

That old, great fighter in the cause of freedom, Eugene V. Debs, is free at last.

He does not owe his liberty to the Administration, or to any change of heart in Washington. When one reads the official statements, one discovers that Debs is still the same "criminal," the same "enemy" of his country, the same "dangerous" agitator, still ready and able to mislead his fellow countrymen. On the basis of this logic, he should have been kept in jail for the remainder of his natural life. And yet, the Administration had to free him, together with a number of other politicals. Why?

The explanation is simple enough. The war hysteria is all but gone. The days when a Debs could be regarded as nothing else but the "enemy of the country" have practically vanished. The war intoxication is giving place to a sober attitude, and the masses of the people are waking up to the great truths and sentiments which have caused the incarceration of Debs and the other war prisoners. Under the pressure of this changed feeling, both here and in Europe, the Administration could not keep the victims of war "justice" in prison any longer.

The fact is that most of the labor unions which were so fiercely antagonistic to Debs in the days of the War have now come to their senses. It is dawning upon thousands and millions of our countrymen that the hundreds of thousands of lives that were sacrificed upon the "altar of great ideals" have been lost in vain; that they were betrayed and fooled by selfish and unscrupulous interests. This feeling has become so widespread that even such a newspaper as the "New York World" has started in the eleventh hour, a campaign for amnesty for the political prisoners. Of course, President Harding could not come out with an open statement to that effect, and that explains the incongruous and unintelligent statements from Washington.

Yes, it is true that the pressure of public opinion has forced the prison doors and freed Debs and the other politicals. Time is a great teacher, but it needed the self-sacrificing work of a number of individuals and organizations to bring the lesson of the times to the public and to arouse it to the gravity of the social crime in keeping Debs and the other politicals in jail. We would rather abstain from mentioning names, but Mrs. Lucy Robbins, the secretary of the Central Labor Bodies' Conference, which has borne the brunt of the work in the movement for political amnesty, has recently been attacked from irresponsible sources, we deem it our duty to state, that, as far as we know, she has done her utmost to ease the lot of Debs while he was in prison and for his liberation. As secretary of the Central Labor Bodies' Conference, as an agitator of the amnesty idea and the thought that we, here in America, too, have political prisoners, she deserves implicit praise. It was

Facts and Figures That Talk

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

Director Department of Records and Research, I. L. G. W. U.

SECURITY UNDER CAPITALISM

An example of the much advertised "equality of opportunity" which is supposed to prevail in this country has been recently given by a New Jersey savings bank. In making its appeal for a Spendthrift world, the bank produced evidence to show that the largest number of estates left by the deceased of New York equaled zero.

Altogether, 27,611 New York estates were examined. The distribution of the estates according to value was as follows:

Amount of Estate	No. Testators	P. C.
\$25,000 and over.....	396	1.3
\$10,000-\$25,000.....	450	1.6
\$5,000-10,000.....	475	1.8
\$1,000-5,000.....	1,428	5.3
\$500-1,000.....	1,171	4.3
No estate.....	23,651	85.3

Totals.....27,611 100.0

To the New Jersey bank the 85 per cent of intestate persons appeared as profit and thriftless. They published the above figures to warn others and to induce them to save. As a matter of fact, the figures disclose the uncontested truth that the majority of the residents of the wealthiest city in the world die intestate because the earnings during their lifetime do not permit them to save. The workers who produce the wealth of the country and make possible the growing number of millionaires, do not earn enough to maintain themselves and their families in decency and comfort.

In their constant struggle for elementary needs and to improve their standard of living, the workers are unable to save from their meagre earnings. If they managed to keep their wives and young children at home during their lifetime, the factory gates will swing open for their dependents upon their death. The estates left by deceased workers are their children, who will offer their labor power for the production of more wealth for those who own the means of production.

BACKWARD SCHOOL CHILDREN

ASTOUNDING figures showing the failure of two-thirds of New York school children to complete their courses the normal period of time has recently been revealed by the educational expert of the New York Globe. An analysis of the figures shows that less than one-third of the children who entered the public schools seven and a half years ago are now in the graduating class (8th), which is the normal progress of the average pupil. The rest are behind between one and eight terms, or from one-half to four years.

The following table summarizes

the record of 72,728 children during their attendance at school for a period of 15 terms:

Grade	Terms Behind	No. Pupils	P. C.
3rd.....	None	21,483	29.2
4th.....	1	16,528	22.5
5th.....	2	7,150	9.8
6th.....	3	9,247	12.7
7th.....	4	5,990	8.2
8th.....	5	3,921	5.4
9th.....	6	2,179	2.9
10th.....	7	1,140	1.6
11th.....	8	480	0.6

Totals.....72,728 100.0

The majority of the children who go to the public schools come from workingclass families. Those who can afford send their children to private schools. Can there be a stronger indictment of the conditions under which the mass of the people live?

American public schools have been lauded highly the world over as the best equipped and the most democratic educational institutions. Of what good are these advantages when out of 72,728 children who entered the schools seven and a half years ago only 21,483 will graduate in the prescribed period? The fact that only 30 per cent of the children were able to complete their courses as scheduled should prove that the home conditions of the families from which the children come are not conducive for their normal development.

Educators have long pointed out the affinity between malnutrition and backwardness of school children. Recent surveys showed that great numbers of children came to school without having had breakfast, and that the food which they got during the day was either insufficient or did not consist of the properties necessary for the building of healthy organisms.

Malnutrition among children can be ascribed to the same cause to which mortality of children has been ascribed—*unequal earnings of the parents*. Intelligence tests may aid the school authorities to properly segregate the pupils. Instead of the age being a determining factor, the mental development of the child will be the criterion. There is a divergence of intelligence among children brought up in the same social and economic environment, and our educational institutions should take note of that.

But when, out of 72,728 children who entered the public schools the same term, only 21,483 have been able to reach their goal, deeper causes are responsible for this backwardness. Intelligence tests alone will not explain everything. Our educators will have to go back of these tests. And when they examine the conditions under which the backward children live and grow, they will find that their fathers, most of whom belong to the workingclass, are not

earning enough to provide a decent standard of living for their families. Proper physical and mental development for workingclass children requires larger family incomes. The figures quoted above are sufficient to prove that the earnings of the workers are far from what they should be. The consequences of low earnings are apparent. To provide better opportunities for their children, the workers must secure higher wages and raise appreciably their standard of living.

INCREASING COST OF WARS

The "Conference on Limitation of Armaments" now held at Washington is a result of the realization that war-making is becoming quite costly. The aim of the conference is, however, not to give up war as a method of settling international disputes, but to make it less expensive to the belligerent states. It was agreed to scrap certain battleships and arrest their further building to a certain extent. Although very costly, battleships have become obsolete. Cheaper and more deadly weapons have been invented and the delegates to the conference have consented to modernize future warships.

