

"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. 2

New York, Friday, January 6, 1922

Price, 2 Cents

CHICAGO AND PHILADELPHIA SETTLEMENTS FORECAST NEW YORK VICTORY

Chicago Victory Cheers New York Strikers—Samuel Gompers Addresses New York Cloakmakers—Cloak Strikes in Baltimore and Los Angeles — Waist and Dress Strike of Philadelphia Enters Eighteenth Week—Five Hundred Cloakmakers Strike in Cleveland—News From the New York Front.

NEW YORK CLOAKMAKERS STAGE IMPRESSIVE PICKET DEMONSTRATION LAST TUESDAY MORNING

Another great, stirring picket demonstration in the cloak district! Again thousands of cloakmakers, men, women, old and young, Jew and Gentile, have come out into the streets to demonstrate their spirit of unity, their will to win at all costs, no matter how long it might take to do it.

It took place on Tuesday morning, on January 3, 1922, in the early days of the New Year. To be sure, we had some misgivings about this demonstration. Last Monday brought along with it unusually cold weather for New York, and the morning of Tuesday was unpleasantly frigid. Willy-nilly, doubts stole into our minds. Will the cloakmakers come out at the break of day in such forbidding weather to the picket lines? It certainly is not an easy task to leave a warm bed and go picketing miles away on such an inclement morning!

We were, however, very pleasantly surprised last Tuesday morning when we met in the cloak district, masses upon masses of cloak strikers who moved in thousands along the deserted streets. It was a great human lava that streamed along the sidewalks in the cloak districts, disregarding frost and chill, and whoever witnessed the great picket army of the cloakmakers last Tuesday morning must have asked himself the question, "What are the New York cloak manufacturers waiting for? Do they really believe that they can still subdue such a fighting and self-sacrificing mass of people?" If the New York cloak employers cannot yet see the true answer to these questions—today, their eyes will be opened to this situation very, very soon. The coming Spring season is already knocking at the door, and with its approach the blind obstinacy of the employers, who would turn back the wheels of progress, who would force upon the cloakmakers the degrading work conditions of years ago, must vanish.

The cloakmakers will not surrender their Union, their only defender in the workshop. Sooner or later, the cloak manufacturers will have to recognize it. The longer they take about coming to their senses, the costlier will this attempt be for them, the more will they lose by it.

CHICAGO CLOAKMAKERS AT WORK ALREADY

As reported in last week's JUSTICE: Picking Schlesinger succeeded in reaching an agreement with the cloak employers of Chicago, on Wednesday, last, December 28. On Friday morning, the terms of the settlement were approved at a huge mass meeting at the Empire Theatre, which was addressed by President Schlesinger and Vice-President Schoolman. On Tuesday morning, the cloak industry of Chicago resumed its normal shape and practically all the workers returned back to the shops.

The energetic stand of our International in defense of the old standards of work in the cloak industry has thus been vindicated in two important cloak centers, Philadelphia and Chicago. There remains now only New York, and here a settlement along the same lines will be reached sooner or later. The determination of our Union that the agreement in the New York cloak industry must be restored will eventually win out. And in New York, too, cloakmakers will return to work under Union conditions and under the work terms of the agreement.

Landesman-Hersheimer Shop in Cleveland on Strike

As we go to press we have received the following telegram from Vice-President M. Perlstein, of Cleveland, Ohio:

Three hundred people of the Landesman-Hersheimer shop are out on strike. This firm refused to sign the agreement with the Union. Firm has

outside shops in Cleveland and nearby cities, Fairville and Ashabola. Committees from the Union have succeeded already in stopping these outside shops. A few other small firms in Cleveland are also on strike, as they refuse to sign the agreement. All told, there are five hundred cloakmakers out in Cleveland.

CHICAGO CLOAK MAKERS WILL AID NEW YORK STRIKERS

President Schlesinger received the following telegram from Chicago:

"AT THE MEETING OF SHOP CHAIRMEN OF LOCALS 5, 18, 50 AND 81, IT WAS UNANIMOUSLY DECIDED TO EXPRESS TO YOU THE THANKS OF ALL THE CHAIRMEN PRESENT FOR THE SETTLEMENT REACHED THROUGH YOUR TIRELESS EFFORTS. THE SHOP CHAIRMEN OF CHICAGO OB-

LIGATED THEMSELVES TO GIVE THE NEW YORK BROTHERS AND SISTERS, WHO ARE FIGHTING AGAINST THE AGGRESSION OF THE CLOAK EMPLOYERS, EVERY POSSIBLE AID AND ASSISTANCE. WE ARE READY TO SHARE OUR SLICE OF BREAD WITH THE NEW YORK STRIKERS. WEEK-WORK, THE HUMAN WORK SYSTEM FOR WHICH WE HAVE FOUGHT YEARS AND BROUGHT UNTOLD SACRIFICES, SHALL NEVER BE TAKEN AWAY FROM US!

F. SCHOOLMAN, Chairman,
REBECCA HOLLAND, Secretary."

UNEASINESS PREVAILS IN "PROTECTIVE" CAMP

The Philadelphia and Chicago settlements have caused a great deal of disquietude in the ranks of the Protective Association. The fact is that the warring spirits within the Association know full well that the New York cloakmakers will never return to work under inferior conditions than what their brothers and sisters in Chicago and Philadelphia are working under. This revelation has caused many a member of the Protective Association to think: "What is indeed, the use of fighting? What can be gained by it?"

The Spring season is so near at hand and the signs are that it will be a good season too. Taking chances much longer may mean ruin and permanent loss to their business. Small wonder that nervousness is the prevailing feeling in the camp of the

employers and tension is very high. This uneasiness was shown clearly last week when the leaders of the Association, obviously for the purpose of avoiding a break in their ranks, have themselves made public a list of eighteen firms, members of the Protective Association, who settled individually with the Union. Of course, the fact is that a great many more than eighteen Protective firms have signed agreements with the Union and many more are on the list for agreements. The irreconcilables of the Association, however, thought that by publishing such a list they would succeed in convincing their remaining members that only a small fraction of the Association had broken away and signed with the Union.

These are all ominous signs which show the way the wind blows.

(Continued on Page 3)

Quakers Thank International For Food Relief To Russia

Mr. John B. Creighton, the New York Secretary of the Quakers' Service Committee for the Relief of the Russian Famine, received the following letter from Wilbur K. Thomas, the General Secretary of the Quakers' organization of America, which he asked to be forwarded to the General office of our International:

"Dear Mr. Creighton:

"Through you I want to send a letter of thanks to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for

their splendid gift of foodstuffs, which was shipped on the S. S. Oria on Christmas day. We appreciate the expression of confidence in our committee, which the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has given by making such a generous contribution towards the Russian relief. We are glad to pay the expenses of this shipment, and to see that it is distributed in the most needy area. It will save thousands of lives, and I want to extend, on behalf of the American Friends' Service Committee, our heartfelt thanks."

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

"SOLELY AN ACT OF GRACE"

"A PARDON was not granted to Debs, but his sentence commuted. The action of the President in no wise condones the offense, and the relief was solely an act of grace. The gratitude of Debs will be measured by his conduct."

This is culled from the letter sent by Attorney General Daugherty to President Harding in the matter of the recommendation of clemency for Debs. This "cowering" statement has been expected with some eagerness as it was supposed to contain the sop thrown by the Administration to the "super-patriots" and the American Legion elements in "extenuation" for the act of releasing Debs.

Well, we read the long, tiresome, ungracious letter and reread parts of it. A lamer, patchier, and, on the whole, more unintelligent document—coming as it does from the chief officer of the law in the Republic—we have not read in many a day. It enumerates every possible reason for the granting of a pardon to Debs and finds that neither he nor any of his fellow political prisoners deserved any. His violations have, therefore, not been forgiven, but being that he had received a punishment more severe than what would be given under the circumstances to a less prominent person, and owing to his advanced age, his sentence is asked to be commuted—of course, without the restoration of civil rights, thus leaving him with the brand of a felon upon his brow.