The World Peace Foundation has recently analyzed all the expenditures of the federal government since the United States became an independent country. During the 131 years of its existence (1789-1920) the government has made the following expenditures:

Civil and miscellaneous and Indian, excluding postal deficiencies.....	\$14,326,719,481.68
War Department, 1789-1920.....	\$24,294,476,872.99
Navy Department, 1789-1920.....	7,653,866,815.67
Fleets, 1789-1920.....	\$5,874,021,648.13
Interest on the public debt, 1789-1920.....	6,222,615,199.16
Special disbursements, 1917-1920.....	9,550,501,299.90

Total ordinary disbursements, 1789-1920.....

A detailed analysis of the figures showed that 78.5 per cent of these

expenditures were for war or things related to war resulting from war. Only one-fifth of the expenditures were made for the civil government of the country.

The Foundation allocated the specific expenditures connected with the various wars in American history. According to those figures, which are reproduced in the following table, the cost of the last war represents two-thirds of the total cost of all American wars. Out of the total of 52 billion dollars, war budget covering 131 years of American history, 35 billions were spent on the World War. The Civil War, which lasted twice as long, cost about 14 billion dollars and the remaining six billions were spent on the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican and Spanish wars.

COST OF AMERICAN WARS

1. War of Revolution.....	\$44,528,222 1.6
2. War of 1812.....	289,484,724 4.4
3. Mexican War.....	497,712,882 1.4
4. Civil War.....	13,841,529,251 26.7
5. Spanish War.....	1,521,711,681 2.9
6. World War.....	35,113,943,756 67.9

The first table showed that the total disbursements during the 131 years of American nationhood was 66 billion dollars. During the years 1917-1920, the U. S. Government spent on the World War 35 billions.

During the past three years under consideration, the U. S. spent as much as it did during the previous 123 years of its existence. The various government loans have already mortgaged our future. To escape bankruptcy and utter ruin, the raising costs of war must be checked. The Wash-

ington Conference is an attempt in that direction.

REBEL PLUS SAINT

(Continued from Page Four)

The all-forgiving "Gentle harbors n' bitterness toward the men who cast him into prison. That is true. But he has lost none of the bitterness towards the system that imprisons men for their convictions, that sends men to slaughter and makes it a criminal offense to promote friendship and peace among men. The combination of "personal charm and impressive personality," to quote the White House statement, make Debs a "dangerous man." Indeed, dangerous to the system that Debs' gaolers and judges represent and guard. And if Mr. Harding has withheld from him his civil rights as a measure of lessening the danger he does not quite understand the nature of it. Debs' influence with the workers of America, his effectiveness as a revolutionary does not depend upon legal rights as a citizen. In view of the treatment he, as recipient of the United States', has received at the hands of those who have a monopoly of simon-pure citizenship, Debs is quite justified in seething at his lost rights. He knows, and the Washington rulers know it, too, that as a "citizen of the world," he will continue to be useful to the cause of emancipation than to one of the United States of America.



DO YOU KNOW—

That it is unlucky to wear old buttons on a new coat?

That it is unlucky to point at the moon?

All told, 3013 superstitions endanger you daily.

Now, what are you going to do about it?

"Bat the Bogies—swat the superstition."

Time—Friday evening, January 13, at 9:13.

Place—Tammany Hall, 14th St., near Third Avenue.

Tickets \$1 in advance; \$1.50 at the door.

Fair or storm, it's the night of the big fun.

Good Morning Co., 7 East 15th St. Tel. Stuy 6882.

through the efforts of this Conference that hundreds and thousands of resolutions for amnesty were adopted by labor unions all over the country—organizations that until very recently were fiercely "patriotic."

And in speaking about it, we also wish to mention the work of our International in this respect. It responded generously to every moral and financial request for aid in the cause of amnesty and it was one of our Locals, the Reeler Makers' Union, No. 17, which donated office space and accommodations to the Central Labor Bodies' Conference and enabled it to carry on its work conveniently.

We shall leave, therefore, to others to congratulate Debs according to accepted, cut and dried formulae. Somehow we find no words in which to express our admiration for this great man and his sterling soul. But we want to call attention to the fact that there are still hundreds of other political prisoners in American prisons, kept there for the same "crime" as committed by Debs. Now that Debs is free, the work for liberating these victims must be renewed with all force and passion. Their freedom must be given back to them and we must do all in our power to help them regain it.

DESIGNING, PATTERN MAKING, GRADING and SKETCHING

Teach strictly individualized during the day and evening hours. The most complete and most practical system taught.

We specialize in teaching Women's, Men's, Children's and Dress, suit, and underwear. Rates and terms reasonable.

Leading College of Designing and Pattern Making

PROF. I. ROSENFELD, DIRECTOR

222 East 14th St., New York City

Bet. 2nd and 3rd Aves.

Phone Stuyvesant 5817

The Modern Novel And the Class Struggle

By DAVID P. BERENBERG

VI. THEODORE DREISLER

In recent years the American novel has gained in dignity and distinction. Among its most distinguished ornaments is Theodore Dreiser, who leaped into fame some years ago with "The Genius." This book had the good fortune of being suppressed by the courts, through the efforts of the anti-vice society. The inevitable resulted. Few books have been so much discussed, so widely read, so eagerly sought after. It is getting to be quite a joke among publishers, that the best way to insure the immediate success of a book is to have it barred from the mails, or to have its sale forbidden by the courts.

It is not to be supposed, however, that the sole merit of "The Genius" lies in the fact of its suppression. When we consider that suppression, we are again forced to marvel at the queerness of the unclean mind that prompts people to become vice-hunters in the name of the public good. We are also forced to wonder whether these people do not suppress books for reasons other than those they give to the public. Gabel's "Jürgen," for example, was barred ostensibly because of its freedom in treating the matter of sex. The book is, in fact, a denial of the validity of life itself. And bourgeois society may well seek to bar such a book. So with the "Genius," barred for sex reasons, it is in the same soul of the conflict between the soul of an artist, and the materiality of modern life. It questions the assumptions of our social structure. Sex, too, is questioned, but it is not dominantly the theme.

Eugene Witta, the "Genius" is an artist. He is the product of the proletariat, of the working class at its dullest and drabest. He achieves early success as a painter, and then drifts into a period of inactivity and staidness brought on by the maladjustment of his personal life. For a while he drifts; as long as he can sell one of the pictures left over from his productive days he lives precariously. Then he sinks down to the level he came from. He becomes a day-laborer, a railroad hand. He lives among laborers, and gets to know their minds and their lives, as only one of the class itself can ever know. Of course he brings to bear the habit of observation and analysis that make him the artist he still is.