Why, then, was Debs released? Well, "an overwhelming mass of letters, petitions and resolutions, the latter passed by various labor and other organizations throughout the country, have been received requesting and urging the release of Debs as a matter of right and justice, it being asserted that he has violated no law, has been wrongfully convicted and is being illegally imprisoned for daring to exercise his constitutional right of free speech." Of course, Daugherty would not admit the justice of these appeals and protests. Forgive the thought. His statement to be sure, is given to the world for the appeasement of the wrath of the 100-percenters, and these fellows simply feel annoyed when you mention free speech and similar constitutional "nonsense" to them.

But, says the Attorney General, "it is wise and expedient that the Government should take note of the misapprehension and misunderstanding existing among a portion of our people who believe the constitutional rights have been invaded by prosecutions under the Espionage law and that we should examine their contentions and by some act or pronouncement indicate the attitude of the Government and its reasons therefor." Which lets the proverbial and well-known cat out of its no less well-known bag. It was that "portion of our people," silenced and kept in muzzle during times of national hysteria, that spoke up in millions of petitions and an avalanche of letters that finally aroused the federal authorities to the necessity of an act of "grace and clemency."

For our part, we don't begrudge the Attorney-General this clumsy and three-legged apology to the bitter-ends. We are satisfied that he admits that Debs is "unrepentant," whether he is still going to be kept under the surveillance of Department of Justice agents or not.

This kind of a Debs suits us to a T.

AN INDUSTRIAL COURT IN NEW YORK?

VERILY, the enemies of organized labor do not slumber and their ears are constantly on the ground—ready to jump and sink their claws into it as deep as the exigencies of the hour will only permit.

On the whole, the "open shop" drive against the labor movement in the State of New York has been far from a howling success. Its achievements offer but little solace to its promoters in ratio to the funds expended and the volumes of poisonous gases scattered. Here and there a dent was made, wages were reduced and in some small unessential industries the "open shop" took the place of the former Union shop. The eyes of our Union smashers—and their mouths, the reactionary labor-hating press of the big cities—however, have of late been directed Kansas-ward in a stare of envy and admiration. Just think for a moment of a howling agricultural State like Kansas, and yet how admirably it succeeded in solving its labor "troubles!" Without much ado, they went to work over there under the intrepid leadership of Governor Allen and legislated into existence an Industrial Court, taking care of course to classify the only important industry in that State, coal mining, as an essential public industry falling under the jurisdiction of that Court. The result is that the miners in the mine fields of Kansas, as far as the law is concerned, are a matter of the toughest kind. Kansas today enjoys the unique distinction of holding within the confines of its jails labor leaders convicted for the sole offense of calling a strike without the permit of a public court.

Of course, there's a big jump between Kansas and New York, and while it looked temptingly good from afar, the predatory interests and their press supporters in New York knew quite well that an industrial court proposal in New York, under ordinary circumstances, would be a stillbirth. So they were hiding their time, waiting for an opportunity to spring their scheme.

Then came the disclosures of irregularities and unfair practices in the building trade unions, which were spread far and wide in the press. Under the smoke screen raised in connection with these grievous practices, some "unknown backers" have finally picked up courage and, through a back door, slipped into the legislature a bill for the creation of an industrial court in the State of New York, vesting it with powers of compulsory arbitration and anti-strike teeth, on the model of Kansas. The bill will be one of the first ones to be introduced at the opening of the Legislature of 1922.

Already the announcement of the introduction of such a bill has created a veritable storm in industrial and labor circles in New York. That labor is unanimously opposed to it and will stake its all on fighting it to a finish goes without saying. But in addition to it it has aroused advanced labor comment from the liberal section of the press and other elements in the community that believe in the organized labor movement and its mission. One can easily visualize what havoc such an instrument like the Kansas law could play in such a great industrial state like New York! We can just

picture how gladly New York Judges, who have so eagerly granted injunctions against labor in strikes in the past, would rush to classify the garment, the baking, the street railway, the dock and port facilities and other industries as essential public facilities and would forbid strikes in these, subject to compulsory arbitration.

Frankly, the chances of such a bill passing the legislature and becoming a law are quite slim. The very fact that it could be introduced, however, is an index of the lengths to which the wretched enemies of the labor movement will go, and is a clarion call for eternal vigilance on the part of labor.

BIG COAL STRIKE IN THE OFFING

INDUSTRIAL peace in the mining regions hangs by the hair. The attack upon the agreement between the Ohio Mine Operators' organization in the Central Competitive field which comprises Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, is regarded as the first challenge to the strongest link of the United Mine Workers of America, the biggest industrial union in the country, which has brought about both the soft and the hard coal mining regions, when both wage contracts expire together on March 31, is thus becoming practically inevitable.

This withdrawal of the Ohio operators from the agreement prior to its expiration, which is expected to be followed shortly by the Pittsburgh operators, means the premature dissolution of the system of organized mining built up during the last two decades since the great anthracite strike of 1902, which has brought about Federal intervention under Roosevelt and has laid the foundation for collective bargaining in this great industry and the tremendous growth of the workers' organization. These withdrawals, or using plainer language, these agreement abrogations on the part of the mine owners, would involve directly or indirectly about 900,000 workers.

It must be held in mind that the Mine Workers' Union is also facing some very difficult litigation, started against it by "billion-enders" in the mine operators in Colorado, which threatens to drain its treasury, should this litigation go against it. In addition to this, there is trouble and factional strife in Kansas which acts adversely upon the organization of the workers.

In a word, the mine owners are deliberately out to "bring the miners to terms." A powerful lobby of the coal interests has succeeded in preventing any national legislation for reduction in either freight rates or the price of coal last summer. Encouraged by it, the mine owners are trying now to sabotage the entire working agreement and stampede the industry into living and working conditions of pre-Union days. They are now provoking a great strike in the industry in full reliance upon the helping hand of the Federal judges who have so faithfully served them in the past.

RUSHING FOOD FOR RUSSIAN TOTS

AS these lines are being written steamboats laden with grain are rushing across the Atlantic that will immediately increase the feeding operations by the American Relief Administration among Russian starving children in the Volga Basin.

Others to reach the work of distributing relief throughout the famine regions include provision for the assistance of 2,000,000 victims by the end of February. One million children are already being actually fed by the Hoover Relief, and the feeding of adults will be undertaken as quickly as possible. According to the program, the feeding of the grown-ups will require an average movement of 70,000 tons monthly, the first of which will be shipped in January. It is proposed to administer adult feeding at the rate of one pound of cereals or its equivalent per person per day, thus preventing actual starvation among the 5,000,000 sufferers.

Such are the facts, the big outstanding facts. There may be a hundred and one other reasons, big and small, that have urged America to come forth with this magnificent human contribution to the saving of millions of human beings ten thousand miles away in an "enemy" land. Not the least among these, may be, the desire to relieve thousands of farmers from the surplus of corn and commodity little used in the American market and for which the American farmer has assiduously sought to gain a market abroad. Perhaps, this "sending of bread upon the waters" is not done entirely for humanitarian reasons—and is expected to come floating back to these shores in the form of concrete and substantial benefits.

This all may be. But the fact, nevertheless, remains that it will save lives, precious human lives, millions of them in the arms of their mothers, to whom no more precious lives than theirs exist.

A sounder and safer bridge to span the chasm and to make understanding more possible between the peoples of America and Russia than this wonderful New Year's gift of life to millions of famished sufferers it is impossible to imagine!

Local 89 Greets the Liberation of Debs

The news of the liberation of Eugene Victor Debs and a number of other political prisoners was received by the Executive Board of the Italian Dress and Waistmakers' Union, Local 89, I. L. G. W. U., with enthusiasm, coupled with the regret that, while the political amnesty has been rather late, it has not been complete.

The freeing of Debs and other political prisoners is an event which the whole organized labor movement rejoices in, but we cannot but note that many prisoners affiliated with the I. W. W. have not as yet been freed, demonstrating that the reactionary forces of the country are still rampant, and that the dominant class—the capitalist—fears the economic action of the organized worker more than the political.

This Union has also noted that, in order to obtain this partial freedom, incessant effort, both radical and liberal, has been necessary, and was gained, notwithstanding the veto of the Fascist of America—the American Legion. This shows that the agitation must be continued more extensively until the blot on America has disappeared completely and all hostages detained in the prisons are restored to liberty.

The following telegram was voted upon and sent to Eugene Victor Debs:

"Ten thousand Italian dressmakers affiliated with Local 89, I. L. G. W. U., rejoice at the news of your freedom, and greet you on the way you have been restored to liberty and to renewed efforts for the redemption of the proletariat."