Chance leads him back to the city, and as a draftsman for an advertising concern he starts, that second career that dazzles his world quite as much as his first rise as an artist. He grows rich; he rises to the management of a large house at a magnificent salary. He spreads out into the luxurious life of his new environment. Years pass, in which he does not touch a brush. He seems to have sunk into the stolid existence of a bourgeois man of means. Then out the clear sky comes the second smash. A law suit that becomes a scandal ruins him his job. His wife dies in child-bed; the child follows her. And once more he is down in the class from which he started. His art comes back to him, but with it comes no joy, no satisfaction. Alone, sour, taciturn, prey to the visions of torment in which he does not himself believe, "Genius" finishes out his life, a "Genius" still, and futile.

It is the individual in conflict with society that obsesses Dreiser, not only here, but in his other books. It does not escape his attention that the taboos that wreck the "Genius" are class taboos. He does not avoid the conclusions that must be drawn

from his characters and his situations. The permeation of society days of small towns and small industries, prejudices that emanated from the bourgeoisie in the days of its development, is admirably shown. The prejudices will not work. Among the railroad laborers as among the aristocrats of the money-bag, the sin is not to transgress,—it is to be discovered. Men are measured, not by what they are, but by what they have. Only a few care for Witta the artist. Witta the semi-millionaire is courted and made much of. Here and there are men and women who can take a man for himself; they are usually outcasts,—whom society has rejected.

There is little of the actual class struggle in this novel. Yet without the class conflict, the situations created would not exist. The clash of the artist with the material life of the day often has tragic consequences. We have the testimony of Van Wyck Brooks that this conflict helped to destroy the life and work of Mark Twain; we can read in the pages of Waldo Frank how Jack London failed to adjust himself to it. Dreiser does not tell us what a classless world would be; what a classless world does he makes quite horribly clear.

"Jennie Gerhardt" is a particularly interesting work. The "kept" woman is usually sentimentalized, like Dumas' Camille. Jennie Gerhardt is no Camille. She is, in spite of her unconventional position, a simple, unaffected girl, not greatly concerned with the moral standards of her class. In Jennie Gerhardt's father we have a beautiful picture of middle class rectitude and pride, which comes to naught when in conflict for the facts of proletarian existence.

In a sense, the situation dramatized by Richman in "Ambush" is foreshadowed in Jennie Gerhardt,—with this difference: that Jennie is no vulgar seeker for pleasure, and no mercenary semi-prostitute. Yet she, like Margaret Nichols in the play, is the inevitable outcome of circumstances far stronger than she; she too turns from a home too drab to be interesting. Without the moralizing customary in the treatment of such themes, Dreiser portrays for us the girl predestined for what is called the life of shame. She is,—and it is like a dash of cold water to the reader when he realizes it,—not far different from the rest of woman-kind. It is not choice, nor is it the mean kind of fate made notorious by Kaufman that is responsible for the turn of events. Chance plays its part, as it does in life, and the logic and sequence in these events as there always is in life. After reading "Jennie Gerhardt" we cannot be angry with any of its characters,—nor can we feel sorry for them. They have lived,—and if they suffer, it is simply because to live means to suffer.

Dreiser is a product of the Middle West. He has run away, as must every aspirant for freedom, from the darkness, the mental uniformity, and the commercial idealism of the Middle Western village. He cannot really escape it. An act of will is not sufficient to rid the nervous system of memories and reflexes bred in the earliest years of life. Within the limits of the possible, however, Dreiser sees something better. And from his new position he shows the horrors which he has escaped. In this sense he is a propagandist. It is the peculiar fate of American idealism, that when it turns away from the beaten path, it

"The Circle" will move from the Selwyn Theater to the Fulton on January 9 and "The Blue Kitten" will take possession of the Selwyn. "Lillian," now at the Fulton, will be sent on tour.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" began a week's engagement at the Manhattan Opera House. There will be daily matinees, with morning performances of "Little Red Riding Hood" during the first half of the week and of "Cinderella" during the second half.

"Rosa Machree," instead of "The Rose of the Ghetto," will be the title of Edward E. Ross's new play. It will come to New York in a few weeks.

During Tuesday night's performance at the Metropolitan Mr. Otto H. Kahn, President of the Board, and several other members stepped back stage to congratulate Ludovico Viviani, the venerable but still active and resourceful assistant stage manager. It was Mr. Viviani's fiftieth anniversary of service as singer and technician on the operatic stage here and abroad. He has been thirty years at the Metropolitan, where as a basso he sang for ten years such roles as Mephisto in "Faust." Mr. Viviani was born in Odessa of Italian parents and made his debut in Verdi's now little known "Luina Miller" in Cremona, or, December 1871. In the late came to La Scala and in Cairo, and South America before coming here.

Fritz Leibler appeared as Macbeth at the Lexington Theater—the first performance in a fortnight of Shakespearean repertory, which will cover eight of the plays. Mr. Leibler's Macbeth is not new to New York, although both the production and the performance of the play which he sponsored showed that a process of development and elaboration has been going on since his engagement at the same theater a year ago. His own playing in it is vigorous and intelligent and genuinely dramatic. He achieves a really fine climax in the final scene. The Lady Macbeth of this time is Olive Oliver, an actress of resource and experience, who luxuriates at intervals in a rather stagey elocution, but who manages the sleepwalking scene in a creditable manner.

A proposal has been made by a New York theatrical manager to E. H. Southern and Julia Macdonald, that they retire for a season of thirty-six weeks all the principal successes of their careers. The suggestion is made that they take a Broadway theater and change their bill every three weeks until their repertoire should have been exhausted. It is also announced the admittance prices

tends toward anarchism. So with Dreiser. What his declared social views are,—if indeed he has declared himself, I do not know, but the conclusion is inevitable from his work. He believes in the individual, —in his rights and in his independence.

It is in a play, "The Girl in the Coffin" that we come closest to the circumstances of the class war. In none of his other books is the class conflict a major theme. No one reading his books, however, can fail to be impressed with the sense of tremendous social forces at work. There are more ways of demonstrating the rule of tooth and claw than in the picturesque story of London. Behind white shirt fronts and in

under such an arrangement would be reasonable. Mr. Sothorn and Miss Marlowe have produced, separately and together, fifty-three successful plays, several not successful financially, and some one-act plays. Twenty-three of these productions are generally considered to be masterpieces of dramatic literature, thirteen being Shakespearean plays.

"The S. S. Tencacity," adapted from the French of Charles Villars, will be presented at the Belmont Theater next Monday afternoon. The cast will include Augusta Duncan, George Gault, Tom Powers, Jennie Dickerson, Marguerite Forrest, Claude Cooper and others. "Ambush" will close at the Belmont on Saturday.

Julia Adler, daughter of Jacob P. Adler, will play the title role in "Rosie," to be produced in New York on January 9.

Prokofiev's opera, "The Love for the Three Oranges," is to have its world premiere on Friday in Chicago.

OPERA NOVELTY "LE ROI D'YS," JANUARY 5

The Metropolitan's eighth week will open next Sunday with concert scenes from "Faust," "Aida" and "La Gioconda," sung by Harold, Gordon, Delanouis, Rothier and others. A novelty to New York is Lalo's "Le Roi d'Ys," on Thursday, January 5, with Alda, Ponselle, Gigli, Danile, Rothier, Picco and Ananian, conducted by Albert Wolff. "Parsifal" will be sung Sunday afternoon, with Easton, Sembach, Whitehill and Di-Duro; Monday evening, "L'Amore del Tre Re," Bori, Martinielli, Danile, Wednesday, "Zaza," Farrar, Crimi, De Lucia, Frida, "L'orangerie," Jeritta, Matzenauer, Sembach, Whitehill; Saturday matinee, "Butterfly," Farrar, Martinielli, Scotti, and Saturday night, "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci," with Ponselle and Gigli, Bori, Crimi and Ruffo, for the benefit of the Italian Hospital. Jeritta and Harold sing "Die Teie Stadt" next Tuesday in Brooklyn.

RUSSIAN-POLISH BRANCH OF CLOAKMAKERS HAVE LECTURES IN RUSSIAN

At the request of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, in New York City, the Educational Department prepared a series of lectures for the members of their Polish-Russian branch. These lectures are given in Russian every other Friday, and deal with social, economic and labor in Russian every other Friday, or problems.

They are held at 257 East 10th St., and our Russian speaking members are welcome. The lecturer is Mr. S. Sabbin.

drawing room fitted out with Louis XIV furniture the law may still operate. Through Dreiser's eyes we get a picture,—not a caricature,—of the masters of industry. We see them in the toils of their own taboo. We see them solve their problems, and fail to find peace in the solution. We see their complacency, practiced and their possessions turned to ashes in their hands. And we see them go on, because the forces that set them in motion are inexorable. We shall find no guide posts in the works of Theodore Dreiser. He is, in accord with the canons of modern art, content to hold sterner the queer contradictions of a decadent class society. We shall have to reckon with this man still.

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

FREIGHT RATES MUST NOT BE LOWERED!

Henry Ford's attempt to reduce freight rates on coal 20 per cent, along the line of his railroad, the Detroit, Toledo and Ironmont, was disallowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Commission based its action on the ground that the reduction would constitute discrimination against other mining territory, the coal product of which is sold in Toledo, Detroit, and other cities along the Ford Railroad.

MINE WORKERS TO ENJOIN "IRON HEEL"

Suit to enjoin enforcement of the Kansas Industrial Court Law soon to be filed by the International Mine Workers' Union will charge that the law violates the state and federal constitutions by attempting to empower the court to fix wages and working conditions and by making innocent acts a criminal conspiracy.

BENEFITS OF UNEMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE

Unemployment throughout the country has been greatly relieved as the result of the National Conference of Unemployment called by President Harding, according to a report of the results obtained by that body issued by Secretary Hoover. The Secretary believes that as many as 2,000,000 men and women are employed today who would be out of jobs were it not for the work of the conference.

ACTORS IN POLITICS

Frank Gilmore, executive secretary of the Actors' Equity Association, stated that his organization has decided to make its strength felt in politics. As a concrete evidence of this he pointed out what the Los Angeles branch of the Equity, which joined the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce, has a civic relations committee under the chairmanship of Theodore Roberts, designed to make the motion picture actors a factor in local government.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING ACTORS TO UNITE INTERNATIONALLY

The Actors Equity Association, in which most of the legitimate actors in this country are enrolled, has formed an affiliation and working agreement with the Actors' Association of England, and the Actors' Federation of Australia, the governing bodies in these countries. Under this affiliation an English or Australian actor arriving in this country automatically comes under the jurisdiction of the Equity, paying dues to it and being entitled to its protection if he is a member at home.

LEGALITY OF PICKETING AGAIN IN LIMELIGHT

In a decision handed down by Chief Justice Taft, an Arizona state statute prohibiting the issuance of injunctions by courts in picketing cases during labor disputes, was held invalid by the U. S. Supreme Court because he held it violated the Federal Constitution guarantee of equal protection under the law and prohibition against the taking of property without due process of law. The vote was 5 to 4.

MEAT STRIKERS SEEK ARBITRATION

The striking packing house workers, maintaining that they are seeking not an increase in wages but the right of collective bargaining, appealed for arbitration. In a letter to Secretary Davis, the meat cutters and butchers union agreed to present their case to an impartial board selected by the secretary.

COAL MINES PAY HEAVY TOLL

Figures compiled by the Department of Labor on accidents in the bituminous coal regions in Pennsylvania show 3,989 fatalities in ten counties in five years. The compensation paid was \$16,918,000, while for 77,000 cases of ordinary disability, \$3,977,000 in compensation was paid and on forty-one cases of permanent disability \$160,000 was paid.

RETAIL PRICES TO BE INVESTIGATED

A nationwide investigation of retail prices of foodstuffs, fuel, shoes and clothing was ordered by Attorney General Daugherty. William J. Burns, director of the Bureau of Investigation was instructed to assign his agents in all parts of the country to collect data on the current retail prices of these necessities, and the wholesale prices of wheat, beef and corn in order that comparisons can be made between wholesale and retail prices of foodstuffs.

NUMBER OF IDLE CARS INCREASE

The number of idle cars in the United States, because of business conditions, was 528,158 on December 8, an increase of 72,000 compared with December 1st, when the total was 456,000, according to figures of the car division of the American Railway Association, based upon reports from the railroads.

A CONSISTENT CHILD LABOR JUDGE

For the third consecutive time, Judge James E. Boyd, of the Federal District Court of North Carolina, has held the present Act of Congress regulating child labor, unconstitutional.

STEEL MEN DEFY FEDERAL BOARD

While the railroads are defying the railroad labor board, a score of eastern steel corporations notify the federal trade commission that "they will not be investigated," and refuse to answer questions that the commission asks, as provided by law.

For two years this matter has been in the courts, and now the corporations ask for an injunction to restrain the commission from annoying them. This is the identical position taken by the Pennsylvania railroad, which secured an injunction from Federal Judge Landis restraining the railroad labor board from announcing to the world that the railroad had disobeyed its orders.

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

"FREE" SPEECH

Sir Robert Horne, Minister of Labor, was howled down by unemployed when speaking at Whitechapel recently. "I sincerely doubt," he said, "whether the rights of free speech remain in England. When freedom of speech is denied to any section all hope of freedom and liberty is gone." In answer to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Shortt, Home Secretary, said the other day, that more than thirty persons had been proceeded against this year for "seditious" speeches. But then, they were Socialists and Communists, and that makes all the difference!