Unity House Report

(This report may seem a little belated, but owing to the importance of the subject and the general interest of our membership in the Unity House and its plans and prospects, this account of its work during the last season is not belated. It is particularly encouraging because of the fact that during the last year the Unity House has actually succeeded in erasing a deficit, which makes its prospects for the coming year unusually bright.—Editor.)

The Unity House Committee this year felt especially pleased to submit its report. In previous years the committees were obliged to report large deficits and to give reasons therefor. This year, as seen from our financial report, it is quite encouraging and proves that a co-operative undertaking, with a trade union, can be a financial success.

Our total income this year was \$20,322.58. (This includes board, stores, boats and sundries. Our total current expenses for the year (that includes the running expense to the winter as well as the summer), was \$49,312.55, which leaves a balance of \$14,066.53. From this amount we must pay

Taxes	\$ 549.94
Insurance	1,746.36
Interest on first mortgage	2,350.00
Interest on money advanced by L. 25	756.25

Total

which leaves us an actual balance of \$8,736.48. Even this, however, is not clear profit, since we must pay to ourselves

Depreciation on equipment purchased	\$1,355.53
Depreciation on original equipment	7,500.00
Loss on sale of Ford's	655.00
Legal fee written off	141.38

Which makes a total of \$9,461.91. Deduct this from our balance and you will get a deficit of \$735.43. Let us make clear again that this deficit is a theoretical one and arrived at in the most scientific business manner. In other words, we are laying aside for rent, replacement and repair \$9,461.91, of which \$735.43 is in cash and \$706.48 in deficit. This means that at the end of ten years the house, grounds and equipment

will be ours, free of all charges.

You are no doubt interested in knowing what caused the favorable change. In the first place, we must mention devoted and efficient service in the buying. This year, although our food has been to everyone's greatest satisfaction, our bills in the total have been much smaller. The prices of a number of foods have been reduced, but not of all, and certainly not enough to make the difference.

Another item has been the dual charge. This difference of five dollars per week per non-member gave us approximately \$5,000.

Our souvenirs this year give us a new additional income. Our Labor costs this year was slightly higher than last. This may seem surprising but upon consideration, you will see that there are a number of valid reasons for it. In the first place, we had the carpenter, painter and engineer at work long before the season commenced; in the second place the wages paid our workers were in no case lower this year (as they have been in private resorts), and in a number of cases they were higher. Last year it cost each person \$4.11 1/2 for labor. This year each person paid \$4.76 for labor. The higher labor costs, therefore, making the saving noteworthy.

Much has been said about the comparatively few members who attended. A careful study of the records shows that the majority of those who took advantage of our Unity House were members. Sixty-two per cent were members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, thirty-eight per cent of the guests were "outsiders." It must be remembered that only workers are entitled to take their rest in our home, so that even those workers who are not members of our union and pay \$5 more are themselves workers. While

on this point of "outsiders," we should like to say that in our opinion, a number of "outsiders" are in a way an asset to our home—morally as well as financially. Human nature seeks variety; our fellow workers on their vacations look forward not only to meeting the people they see daily in their shops, but workers from other callings who understand our movement and contribute their point of view. Many of our Unity members this year expressed their approval of this arrangement.

Future Prospects of Unity.

The report this year is most encouraging because it proves conclusively that Unity House need not cost organization nothing in money. On the average only about 155 workers per week took their vacation in our summer home this year. If we covered practically all our expenses, definite and theoretic, with only half the house filled, you will readily understand that with 400 people attending we could make a good deal more than our expenses. We could make enough, either to enlarge our Unity, or use the money for further activities in the city, and so realize the dreams of hundreds of our members for homes of their own in the city. Had we not had such great unemployment this year, no doubt the attendance would have been better. Moreover, it takes time to educate workers to the ad-

vantages of co-operative undertakings. The slowness with which the average member responds, we feel, is most discouraging and as such a matter of education, as the response toward any workers' undertaking.

In the course of the report, Sisters Switzky and Silver time and again informed the Joint Board that their services as Manager and Buyer for the Unity House terminates with this report, and urged that the Joint Board make proper arrangements for the future running of the Unity House. Sister Switzky also reported on behalf of the committee which was appointed by the Joint Board to appear before the General Executive Board for the purpose that the International take over the Unity House. The General Executive Board appointed a committee to investigate and report to the next meeting, which is going to be held within five or six weeks.

In conclusion we hope that all the efforts put into building one of the most beautiful and inspiring institutions in the labor movement anywhere in the capitalist world will not have been in vain, and that in case any doubt is expressed as to the need for such an institution, enough lovers of Unity will respond with enthusiasm to insure the future of our ideal and home.

Respectfully submitted,
JENNIE MATTAS, Secretary.
BESSIE SWITZKY, Chairman.

Events of the Week in Cloak Strike

(Continued from Page 1)
A TIN-HORN VOICE FROM A "DESIGNERS' ASSOCIATION"

Towards the end of last week the Protective Association made an attempt to spring another trick upon the public, a canard let loose under the name of a "Designers' Mutual Association."

An organization styling itself under the above given pompos title, wrote a letter to Mr. Samuel Untermyer containing charges against the strikers and alleging that the latter were using violence upon the members of this "Association." Of course, before anything else, this letter was rushed into the press with the obvious purpose of giving the Union a "black eye." There is no doubt that the whole thing was concocted in the office of the Protective Association. This "Mutual Association of Designers," which is ostensibly bringing the charges is nothing more or less than a handy little list in the hands of the cloak employers.

The Union did not fail to nail these lies immediately. Manager Feinberg, of the Cloak Joint Board, pointed out the slanderous nature of these charges and their baselessness. He called upon the Association to come out into the open and cease hiding behind the skirts of an alleged "Designers' Association."

GOMPERS AND SCHLESINGER TO ADDRESS STRIKERS

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, came especially on Thursday, January 5, to address the cloak strikers at the National Theater, Houston Street and Second Avenue.

Together with Gompers, there will speak President Schlesinger, of our International. A performance will be given to the strikers on that afternoon, and the speakers will address the workers between the acts. A full report of the meeting will be given in next week's "Justice."

The Chicago Agreement

Supplemental agreement entered into between International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and Joint Board of its Chicago locals with Chicago Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association and Northwest Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association:

This is to attest and to become a part of an agreement between the above-named parties made during July, 1919, as subsequently amended, and is to continue in force as now amended and supplemented, to May 31, 1922.

I.
No worker shall receive less than

the prevailing minimum scale, except those who are deficient in production by reason of their age, physical condition or abnormal inefficiency. The wages of such workers shall be agreed upon between the employer and the worker, subject to the approval of the Union. The weekly wages of the workers of a greater degree of competence or productivity shall be fixed by a shop committee representing the Union, in each shop, and by the employer or his representative in accordance with the superior efficiency of the worker. In cases of

Continued on page 7.)

SEND CLOTHING PACKAGES TO YOUR FRIENDS AND RELATIVES IN RUSSIA THROUGH THE JEWISH PUBLIC COMMITTEE OF RUSSIA (IDEGZKOM)

Winter is here already, and the frosts bite and sting, even here in America. You can imagine how severe and hard they must be in far-away Russia! You are fortunate to have heated houses, warm clothing in this country. Can you imagine how your friends and kin in Russia, where the houses are unheated for lack of fuel, and the Arctic frosts rage outside, exist these days without a warm garment on their backs?

Thousands of families and individual persons have already taken advantage of the service of the American office of the "IDEGZKOM." Don't be an exception!

DO NOT DELAY! SEND AT ONCE!

"IDEGZKOM" is the only responsible Jewish organization for the forwarding of clothing packages to Russia. The clothing packages leave weekly by steamship directly for Russia, where they are being distributed through our branches and representatives located in almost every city and town in Russia.

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For information apply personally or write to any of the following branch offices:

MAIN OFFICE—"IDEGZKOM," 110 West 40th Street, New York City.
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Central Union for Ekaterinograd, 198 East Broadway.

BOSTON, MASS.—Hyman Coblenz, 60 Pemberton Square, Room 310, Second Floor.

BALTIMORE, MD.—The Baltimore All-Russian Emergency Relief Committee, Dr. Samuel Krieger's Office, 129 South Broadway.

TORONTO, CANADA—A. Brandes, 194 Beaverly Street (Arbeller Ring, Penet School).

MONTREAL, CANADA—St. Valachewitch, 27 Gibbald Street (Montreal Famine Relief Committee for the Famine Sufferers of Soviet Russia).

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Mr. Lioz, 329 Pine Street.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—For Odessa: Odessa United Relief of America, 79 Hester Street; 1250 Boston Road.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—For Zhitomir: Epstein's Drug Store, Madison Avenue and 109th Street; L. A. Sifsky, European Photograph Store, 16th Street and Avenue A.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Dr. Axelrod, 48 Marcy Avenue; M. Gardnert, 359 Lavonia Avenue; M. Gardnert, 8 Belmont Avenue.

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The New Year and Its Heritage

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

The correct thing for a journalist to do now is to write a review of the past year. Every self-respecting periodical ought to carry such a review in its first issue of the New Year, and I do hope that one of my colleagues has attended to the first-issue-of-the-year proprieties in the present issue. All to you humble servant, he is attached to the power that be that it has not fallen to his lot to review the past year. Not that the past year was much worse than the preceding ones, but it certainly is no pleasure to return to things and to events that one is so glad to leave behind. Nor is there much fun in running counter to popular feeling. And the popular feeling about every past year may be epitomized in the emphatic, if not too polite, exclamation, "To hell with it!"

There is something droll as well as pathetic in the way we all greet the New Year. Drail, or, if you will, ridiculous—because we go through the same thing every New Year's Eve, shouting delicious welcome to a fiction, a phantom, a thing that is not. Pathetic—because in invoking the aid of the supernatural, of the mysterious, of the miracle, we betray our utter helplessness in ordering our lives, individual and collective. Every time we acclaim the new year we plead guilty to ineptitude, bungling and failure during the past year.

Is there not a striking similarity in our reactions to the new year and the new political candidate? On the day of election we are buoyed up by new hopes no less than on the eve of the new year. On both occasions we refuse to consult memory, we banish all of our past experience and hope against all hope and against all reason that the new year or the new administration will turn the tide, lighten our burdens and institute an era of good times.

In the case of the new administration

tion we at least have pledges and promises. True, political pledges are never meant seriously, and are made only because the people insist on taking them seriously. True, broken pledges are the rule of American politics and not the exception, and to pin your faith in a political pledge is like relying on a miracle. But at least there is an illusion for those who prefer sweet illusions to matter of fact reality.

The new year, however, does not offer even such an illusion. The new year gives no pledges for makes promises. It merely is a conventional punctuation mark in the records of time. The punctuation mark means nothing, the record is all.

In making new year resolutions we simply do this: We cancel the records of the past year and turn a new leaf. We admit that we bungled up the past year and we start all over again. But this is mere gesturing on our part; we cannot wipe out the record of the past year, and we can't start it all over again. The present is inseparable from the past. To-day is the child of yesterday and the father of tomorrow. Man is not a series of disconnected events, he is a continuity, and also human society is a continuous process, every moment of which is a determining factor.

It would be neither here nor there to rail at the workshippers of the new year or the new administration, if in such a workshipp there did not lie a serious menace. To the extent that you rely on the new year to bring you good times and prosperity, you neglect to forge such good times with your own hands, with your brain, with your collective will. Remember that the masters of this world are only too anxious to give you illusions and fetishes. They want you to rely on miracles and not temper too much with their order. They want you to

pin your hopes on the mysterious and the supernatural, and not rely too much on your own ability to accomplish things.

The new year, like election day, has its uses, but it becomes a menace when it becomes a fetish. New Year is a convenient way of keeping track of time. It is also a convenient occasion to "take stock" of the previous year. Let us then confine the calendar to its proper functions and not regard it as a book of magic, pregnant with all sorts of possibilities.

The possibilities of 1922 are rooted in the facts of 1921, and it would be well for us to make an inventory of the heritage that the past year left us. Instead of reviewing the events of 1921, let us make out an itemized list of things we have left at the very end of the year. We must remember that we are starting the new year with the heritage of the old year as a basis.

Politically, the old year bequeathed upon us the following treasures:

National—Gammell Harding with a cabinet to match; a congress with wires running to every principal seat of Big Business; a multitude of bills enacted and pending, designed to browbeat labor and safeguard the powers of wealth.

Locally—Nathan Miller and his crew of witch-hunters and radical-baiters, with his legislation undermining the labor standards of the State, jeopardizing the health and the lives of women workers, instituting degradation and espionage in the schools, muzzling all organized expression of independent thought, and delivering the city to the tender mercies of the traction ring. Then, Mayor Hylan and his crowd—but the name speaks for itself, and the spiritual guidance of Tammany Hall does the rest.

Judicially—"Injunction Bill" Taft as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, a man whose love for organized labor is well known, who believes that only God knows how to solve the labor problem and do away with unemployment

ment. A host of injunction-makers of varying skill and calibre, but all working for one principle: "The courts must at all times stand as representatives of capital and the capitalists of industry." The Kansas slavery court with a promise to extend its principles to every nook and corner of our blessed land. Mooney, Sacco, Vanzetti and hundreds of "political" prisoners, who serve as the living embodiment of American justice and American liberties.

Industrially—Millions of unemployed, with the prospect of additional millions. An orgy of wage-cutting accompanied by a concerted attack on organized labor on all fronts. The railway labor situation. Mingo and its sequel; the upheaval of the stockyard slaves and the exploits of their masters; the mill strike in New York, in which the police department was turned over to the mob; the strike of our own clock strikes against the re-establishment of the sweatshop regime.

Socially—The Ku Klux Klan and its gospel; the lynch law rampant in the South and working its way northward; the American Legion—a self-appointed receiver for the government of the United States and the individual States; the crime wave following in the wake of the unemployment wave; prohibition lending comic relief to the tragedy and, well—the Big Press we always have with us.

This is the material the year 1922 will have to work with. This is the heritage we received from the deceased year. Those who are cheerful about the new year are optimistic, indeed, for their spirits cannot be kept down even by reality. Yet we need not be despondent, either. Above all, don't let's throw up the sponge. The year 1921 was largely a result of our negligence, of our indifference to our own interests. Don't let's repeat the mistake. Let our new year's resolution be—if we must make a resolution—to be on guard and fight with might and main, right here and right now, against the organized wealth or organized reaction.

Among the Custom Dressmakers, Local 90

By T. BERNADSKY, Manager

On Thursday, December 1, Local No. 90 held an installation meeting for the newly-elected Executive Board. Secretary Baroff, of the International, installed the new officers and explained to them the duties and responsibilities which their offices impose upon them. This time in particular, when the International is being attacked on all sides, and when the employers have organized to break the unity of the workers, it is particularly incumbent upon every active member and officer of a labor organization to do his or her utmost to preserve intact the Union—not by the use of abundant and beautiful phrases, but through attending to the daily work of the Union.

Brother Baroff's remarks were heard with great interest, and the Executive Board of Local 90 promised that it would do everything in its power to preserve its organization and to help the workers in the trade to make progress.

Miss Minnie Chalken was unanimously elected as Chairlady of the Union, and Miss Lillian Ostrofsky was elected Secretary. The new Chairlady appointed the following local committees:

Sisters Selma Hilton and Ida Schwartz, delegates to the Women's Trade Union League; and Sisters Fannie Finkelstein and

Minnie Chalken for the Educational Committee.

Sisters Pauline Schwartz and Selma Hilton as delegates to the Unemployment Committee.

Sister Tillie Leibowitz was appointed as Trustee of the local.

Before the meeting was adjourned former Secretary, Sister Fannie Finkelstein, was given the floor. She appealed to the members of the Executive to work together in harmony and without friction, thus giving an example to the members of the Union to act in a similar spirit of harmony and co-operation between themselves.