BUILDING GUILDS AND HOUSING

Speaking recently at a meeting of building trades operatives at Birmingham, S. G. Holson, secretary of the National Building Trades Guild, said democracy was not worth a damn unless it was applied to industry. The great principle behind the Guild idea was that workers must control their own industry and that Labor, not Capital, must be the first charge on industry. Referring to housing, he said that the Guilds were building houses at from \$750 to \$1,000 a house cheaper than private builders and that their houses were better built and gave greater satisfaction, both to local authorities and to the Ministry of Health.

RUSSIAN TRADE REVIVAL

A great trade revival was described in a press interview with Mr. A. G. Marshall, managing director of the Becons Traders, just returned to London from that country. It is essential, he said, that Russia should receive support from the outside; agricultural machinery, tools and materials must be imported on a large scale from abroad, which means the granting of credits to Russia. It was his opinion that it would be much better and safer if these credits were granted direct to the Russian Government, and not to private individual undertakings.

FARM WORKERS' CHARTER

The new Labor Bill for Agricultural Workers provides for a minimum wage of 50s. a week for all adult male workers.

In the case of female workers of 18 and over, the minimum rate is fixed at 9d. an hour.

There is a provision for a statutory maximum of 48 hours a week, and of 8½ hours a day.

Another clause provides for an annual holiday of one clear week, without loss or diminution of wages.

The rent of houses occupied by agricultural workers is dealt with, and it is proposed to abolish the system of "tied" houses for agricultural workers, and to "free" all such houses as are now "tied."

SEVEN MILLIONS TO DIE

Edgar T. Whitehead, just returned to England after working at the Berlin headquarters of the Workers' International Famine Relief Committee, reports that all outside aid united will succeed in rationing less than 1,500,000 out of the 14,000,000 people in the worst zone of the Russian famine area. The Russian Central Famine Committee hopes to return a further 2,000,000. This means that more than half the population of the Volga provinces, some 7,000,000 souls, are doomed to almost certain death before next spring.

FRANCE

NO UNEMPLOYMENT IN FRANCE

There are only 16,400 persons out of work in all France. The nation is now in a position to receive foreign labor. Wages, however, are low in comparison to salaries existing in greater industrial countries. The situation is regarded as unusually good in view of widespread unemployment in Great Britain and other countries.

CHINA

WESTERN CIVILIZERS ARE COSTLY TO CHINA

The European and American professors who are teaching western civilization to China are charging a high price, said Dr. Yun-Siang Tsan, of Peking, in an address before the people's forum in this city.

The speaker is councillor to the Chinese minister of foreign affairs, is assistant secretary-general of the Chinese delegation to the arm conference, and is a graduate of two American universities.

Dr. Tsan's speech reflected very quiet but cutting sarcasm on western civilization. He told of the billions of dollars paid to John Bull, "professor of moral virtue," of the amounts paid to Uncle Sam, "professor of the railroad sciences," and like amounts paid to exponents of western civilization from France, Russia and Germany. The two latter, he said, are not educating the Chinese since the war, as Japan has taken their place. Italy, he said, tried to secure a position as professor, but was told by the other professors that its system of education is not proficient.

Dr. Tsan said that in northeast China there is coal enough to supply the world for 1,000 years. All of the professors are aware of this wealth, he said.

PORTO RICO

"PROBE PORTO RICO," IS WORKERS' DEMAND

The deplorable condition of Porto Rican workers is a menace to the stability of that island, and is being used by monarchists there who favor secession, said Santiago Iglesias, member of the Porto Rican senate and president of the Porto Rican branch of the A. P. of L.

In urging upon congress the creation of a federal commission, armed with broad powers, the trade unionist said:

"Coffee plantation workers are paid 35 cents a day; sugar plantation workers, 65 cents a day; tobacco plantation workers, 45 cents, and fruit plantation workers, 60 cents. These figures are for men workers. Women workers are paid much less. The industrial workers—cigar makers, building trades, longshoremen, railroad workers, etc.—have suffered a wage reduction of from 25 to 50 per cent.

Educational Comment and Notes

New Year's Thoughts

By FANNIA M. COHN

At present, when many forces of society are being hurled upon the organized labor movement in an effort to destroy it, and when everything seems discouraging, a new activity of great importance to the Labor Movement has developed. This activity is of great significance to trade unions. It has not sufficiently been noticed as yet, but is spreading in the Labor Movement.

As happens with every new idea, it has not yet shaped itself into definite form. It has succeeded, however, in defining Labor Education. It has made a distinction between classes organized for workers, and classes organized by workers. It is impressing upon the minds of workers, the need of making workers' education an integral part of the Trade Union Movement. It is also impressing the idea that the mere accumulation of knowledge for its own sake, is not Labor Education, but individual education. It emphasizes more and more the fact that Labor Education must be co-ordinated with the interests of the Labor Movement, and that workers' education cannot be called such, if it is carried on abstractly.

It emphasizes that in workers' classes the students should be prepared to understand the problems of their organization, and above all, how to solve them. It insists that the curriculum of the workers' college should embrace "all around education," because human minds and endeavor cannot be held back by narrow dogma, whether it be capitalistic or radical. It is aware of the need that studies in labor colleges be many-sided, that they satisfy the yearning for knowledge, that they furnish an understanding of every phenomenon, and that they develop broad-minded men and women with vision and foresight.

But it also affirms that workers' education should have a bias in their own interest and welfare, and toward the attainment of the ultimate aims of the workers who create wealth with hand or brain.

We, as members of the International, take pride in the role we have played in the creation of a movement for labor education within the trade unions. Almost every trade union in this country, which intended to organize educational activities, has asked our Educational Department for guidance. We gladly help them to form their plans and shape their policies, and gladly we acquaint them with our method of teaching and supply them with outlines. Our outlines which are prepared by instructors in our Workers' University and Unity Centers, are used by labor colleges and classes throughout the country.

The Labor Movement, now more than ever, feels the necessity for developing its own intellectual forces. The modern trade union is becoming a huge enterprise. In addition to the care for the economic welfare of its members, it provides education, co-operative enterprises and safeguards the health of its members and

their families. To make a success of these enterprises, the movement must develop its own teachers, journalists, managers, etc. These persons must be prepared to assume the responsibility for this work not only mentally but also morally. A social conscience and the working class psychology must be developed in them—a new grasp of their duties and responsibilities as workers, free from commercialism.

The motive force in them must be service to their class, and not of profit for themselves. We can achieve this, if we will get hold of these of our members who have innate intelligence, energy and a desire to serve the movement, and give them a chance to develop their abilities and to rise to the opportunities which are offered in the Labor Movement. To accomplish this, we must train these persons in our educational institutions in a proper atmosphere, where they will be animated with a desire to serve the workers.

We realize that the success of these enterprises does not rest entirely with individuals, but depends largely upon the ability of committees to direct the work. These committees are composed of the rank and file—members of the trade unions who come from the shops and factories. The importance of equipping these members with facts cannot be over-estimated.