On December 15, at the membership election, which took place at the Harlem Educational Center, the principal subject of discussion was the problem of the non-union shops both uptown and downtown. In these shops custom dressmakers work for smaller wages and under worse conditions than in the union shops. This, of course, reacts very badly on the union shops. What is more painful is the fact that in some of these non-union shops are girls who claim to be "radicals," persons with principles. Of course, one can easily appraise that kind of "radicalism" which goes hand in hand with keeping away from the union and working under the same conditions as the non-union shops. What is more, members who

are forced to work in non-union shops and yet they belong to the organization and are active in the work of raising standards in the shops. It was decided, therefore, that in the near future a conference of shop committees be called to devise plans for organizing work during the coming season.

The members of the local are requested not to stay away from meetings and from activity. Let them come to the union and aid in spreading circulars in the non-union shops. There is surely plenty of work to do for all.

Again we wish to remind our members that they do not go around seeking work without first visiting the office of the Union, and that they do not bring along with them newly-

arrived immigrants without first consulting the organization. Knocking at the doors of shops or begging the permission of an employer to bring a "green" friend does little good both for the job-seeker and for the immigrant. On the other hand, if accomplished by such methods, the immigrant gets a miserable wage for her work and the job-seekers' wage is cut substantially. If you are in need of a job, come to the office of the Union and bring with you your "green" friend. The Union will take care that she is provided with a better place and work under better conditions.

We shall soon make public the names of all members who have donated a half day's work for the hungry of Soviet Russia.

THE JEWISH PUBLIC COMMITTEE OF RUSSIA

There arrived in New York a member of the Jewish Public Committee from Russia, Mr. M. Raskhes, who came to America in order to familiarize the Jews of this country with the conditions of the Jewish masses in Soviet Russia and the Ukraine.

One of his principal objects will be to stimulate the relief activities among the Jewish organizations in America for the Jewish colonies in the Ukraine. Mr. Raskhes will also endeavor to combine the office of the Russian Jewish Public Committee with all organizations in America which concern themselves with relief

work for the stricken Jewish populations in Soviet Russia and the Ukraine.

"YOUR BABY'S HEALTH"

"Your Baby's Health" is the title of the first lecture of the New Year at the Union Health Center, 182 East 17th Street. Dr. Thomas R. Martin, of the Bureau of Child Hygiene, will deliver the first of a series of lectures on child welfare and child care. His lecture will be illustrated by slides and moving pictures.

On Friday, January 13, Mrs. Margaret Sanger will continue the series in a lecture on "Parenthood." Admission to this lecture, however, will be by ticket issued at the Health Center on Friday, January 6.

"Germany of the East"

By KINICHI SATO

Japan's swift rise to become a power in the industrial affairs of the world has caused the transfer of hundreds of thousands of her men and women and children from agricultural pursuits to congested mill cities, where they live in squalor much worse than the most evil of the dwelling places of the poor in factory cities of the United States and Europe.

Industrial conditions in Japan are much similar to those that existed in Germany about thirty years ago, when Germany was rapidly forging to the front rank of the industrial nations of the world. There seems to be a new Germany rising in the East, with the same militarist caste in control and industrial barons rising to compete with them for power. As the great factory and mill cities of Germany were created by drawing from the peaceful agricultural communities, so Japan is taking men, women and children from the rice fields to place them in disease-breeding mills.

As the great Socialist movement in Germany developed with the growth of the industries, as Germany became one of the first powers, so there is a growing Socialist movement in Japan. As the Socialist movement was under a legal ban in Germany under the Bismarckian laws, so is the Socialist movement under the ban in this "Germany of the East."

Labor organizations also are under the governmental ban in Japan because they inspire what the police declare to be "dangerous thoughts." Men and women can be arrested and imprisoned in the Flowery Kingdom for thinking "dangerous thoughts."

or for doing things that might inspire such thoughts in others.

The progress of the labor movement in Japan is of vital interest to the workers of the United States, for if the militarists of Japan are to be checked in their plans to make war eventually on the United States, the workers will be the ones to rout the war lords. Though the workers of Japan may be lured to war, as the Socialist workers of Germany were lured to war with slogans of "Defend the Fatherland," the beginning of the anti-militarist agitation in Tokio, Yokohama and other industrial cities is cause for hope.

Not only are the men taking an interest in the progressive movements, but the women workers are coming from the retirement that was demanded of them for centuries to demand the vote and to demand an end of preparation for war.

Stranger than any other demonstrations ever held in the history of the progress of man are the mass meetings of the Japanese working women. These meetings have been few recently because of the police hostility to all gathering of workers at which "dangerous thoughts" might be aroused. The Japanese women come to the meetings with their babies strapped to their backs, in a manner much similar to the way Indian women carry their papooses in America. The round-faced, almond-eyed babies survey each other and the mass of mothers, while the speakers flay the militarist caste, which they declare is leading the country to more war and ruin.

One of the most interesting and appealing figures in this new awakening of the women of Japan is Mrs.

Haku Kibuchi, a worker in a munition factory, who has been one of the most prominent feminine agitators against continuance of plans for increasing the navy and maintaining a gigantic army. It was she who spoke for the women workers at their first great mass meeting called to demand a change in conditions under which the workers are crushed by taxes levied to keep Japan prepared for war.

The government did not dream that women would ever dare to protest against their serf-like condition until the fisherwomen conducted a national agitation, accompanied by riots and clashes with the police, against the high price of rice in 1919. Fisherwomen made public speeches in denunciation of the food profiteers and attracted others to meetings that aroused "dangerous thoughts." Then came a strike in a girls' school as the first evidence needed by the government to show that even the feminine dwellers under the Mikado's flag wanted to see a little of that democracy that was spoken of so freely in the world war.

Militant suffragists have come to the fore in Japan—men and women, many of them from the labor movement. Mrs. Akiko Yotano, one of the leaders in the suffrage movement, blames the men for the delay of universal suffrage. She declares that universal suffrage should have been granted twenty years ago, and would have been granted if the men were not "inert, phlegmatic and spineless." She made a call to the men as well as to the women to take a greater interest in the struggle for democracy.

Kagawa, a graduate of Princeton University in the United States, is the foremost agitator against militarism and against the industrial kings and overlords. He secretly formed the Federation of Labor of Western Japan on his return to his

native land two years ago, and since then has been in constant conflict with the police. Arrested numerous times, he has always escaped long prison terms and resumed his agitation as soon as his steps passed the prison doors.

Enormous crowds are attracted by announcements that Kagawa is to speak, all knowing that they run the risk of injury and possible death at the hands of the police. Practically all Kagawa's meetings are broken up by the police, though the rank and file of the police forces understand what Kagawa is talking about when he flays those who live in luxury while millions of Japanese starve. The Japanese policemen get about \$10 a month, and with this must feed, clothe and house themselves and their large and ever-increasing families.

But when the commanding officer gives the signal, the police of Tokio, Kobe, Yokohama and the other cities swing their clubs on the heads of working men and working women with the same vigor displayed by the police in the Pennsylvania steel mill towns or in New York City.

In the ranks of the secret unions there are workers from all sorts of skilled and unskilled trades. Although the vanguard of the Japanese labor movement is composed of skilled workers and clerks, with groups of students, the coöperative beginning to unfold, the only labor organization will be the economic slavery to which he ascended from serfdom.

The preparations for war, the economic battles between the industrial overlords of the United States and Japan, indicate that the paths of the two countries are fated to be close together. One of the first steps toward harmony will be for the workers of both countries to band together for a common defense against the common enemy.

U. S. May Settle West Virginia Warfare

Federal intervention to assure the rights of free speech and assembly and to guarantee the right to organize among the non-union miners in the coal fields of Southern West Virginia is predicted to be among the recommendations soon to be made by the special Senate committee which has been investigating the causes of the warfare in that state.

An analysis of the hearings held before the Senate committee shows that virtually all of the charges against the operators by the miners have been substantiated. They form a basis for federal action which is inescapable. The miners first charge that men are discharged and put out of their homes merely for joining the United Mine Workers. This right to organize in a union constitutes the essential issue in all the West Virginia warfare. Admissions made by the operators' witnesses both at the hearings in Washington and in Logan and Mingo counties, West Virginia, before Senators Kenyon and Shortridge of the committee, unqualifiedly prove this charge.

The miners next charge that Baldwin-Felts detectives intimidate them or work among them as spies under the guise of union members or sympathetic friends in order to break up the union and to encourage acts of violence. The operators could not break through the wall of evidence built up by the miners to prove this charge. The confessions of one Baldwin-Felts detective, C. E. Lively, who operated in Mingo County, and other coal fields throughout the United

States, were a revelation to the Senate committee.

Senator McKellar was led to exclaim in the midst of Lively's testimony, "I will say that it violates every idea of right that I ever had. I never would have believed that a thing like this would happen, and I am not surprised that you are having trouble down there in Mingo."

The miners also charge that the sheriffs in Logan County, the greatest anti-union stronghold, are subsidized by the operators and work for them against the miners. Two evidence to support this charge, brought out chiefly by the Attorney-General of the State, E. T. England, was so convincing as not even to bring from the operators so much as a denial.

Behind the anti-union warfare, the miners charged, is the controlling influence of the U. S. Steel Company, which is the largest single operator in West Virginia, and the largest owner of coal lands. Allied with it is the Pennsylvania Railroad, also notorious for its "open-shop" activities. The evidence to prove the charge was not denied. Samuel Undermyer, testifying before the committee, described the manner in which the Steel Corporation and the Pennsylvania Railroad make their will felt in this non-union field, by interlocking directorates and coal land ownership.

The operators are committed to a policy of armed warfare, the miners charge. They have no other solution of the issues at stake. "We decline to deal with the United Mine Work-

ers," was the only answer given the Senate committee by the chairman of the largest coal company in Logan County, and echoed by the other spokesmen for the coal interests. "Murderers and anarchists" were the epithets hurled at the United Mine Workers. The definite plan for a peaceful solution offered by the miners does not call for the recognition of the United Mine Workers. The miners ask only for a guarantee by

the federal government of the constitutional rights of free speech and free assembly, and the right to organize.

What exact form of federal intervention of the committee during the hearings showed that it would be something quite different from the military aid which the government has been rendering at great expense in response to the repeated appeals from the state.

Debs' First Messages

"I realize how vain it is for me to attempt to express what my heart is so full of, after the last few days of thrilling and dramatic experience, such as I have never before known. The tireless, unceasing efforts, the unwavering loyalty, the unflinching kindness and devotion of our many, many comrades and friends can never be expressed in words. With my heart upon my lips and thrilling with deepest and tenderest emotions, I say, thanks, to all my beautiful and devoted comrades and friends!"

"Who would not go to prison for such loyal devotion as I have known, and which makes life run richer for me than I could ever have dreamed! I can only answer in a completer consecration to the Cause, and in a higher resolve to serve it with every atom of my strength to the last hour of my life. I can say no more. I can only express myself in silence and tears."

"It is with great pleasure that I avail myself of the earliest moment

to express my appreciation to members of the Socialist party and all other groups and organizations of whatever name or title, who have worked to secure amnesty for political prisoners. I have never before known such loyalty, coupled with such energy as was demonstrated in the campaign made by these many comrades and friends to secure our liberation. I wish it were possible for me to give a true transcript of my heart's feelings as I contemplate the magnificent work done by these devoted adherents to the Cause of FREE SPEECH and CIVIL RIGHTS."

"This splendid work has in part been rewarded, but it has yet to be completed, and I entreat the same comrades and friends to continue their agitation and make it more and more effective in every possible way until the last of our imprisoned comrades has been liberated. I am sure that all who have been so devotedly interested in our behalf will understand how deeply I have been touched, and how fully I appreciate every effort put forth by every friend and comrade, in their splendid amnesty campaigns."

JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

ANOTHER FORT CAPTURED

Last week was a week of jubilation for the Cloakmakers' Union in particular and for the International in general. The two biggest cloak centers in the country—after New York—Philadelphia and Chicago have been recaptured by the firm and united forces of the cloakmakers. All the old conditions under which the cloakmakers of Philadelphia and Chicago have been working and which the manufacturers of these cities have sought to abolish by forcing a strike in the industry, have been won back. The cloakmakers of Philadelphia and Chicago have again the week-work system, the 44-hour week and all the former work standards.

We fail to understand how, under the circumstances, the manufacturers in these two cities could have even pretended to make a show of a fight. Is it possible that they have reckoned that their workers would accept their arbitrary demands without offering strong resistance? This is quite unbelievable. They ought to have known their workers from past experiences. The only plausible explanation left is that they expected aid from their fellow manufacturers in New York, and have been sadly disappointed. Again, it is possible that they were told that if the cloakmakers were forced to strike everywhere at the same time, they will be compelled to surrender. After all these hopes were blasted, however, the manufacturers of Philadelphia and Chicago had no other alternative left but to repent for the trouble they had caused and sign a new agreement with the Union.

We say this not in a spirit of revenge. We have not the slightest desire to chide them because they had attempted to increase their profits at the expense of the workers. This is their usual game, and the workers' labor is, after all is said and done, the only and main source of their gain. We only mention it because we wish to compliment the manufacturers of Chicago and Philadelphia on their far-sightedness. We have no doubt but that they could have prolonged the fight another few weeks had they been as obtuse as their New York brethren of the "Protective" Association. They, however, foresaw that this would not bring them one inch nearer to their goal. Quite to the contrary, they felt that each day of the strike was making the workers more and more determined and resolute to win at all costs, and they knew how important it was that the relations between them and their employees be less strained and tension after work resumed and normal conditions restored. By bringing the strike to an end at the proper time they surely have not hurt their own interests, and they have no cause for giving apologies for their act to anybody. They have done what sane, wise employers, not bent on picking their adversary's one eye, even if they have to lose both eyes themselves, would do. They have attempted the impossible, and, not wishing to ram their heads into a stone wall, they have accepted the path of least resistance.

The signing of a pact between the Union and the cloak employers in Chicago and Philadelphia, a contract which does not detract one iota from the rights of the workers, should serve as an illuminating example to the employers of New York in more than one sense. First, the moral effect of these two victories must be appraised at its full worth. The New York employers must not fail to realize that the victory of the workers in Philadelphia and Chicago is bound to increase the solidarity and heighten the morale of the workers in New York. And if ever any one of them had entertained the notion that the workers of New York could be forced to accept their terms, this phantom should be given up completely, now that more than half of the cloakmakers of the country are back at work in union shops under old conditions.

But, in addition to the moral effect of these victories, there is a practical side to it, which the New York employers cannot fail to grasp. To begin with, the fact that so many thousands are returning back to work strengthens materially the hands of those still remaining on strike. It stands to reason that the employed workers will do everything in their power to afford the strikers the possibility to remain out. Our workers are intelligent persons, and they know full well that their own work standards are not safe as long as the victory is not extended to the entire industry. Secondly, the end of the fight in Chicago and Philadelphia makes a definite change in the main plan of the New York manufacturers in stage a nation-wide fight against the workers in the cloak industry. They may have thought

that it was even worth while taking the risk of losing a season's work as long as there was a possibility of smashing the Union; in a general strike they may have figured no one would grab their orders from them or endanger their supremacy in the cloak market. With Chicago and Philadelphia settled and back at work, they cannot view the situation with equanimity. Their orders can now very easily be switched over to those cities and their losses might become permanent and irreparable. The buyers in the cloak market are not bound with chains to the New York manufacturers, and if they cannot have their orders made in New York there is no reason why they should not have them made in Chicago or Philadelphia.

In addition to this, the hackneyed argument of the New York manufacturers that the old working standards in the cloak industry mean "ruin and bankruptcy" for them, has fallen now completely by the wayside. Surely, that which a great number of manufacturers in New York city, who do not belong to the "Protective" Association can afford, and what all the cloak employers of Philadelphia and Chicago have deemed it possible to accept without being "ruined," can be accepted by the New York cloak employers with prospects of realizing handsome profits.

The ending of the strikes in Philadelphia and Chicago, aside from their importance as indicating the strength and the splendid spirit of the local cloakmakers' organizations, is still more important because it must inevitably lead, we are fully convinced, to the end of the cloak strike in New York as well. The changed situation is putting the question on everybody's lips: "What is it that the New York manufacturers want, anyway?" At the beginning it was assumed that they wanted piece-work and longer work-hours. This was definite information, and the public at large knew, at least, the reason why the manufacturers had thrown the cloak industry into turmoil. But today they do not talk any more about piece-work; they are convinced that it is impossible of attainment. They do not speak any more of longer work-hours. In addition, the whole world knows now that they have broken their agreement which was to terminate next June. We wonder that every person endowed with some reason and logic is asking: "What do these employers want? Why don't they ask the Union to send the workers back into the shops under the old conditions?"