Therefore, Labor Education, as such, must be mass education. Labor colleges and classes realize that the hope of the Labor Movement lies in the increasing intelligence of the rank and file. Hence, it must be understood that a workers' college must organize activities for every group, for those who know very little as well as for those who are advanced.

We do not overlook the fact that theoretical instruction is not enough for workers, if they are to be useful to their organization. It must be co-ordinated with practical experience, which results only from participation in the activities of the Union.

The teacher, too, must have a knowledge of the Labor Movement and understand that this movement does not deal with theories only, but mainly with problems and facts. Therefore, academic fitness alone does not qualify one to teach in a labor college. We must realize that the teacher must have a knowledge of the Labor Movement, and above all, must be in sympathy with the immediate and ultimate aims of the workers and must understand their daily problems.

Let us hope that this movement for Workers' Education within the trade unions, which has had such a modest start with our International, will spread throughout the Labor Movement in this country, and that the result of it will be a vision of new brotherhood, fellowship and comradeship. Nothing will make the members of the International happier than the thought that we had the great privilege of making our humble contribution to the movement.

ARE WE SATISFIED?

Our hopes for the future are very big.

We shall not be satisfied until hundreds of classes in which subjects connected with problems of the working class are taught, will be conducted by the International.

We shall not be satisfied until thousands of such classes are conducted throughout the country by every labor organization.

We shall be satisfied only when these classes, controlled, managed and organized by the workers themselves, attract daily, thousands upon thousands of serious-minded men and women whose aim will be not only to better themselves and their families, but also to reshape society so that all can live a happy, full and rich life.

We shall not be satisfied until this holds true not only for America, but for the entire world.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3

Washmakers' Unity Center

8:30 P.M.—Max Levin, American Federation of Labor, 1884-1905.

Harless Unity Center

8:30 P.M.—A. L. Wilbert, Collecting Rents and Interest.

Braun Unity Center

8:30 P.M.—Solon De Leon, Banking and Control of Industry.

Lower Braun Unity Center

8:30 P.M.—Theresa Wolfson, Trade Unionism during Period of Civil War.

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7

Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street

1:30 P.M.—E. J. R. Stolper, "Modern Literature"—Schultz.

2:30 P.M.—Leo Wolman, "Policies of American Trade Unions"—

The Policy of Important Unions in Basic Industries of the Country.

2:30 P.M.—Wilbert, "Current Economic Literature," The Closed Shop.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 8

10:30 A.M.—A. Fickander, "Psychology," Habit and Temperament in relation to Conservatism and Radicalism.

11:30 A.M.—H. J. Cerman, "Social and Industrial History of the U. S."

The Conquest of the West and its Influence on the East.

11:30 A.M.—G. F. Schull, "Public Speaking."

The Opening of Our Unity Centers

During the past week the Unity Centers were closed. The classes in English and also our classes in Economics and History of the Labor Movement, etc., were also closed.

We hope that all of our students who attend the Unity Centers had a pleasant time during the week, and are eager to come back to the work which will be resumed on Tuesday evening, January 3rd.

The Unity Centers were a great success during the present season. Large numbers of students attended the classes in English. Still more gratifying, larger numbers of students than before attended the classes in Economics and the Labor Movement conducted by the teachers in the Educational Department of the International.

The International feels proud that

so many of our members appreciate the importance of attending these classes. They realize that it is the duty of every earnest worker to become acquainted not only with the language of the country in which he lives and works, but also with the important questions which affect him as a worker.

The classes will re-open on Tuesday, January 3rd. We hope that all of our students will return fresh and ready for more work, and will bring along with them other members who ought to be interested in it. We should also be remembered that those of our members who cannot attend the English classes every evening, should at least make it their business to attend the classes on Labor History and Economics for one hour a week.

Our Classes and the Organization

Our problem is not to educate workers out of the working class. We do not aim to prepare our members for professions or careers outside of the Labor Movement.

We want to help to make workers more intelligent. We want them to use their intelligence in the service of their own organization and of the Labor Movement.

We keep this aim steadily before our classes.

No matter what the subject is, there is the conscious, and in most cases, successful effort to relate that subject with the needs and problems of the International and of the Labor Movement.

In classes in psychology, for ex-

ample, illustrations and discussions are frequently on subjects connected with the shop, the local union, and the Labor Movement. In literature, the class frequently draws parallels between the situations described in some novel or drama and those which actually occur in the shop and union. Naturally, in cases in Industrial History, Economics and Labor Unionism, everything is connected with the problems of the workers themselves.

It may be easily seen that the educational work of the International fulfills the object present in the minds of those who organized it originally, and who had the vision and idealism to support and encourage it from year to year.

How Many Do We Reach?

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the International has succeeded in reaching so many of our members with the message of education. True, it is quite difficult to interest large numbers of workers in serious study. They are tired and weary after a day's work. They seek recreation. They cannot always find the time or opportunity for study. But on the other hand, there are many who find themselves able to take advantage of the educational opportunities offered by the International.

There is one important fact that stands out. At present there are sixteen classes in various subjects conducted by the Educational De-

partment each week.

These classes are attended by men and women who are part of the International. They come regularly, listen to the discussions participate in them, and in many cases read important books dealing with the subjects.

It is true that the number of such classes should be doubled and trebled.

We are confident this will happen soon. We are certain that within a short time, the number of our members who will seek to satisfy their hunger for education will increase to such large proportions that the educational activities of the International activities perhaps one of its most important features.

With The Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

(Meeting Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1921) Nathan Riesel is the Chair

A committee from the shop of Leo Greenfield, 20 West 23d Street, appeared before the Board. They stated that there was little work in the shop, while a non-union shop operated by that firm in Bath Beach was working steadily. It would seem that the cutters in the New York shop are cutting garments for the outside shop.

The Board decided that the work done by union cutters in the inside shop should be made by the workers of the inside shop, and that action be taken to unionize the Bath Beach shop.

Brother Essinfeld, manager of the Brownville district, stated to the Board that there were a number of open shops working on dresses, waists, cloaks, skirts, refiners and also men's clothing in the East New York district, and as there are similar shops in Jamaica and other suburbs near by, representatives of Locals Nos. 11, 41, 50, 62 and of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, had held a meeting and discussed the beginning of an extensive propaganda campaign to organize the garment workers in these suburbs. He requested that the board designate some one to represent it at that conference. Upon motion, it was decided that Brother Halpern investigate this movement and report back to the Board of Directors.

Brother Julius Hochman reported that for the period of October 17 to December 3, 1921, 223 complaints were attended to by the independent department, which were adjusted in the following manner: 137 in favor of the union; 24 settled by mutual consent; 1 was withdrawn; 67 were dropped; and 4 referred to lawyers. Thirty complaints were also filed

against members of the Waist Association, of which 21 were adjusted in favor of the union; 4 settled by mutual consent; 1 withdrawn, and 4 dropped. Of the 8 complaints against the independent jobbers 5 were adjusted in favor of the union and 3 were dropped.