Such action on the part of the Manufacturers' Association, we believe, is demanded by the simple logic of the situation. There's no other way out. If they obey this command of reason and common sense the strike can be ended tomorrow.

NEW YEAR'S WISHES

We shall not dwell on the year that has just expired. There were events in it that deserved harsh criticism, that angered us and filled us with dismay at times. But what is the use? 1921 is gone into the abyss of the ages. And rather than castigate the acts of the past, we should turn our eyes towards the future, the newly-born 1922.

No, we shall not prognosticate. It is not our calling. We shall only express two hopes, even the partial fulfillment of which will bring us a step nearer to our goal:—the ultimate liberation from the economic, social and political slavery of our days. Our first wish is that the entire organized labor movement of America become more conscious than what it is now, and that its life interests become deeper, wider and bigger than what they are today.

Our second wish is of supreme importance to human progress. Without its fulfillment not a step can be made in our advancement, no matter what forms of social co-living some academic well-wishers of labor might determine upon in their study rooms. The worker must begin thinking and feeling on a higher and nobler plane before even the slightest change for the better can reasonably be anticipated. "Rebuilding" unions by giving them other names would not help in the least. Shouting for the "social revolution," and hurrah-campaigns, no matter under what flag, black or any other, will avail nothing. The only method to achieve results is the old, very slow and difficult way of education, of enlightenment,—education not only for the chosen few, but for the great masses.

Our second wish is that the radically inclined workers, who have been swung by the trend of certain events into the realm of phantasies and have been lulling themselves into the belief that this step-by-step work is worthless, and that we must proceed at once to "build a workers' republic," that they look diligently around them and cease wasting their good energies on empty dreams. We hope that many of them have already perceived the light, and are returning to reality, to the men and women that surround them, and to the good and constructive work of our movement. Yet many are still dazed and blinded, and this fact is still hampering our unions considerably. In some instances there is even danger that it might lead to the demoralization and destruction of the labor organizations, the only source from which the emancipation of labor can ultimately be expected. In fact, such demoralization has already become noticeable in some unions that have been strong and influential only a short while ago.

If these two wishes of ours shall be fulfilled, the working masses will, on the one hand, begin thinking and feeling deeper, and on the other, our radicals will descend from the clouds and commence doing the necessary practical work in every plane and field of life's activity. Then, and only then, may we hope that 1922 will be a better and a more beautiful year than its expired predecessor, 1921.

Facts and Figures That Talk

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

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

THE MORTGAGED WORLD

The borrowing habit has become quite common with governments. Their debts have been mounting steadily during the past few years and, according to recent figures, the indebtedness of the various nations is being augmented at a tremendous rate.

The National City Bank has recently published statistics showing in detail the debts of the various countries before and after the war. The financial status of 95 countries or independent states has been examined and the results show that their indebtedness has risen from 43 billions in 1913 to almost 400 billion dollars in 1921. The report of the National City Bank is based on figures obtained in 1920-1921 and the estimate for this year would put the total indebtedness of the world beyond the

400 billion mark or ten times greater than in 1913.

The year when the war was concluded (1918), the debt rose from \$49,362,000,000 in 1913 to \$206,396,000,000, showing an increase of 374 per cent. The following year the debt was increased to \$295,070,000,000 or 581 per cent above the pre-war level. In 1921 the total indebtedness rose to \$382,634,000,000, showing a total increase of 782 per cent over the 1913 figures.

According to the National City Bank the annual interest charges alone on these national debts amounted to 1 1/4 billion dollars in the pre-war period. The interest charges in 1921 rose to about fifteen billion dollars per annum.

The following table gives the outstanding debts of the thirty-four most important countries, comparing the same with 1913 figures and showing percentage increases:

Country	1913	1921	Percentage Increase
Austria	\$11,000,000	\$1,000,000,000	9,090.9
Belgium	\$1,800,000	\$1,700,000,000	94,444.4
Denmark	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000,000	99,900.0
France	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000,000	99,900.0
Germany	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000,000	99,900.0
Greece	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000,000	99,900.0
Italy	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000,000	99,900.0
Japan	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000,000	99,900.0
Netherlands	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000,000	99,900.0
Portugal	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000,000	99,900.0
Romania	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000,000	99,900.0
Spain	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000,000	99,900.0
Sweden	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000,000	99,900.0
Switzerland	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000,000	99,900.0
Turkey	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000,000	99,900.0
United States	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000,000	99,900.0
United Kingdom	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000,000	99,900.0
Yugoslavia	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000,000	99,900.0
Other countries	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000,000	99,900.0
Total	\$43,000,000,000	\$382,634,000,000	782.0

U. S. WAR LOANS

A compilation was made of the war debts due the United States at the end of the fiscal year 1921. The total indebtedness to the United States was estimated at \$10,083,917,206.59. Calculating interest charge at 4 1/2 per cent and adding a certain amount for the principal to be paid off every year, it is estimated that the different debtor countries could pay back what they owe within fifty years. The following table shows the countries which have borrowed from the United States during the war, the amounts which they owe, and the annual payments which they would have to make in order to clear themselves of indebtedness within the fifty year period:

Debtor	Debt	Annual Payment
Argentina	\$1,000,000	\$100,000
Australia	\$1,000,000	\$100,000
Belgium	\$1,000,000	\$100,000
Canada	\$1,000,000	\$100,000
France	\$1,000,000	\$100,000
Germany	\$1,000,000	\$100,000
Greece	\$1,000,000	\$100,000
Italy	\$1,000,000	\$100,000
Japan	\$1,000,000	\$100,000
Netherlands	\$1,000,000	\$100,000
Portugal	\$1,000,000	\$100,000
Romania	\$1,000,000	\$100,000
Spain	\$1,000,000	\$100,000
Sweden	\$1,000,000	\$100,000
Switzerland	\$1,000,000	\$100,000
Turkey	\$1,000,000	\$100,000
United States	\$1,000,000	\$100,000
United Kingdom	\$1,000,000	\$100,000
Yugoslavia	\$1,000,000	\$100,000
Total	\$10,083,917,206.59	\$1,008,391,720.66

The amounts of national debts are estimated in pre-war rates of exchange. With depreciated money and the dislocation of productive forces as a result of the war, 400 billion dollars of world debts and 15 billion dollars as annual charges are indeed staggering. Is it conceivable that these debts will be paid? The cancellation of war debts, which represent the greater portion of the borrowing, is being widely urged and will probably be resorted to. Their payment is considered well nigh impossible.

France is the principal advocate of the cancellation of war debts. It owes the United States about

A perusal of the above figures shows that, while women workers represented only one-fifth of the total number employed in gainful occupations, they had a majority in one industry, almost equalled the men in two, and showed a good percentage in two other occupations.

Out of about eleven million persons engaged in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, about one million, or 10 per cent, were women. The 1910 census credits this industry with about 14 per cent of women.

Mining had comparatively but few women employed. Unlike other countries, women were kept out of the mining industry in the United States by early legislation prohibiting their employment. Only 2,500 out of one million, or less than half of 1 per cent, of women were engaged in the mining of coal, metals and other minerals.

Nearly thirteen million persons were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries. Out of this number about two millions, or 15 per cent, were women. The present census shows about the same proportion of women in these occupations as the 1910 census.

The transportation industry, employing about three million persons, claimed only 214,000 women, or 7 per cent of the total employed. In 1910 the women represented only 4 per cent of those employed in this occupation.

The percentage of women employed in trade establishments equalled that of manufacturing. Out of over four million persons employed 670,000, or 16 per cent, were women. In 1910 their numbers represented 13 per cent.

A comparatively small number of women are engaged in public service. With the legal restrictions removed through the adoption of the woman suffrage amendment, the number of women officials will increase during the coming years. The 1920 census registered 22,400 women out of 771,000, or 3 per cent of those engaged in public service. Clerical positions were not included in this classification.

The professional service was almost equally divided between the two sexes. Out of 2,152,000 engaged in the professions 1,016,000 were women and 1,136,000 were men. While the 1910 census showed only 44 per cent of women in the professions, the 1920 census recorded 47 per cent of women in these occupations.