Six hundred and four visits, Brother Hochman further reported, were made during that period, and a total of 108 shop meetings was held.

The educational committee of the Joint Board reported as follows:

"The Educational Committee discussed carefully the advisability of reviving the monthly gatherings, and after due deliberation, decided to recommend to the Joint Board that the recommendation of the Executive Board of Local No. 25 be approved of, and that the Joint Board should appoint an educational committee, consisting of one member representing every local on the Joint Board, to form an educational committee, with a view of making all the arrangements necessary in order to make these gatherings a moral success, it being understood that the Joint Board should fix a budget for the expenses of the educational committee."

A communication was also read from Local No. 89, regarding the same matter, which rejects the plan for monthly concerts recommended by the educational committee. The principal aim of the Joint Board, says the letter, are the work of organization, settlement of complaints and the control of shops. The local refuses to accept any "benefit" education from the other locals, and is taking care of this subject by its own efforts. It was decided to place

the report of the Educational Committee on file, subject to the action of the other locals of the Joint Board.

The organization committee stated that at its regular meeting it was decided that they meet weekly with the presence of General Manager Hal-

pern, and that all business agents of the Joint Board be invited.

The record department of the International forwarded, as per request, the census of the numbers in good standing of all the locals of the Joint Board.

Additional Russian Famine Contributions by Waist and Dressmakers

Shop Chairman	Name of Shop	Amount
D. Switoff	B. Sklar & Co., 41 West 17th St.	\$ 4.50
D. Kaplan	Salta Dress Co., 503 Rockaway Ave., Bklyn.	40.00
	Greenwald & Friedman, 6 E. 32nd St.	22.50
N. Katz	Colonial Garment Co., 22 W. 27th St.	28.00
W. Eisner	Max Kuzrock Co., 11 E. 26th St.	10.00
M. Fine	Fashion-Bilt Dress Co., 500 Seventh Ave.	254.23
B. Tuchman	Wm. Ashof, 30 W. 24th St.	49.15
Mary Calabre	Brown & Lippman, 118 W. 21st St.	34.00
Rose Siegel	Wolfman & Sylbert, 142 W. 24th St.	48.00
F. Jekel	Emmen Dress Co., 40 E. 21st St.	57.75
L. Strakowsky	Steinfeld Bros., 105 E. 29th St.	122.00
J. Gordon	C. J. Fishel, 146 W. 28th St.	137.15

Additional Russian Famine Contributions by Whitegoods Workers

Name of Shop	Name of Chairlady	Am't.
Balance of last month		\$2,055.91
B. Apfheker	Fannie Shagor	4.20
Chas. Komar	Beckie Goldberg	12.00
Progressive Und.	Rose Pickus	103.62
Faultless Und.	M. Angelo	1.90
Standard Und.	Mary Spitzer	3.40
Snyder Und.	B. Abramowitz	2.00
		\$2,183.03

DESIGNING and SKETCHING

A WONDERFUL PROFESSION !!!

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 SYSTEM" OF PATTERN-MAKING, DRAPEING, DRESSING, GARMENT SKETCHING, FITTING AND DRAPEING OF LADIES' BODICES AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, SUITS AND DRESSES.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTIONS BY PRACTICAL EXPERTS.

RATES REASONABLE.

CALL ANY EVENING FROM 7-9 AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON FROM 2-4.

THE MODERN FASHION SCHOOL

Salte 102

112-114 WEST 43th ST.

Opposite Reliance Theatre

RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

7 EAST 15TH ST.

NEW ENGLISH CLASSES

BEGINNING JAN. 2

ENGLISH A AND C—7:30 P. M.

ENGLISH B AND D—8:40 P. M.

Each Three Sessions a Week—

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND THURSDAYS

Fee \$3 a Month—\$7.50 for Three Months

WHEN?

DEC. 31, 1921

**NEW
YEAR'S
EVE
BALL**

WHERE?

Madison Square
Garden

WHO?

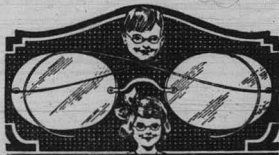
YOU—
Rand School
and Everybody Else

ON SALE AT

Rand School—7 E. 15th St.
N. Y. Call—115 4th Ave.
Forward—115 E. Broadway.
Store's Jewelry Shop—
1317 Wilkes Ave.

HOW MUCH?

75c Now
\$1.00 at Door



Your Boy's Future!

Your boy's future, well being and position in life may depend upon the attention you pay to his eyes now.

Eye-strain is the cause of headaches, poor memory, ill temper, dullness, etc. This usually causes indifference in your child's studies and his school attendance, which in turn has its effects later in life.

Take no chances. Bring your boy to one of our offices, where a scientific test applied by our highly skilled optometrist will determine whether he needs glasses or not. If he does, our well equipped optical department will fit them properly.

Avoid future troubles and disappointments.

DR. BARNETT L. BECKER

Optometrist and Optician

102 LENOX AVENUE 895 PROSPECT AVENUE
Near 116th St. Near 162d St.

215 EAST BROADWAY 262 EAST FORDHAM ROAD
Near Clinton St. Bronx.

1709 PITKIN AVENUE
Near Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn

Our Lenox Ave. store open on Sundays from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Dr. Becker, personally, will be in his Lenox Ave. store.

Indication: Direction: Take Seventh Ave. subway to 116th St. Walk south one block.

DR. BARNETT L. BECKER

The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

Seven hundred cutters, amid cheers and hand-clapping, voted last Saturday afternoon, approval of the suggestion of President Perlmutter to send greetings to Debs upon his release. The occasion was the special meeting held in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place, where the newly-elected officers were installed and took their oath of obligation to faithfully serve the union for the year beginning January 3, 1922.

Old-timers and young were unanimous in the opinion that the meeting was one of the finest that ever installed a set of officers. The outgoing chairman opened the meeting, and before calling upon the Election Board to render its report, said in his opening remarks that he believed he is justified in saying that the results of the election was an endorsement of the policies of the past administration. "Not only did the past administration," Dubinsky said, "succeed in rendering telling aid to our sister organization in preserving our hard-won standards of work, but it also carried out its plans for economy that it had promised upon assumption of office. This is evidenced by the manner in which we have arranged our staff officers for the coming year. It was arranged to conform strictly to our relations with the various Joint Boards."

Following these remarks the chairman introduced ex-President Sidney Rothenberg. After expressing satisfaction over the choice of the membership, he obligated Samuel Perlmutter. The new chairman, before obligating the rest of the newly-elected officers, confined himself to remarks touching upon the policies of the next year. He said that, while the adoption of the amendment to the constitution which would penalize members for non-attendance of meetings, was a radical step, he, nevertheless, held that it was a necessary one, and hoped that the membership would manage as far as not to subject themselves to any penalties. The new chairman administered the oath of obligation to those who received the highest number of votes.

A year does not pass without some officer going out of office. In this election it was Brother Israel Lewin, whose term of office expired and who did not accept any nomination. As is the case with all who are in the limelight, Lewin's activities have won for him many admirers as well as some political enemies. But it was an overwhelming array that greeted the motion to express regret at the going out of office of those of the men who will not serve next year.

In bidding farewell to the members as an officer, Lewin reviewed the activities of the union during his term of office. "The members should not lull themselves," he said, "into the belief that with the ousting of an undesirable element out of the union some two years ago, that we have purged ourselves of all those who threaten the stability of the organization. We have another element in the union. They are those who cry for a 'revolution' in the union overnight. We dealt with some of them in the cloak strike. We found later that they not only scabbed, but were also members of a corporation of manufacturers."

In introducing Lewin, Dubinsky said that the membership owed a good deal to his activities. He recalled to the members Lewin's persistent fight for the 44-hour week in the dress strike of 1919, and said that there was no doubt that it was this strike that paved the way for the same hours of labor in the cloak

trade and in all other branches of the ladies' garment industry.

Lewin joined the union in 1910. His activities as a layman began practically from that day. In 1916 he became an Executive Board member. It was then that the present dress and waist division was organized. After serving for a while as Board member, he was elected to serve as business agent at a special meeting. He served in that capacity until 1918, when he was elected as manager of this division. He served through, being elected again, until the end of 1919. He was very active during the dress strike of that year, and did some splendid work. In the end of 1919 he declined further nomination to that office, and prepared to go back to the trade. Elmer Rosenberg, who was elected in 1920 as General Secretary, resigned to take up duties as First Vice-President of the International. Lewin, in May, 1920, accepted nomination and was elected to this office, at a special election, and served in that capacity up to the present time. Lewin retains his membership in the union, and the writer can safely state that as long as he is a member of Local 10 the organization can at all times depend upon him for aid and counsel.

Before adjourning the meeting Chairman Perlmutter appointed Israel Lewin, David Dubinsky and the writer to serve as a resolution committee for the purpose of greeting Eugene Victor Debs' release from the federal prison. The following telegram was dispatched to Terre Haute, Ind., Debs' home town:

The Anarchized Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union, Local 10, I. L. G. W. U., in meeting assembled Saturday, December 24, at Arlington Hall, New York City, expresses unbounded joy over your release and cheers you on in your struggle for the emancipation of the working class.

Among those invited to speak at the meeting was Jacob Halpern, manager of the Dress and Waist Joint Board. Illness at home prevented him from appearing, and he therefore greeted the members by wire. "I am extremely sorry," the telegram read, "that, due to illness at home, I will not be able to attend the installation of your new officers. However, may I express my congratulations to the newly-elected Board and officers of your union? I am confident, knowing as I do Brother Dubinsky and the rest of the newly-elected officers and members of the Executive Board, that they will be a credit to your organization and to those who have elected them."

The coming year will be a novel one in the history of Local 10. In past years the union was not affiliated with any Joint Board, and carried, therefore, fourteen officers on its staff. The affiliations made it necessary for the union to send its quota of business agents to serve with the Joint Boards. This cut the staff down to three department managers and two secretaries. As the past administration watched the activities of the union it saw that this number

of business agents was too large and cumbersome.

The past few months saw a number of special meetings held, where amendments to the constitution were adopted, which made for the present change. Hence, for next year, there is one general manager, one general business agent and one general secretary. The business agent will not serve from any of the Joint Boards; he will practically assist the manager. It will be his business to attend to shop meetings and call them; to adjust complaints and control the shops of those trades which have no Joint Boards, and, in general, to assist the Joint Boards in the adjustments of complicated cutters' cases. The general manager will supervise all in this work; shape the policies of the union and keep in touch with the Joint Boards to see to it that the interests of the cutters are well cared for. The general secretary will be financial secretary; record the minutes of the membership and Executive Board meetings and conduct these columns.

The list of the new officers who were obligated at Saturday's meeting and who will serve the union next year, will be found below. According to the constitution, the chairman must appoint additional members to the Executive Board, as the full complement is eleven members, while only eight have been elected. Brother Perlmutter has decided to make these appointments at each regular meeting. Announcement of this is contained in the regular notice column appearing on this page. The list follows:

President
Samuel Perlmutter
Vice-President
Max Staller
General Secretary
Joseph Fish
General Manager
David Dubinsky
Business Agent
Sam B. Shenker
Inner Guard
Samuel Massover
Delegates to C. T. & L. C.
Benjamin Sachs, Lillote Nagle
Loula Parken

CLOAK AND SUIT BRANCH

Delegates to Joint Board
Sam Kerr Harry Tsakowsky
Morris Steinberg Philip Asael
Murry Goldstein
Executive Board Members
Benjamin Rubin Philip Asael
Sam Kerr

DRESS AND WAIST BRANCH

Business Agents
Adolph Sozen John W. Settle
Delegates to Joint Board
Max Staller Morris Feller
Harry Berlin Julius Levine
David Fruhling
Executive Board Members
Sidney Rothenberg Max Staller
David Fruhling

MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION

Executive Board Members
Meyfel Zuckheim Morris Alavia
The report is signed by N. Sapstein, Jacob Fleischer, Ben Erry, Samuel Sokol, Isaac Pondler and Joseph Fox, the Election Board. Each division is represented on this committee by two members. It will be noted that the names of delegates to the Miscellaneous Joint Board are not contained on the list. This is because the affiliation with this Joint Board took place after the regular nomination meeting of the members of this branch. The chairman will appoint five members to this committee at the regular meeting of this division.

READ THE EDUCATIONAL PAGE OF "JUSTICE"

We wish to call the attention of our members to the fact that one page of our JUSTICE is devoted to the educational activities of our International.

By reading this page, you will get all the information concerning our Educational Department. You will find announcements of different activities, description of courses, etc. You will secure information about workers' education throughout the country.

Get the habit. Read this page weekly and tell your fellow workers to do the same.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

Cloak and Suit	Monday, January 9th
Waist and Dress	Monday, January 16th
Miscellaneous	Monday, January 23rd
General	Monday, January 30th

Special Order of Business at Each Meeting:

CHAIRMAN WILL APPOINT ADDITIONAL MEMBERS TO EXECUTIVE BOARD

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.
AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

CUTTERS OF ALL BRANCHES

who are working and those who will go to work should not fail to change their working cards on and after January 15th to one of a different color. Cutters who will be found working on the present white card after January 15th will be disciplined the same as those who do not take out a card.

NOTICE Cloak Cutters

On Strike—you must register on Fridays in order to receive benefit on the following week. Should you fail to register on Fridays you will not be entitled to benefit.

DAVID DUBINSKY,
Hall Chairman.