The occupations in which women surpass in numbers are domestic and personal service. Out of 3,409,000 engaged in these occupations, 2,181,000, or 64 per cent, were women and 1,228,000, or 36 per cent, were men. The 1910 census gave the women a still higher percentage in these occupations. There were then 67 per cent of women employed in domestic and personal service.

Another occupation in which the number of women approaches that of men is clerical or office work. Out of 3,119,000 employed in clerical occupations there were 1,696,000, or 54 per cent, men, and 1,423,000, or 46 per cent, women. The percentage of women has grown considerably since 1910. There were only 34 per cent of women engaged in these occupations ten years ago.

NUMBER OF PERSONS, TEN YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, EMPLOYED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS IN 1910	Number of Persons Employed	Percentage	Number of Persons Employed	Percentage
Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Husbandry	11,000,000	38.1	1,000,000	9.1
Mining and Quarrying	1,000,000	3.5	1,000,000	9.1
Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries	13,000,000	45.8	1,000,000	9.1
Transportation	3,000,000	10.6	1,000,000	9.1
Trade	4,000,000	14.1	1,000,000	9.1
Public Service	1,000,000	3.5	1,000,000	9.1
Domestic and Personal Service	3,409,000	11.8	1,000,000	9.1
Total	28,800,000	100.0	1,000,000	9.1

MAKE YOUR APPOINTMENT NOW

To Celebrate the Eve of Washington's Birthday in a Real Family Gathering at the New Star Casino, at the UNITY BALL

Get Your Tickets Now At All Union Offices

It is the desire to bring a bit of Forest Park into the hearts of the "Friends of Unity" that is making the Eve of Washington's Birthday an annual event that we all look forward to. Not only do we meet Unity friends and vacation "sweethearts," but the mile that we pay for the ticket paves the way for future good times at Unity House.

THE CHICAGO AGREEMENT

(Continued from page 2.)

disagreement, the matter shall be taken up by the Labor Board hereinafter provided, for adjustment.

II. It is recognized as a fundamental principle, that wages above the prevailing minimum are based upon the approximate value of the services rendered by the respective workers who receive pay above said minimum schedule; that is to say, such increased pay is based upon the superior quality and quantity of such worker's production.

1. There shall be constituted a Labor Board, to consist of three members. Two of such members shall be persons who have a general knowledge of the industry, one selected by the Manufacturers' Association and one selected by the Union. An impartial Chairman shall be appointed by agreement between the representatives of the Union and the representatives of the Manufacturers' Association.

2. It shall be the duty of such Labor Board, as expeditiously as possible, to study the industry in all of its branches, with a view of recommending ways and means of insuring productivity, at a point fair and just to both parties and to the maintenance of same.

3. Said Board shall also have the power, and the duty is hereby imposed upon it, to hear and determine all complaints that may be made against workers receiving pay above the minimum schedule, who do not produce a fair day's work for the wages received by them. Such complaints shall be heard as expeditiously as possible, and, upon the hearing of the same, it shall be found that the contention of the employer is justified, the Labor Board shall order the discharge of such employee.

4. All complaints shall, in the first instance, be taken up for investigation and adjustment by the manager of the Association and the Union. Adjustment reached by the managers shall be final and binding upon the parties concerned.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the above-named parties have caused this to be signed by their respective authorized officers, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1921.

BUY

WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI

Exclusively

The Modern Novel And the Class Struggle

By DAVID P. BERENBERG

VII. MAIN STREET

Only a few years ago Sinclair Lewis was an obscure writer, whose book appeared in the Saturday Evening Post. Serious people paid as little attention to him as they now do to the rest of the small fry that draws big pay from that factory of mental narcotics. As it has turned out, they were wrong, for Sinclair Lewis has given us a photograph review of ourselves which we shall never forget, and for which we shall be eternally grateful. He has given us a phrase with which to tag ourselves; he has managed to sum up in two words all that keeps us from growing up.

We live on "Main Street." We have a Main Street president; we go to Main Street moving picture palaces, and we wear Main Street clothes. We let Main Street dictate our thoughts and our manners. And we all smile in a superior way at the other Main Streeters and persuade ourselves in our hearts and minds that we are not of them. By that bit of snobbery we stamp ourselves irretrievably. That is just what Main Street would do!

Gopher Prairie is the world in miniature. New York has its Main Street, and not only in the back eddies of suburban life. Right on Fifth Avenue, right on Broadway, the Main Street point of view abrades itself. You cannot escape it.

Sinclair Lewis has been attacked and praised for his book. It is had enough to be attacked by those who piker do not understand what you are saying, or are hurt by the truth that strikes home. Anyone who tells the truth, and not only in America, is sure to reap the sort of criticism that originates in pique and anger. It is immeasurably worse to be praised by those who have misunderstood; to be praised for what you did not say—never could have said! It is one of those inexplicable phenomena of the book world that Lewis' book should have sold endless thousands of copies, that it should have become one of the best sellers of the year. Every one has read Main Street, and every one has used it as a screen behind which to sneer at his (or her) neighbor. Can anything be more ironical? And more pitiful!

And yet, the fact that America poked up the book, talked about it, and took a sort of malicious pleasure in it, is interesting. It argues for a secret suspicion that all is perhaps not for the best in the best of all possible worlds, for a consciousness that we have foibles and weaknesses, at least our neighbors have!

The book is a striking analysis of life in our middle west. It is aimed primarily at the cultural inefficiency of our village life. It is a here, a dissection of the neurotic temperament that is produced by the contact of sensitive minds with the conditions and the harshness of pioneer life. It is an excellent book for workers in the big towns to read. They will not find it a cut and dried program for the establishment of the millennium. They will not even find in it a clear understanding of the problem of Labor's struggle for adult status. They will find only another picture of the complex contradictions of the class life of our times.

They will see, more clearly here than in many another book, the sterility of the life we lead; masters as well as workers, the favored as well as the oppressed. They will get a franker recognition of the petty caste spirit that permeates our social structure. They will see caste pride in all its ludicrous absurdity.

In a real pioneer community certain virtues are required for success. Success is direct and personal; often it is in direct proportion to the effort exerted. Pioneer communities, therefore, develop certain standards by which they judge success, and by which they judge people. So in America, three hundred years of pioneering have produced a respect for individual strength either of the mind or of the body; temperance; respect for the taboos of society; thriftiness; and the whole of the Puritan standards. In the pseudo-pioneer communities of our west success may frequently be determined by the amount of capital you have to invest in the undeveloped resources of the vicinity which you choose to bless with your presence. Yet the west, with its pseudo-pioneer conditions, accepts the ethical standards that originated in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when America was a wilderness, and when actual personal labor counted. Hence its pride in much money as the visible symbol of success. Far more than in the east, this pseudo-pioneer society gives distinction to the west. Money brings with it pride in display; hence the lavish open-handedness for which the west is famous. Any one who is different, who has ideals other than those of the community is suspected of being "stuck up," this phrase covers all those emotions aroused by the fear of contempt and the secret consciousness that cause for contempt exist. Hence, the contempt for the artist, who is put down as a weakling—a failure.

It will take centuries to civilize America. It will take much pounding on the door of the national consciousness to wake our people out of their very peaceful slumbers. "Main Street" is a jolt. More such jolts are needed!

We should be grateful to Sinclair Lewis for his picture of Percy Brenahan. Every town has its great man. Always this personage is a child of the village who has gone out into the great world to make a fortune. He has "made good" (magic words!) and he comes back—not to stay! Oh, no! He comes to show off his greatness. To convince himself that it is all real, that it isn't a dream from which he will some day wake up. He comes to patinize his erstwhile playmates, and to permit exaggerated reports of his wealth and importance to circulate. He puts on airs with the men and makes unsuitable love to the women. Gopher Prairie has one such in the person of Percy Brenahan. He pervades the book, quietly through allusions as in the flesh. Then finally you meet him, not in Gopher Prairie, in Washington, where he is serving "his country" as a dollar a year man. And you find, a shrunken nuisance! A man with more money than importance; a man who is looked upon by his expert assistants as an embarrassment to be tolerated with amused contempt.

As interesting is the Red Swede, Mile, the village radical. He is the exemplification of the superior point of view—the free soul. "That he surrenders to circumstances; that he should find in surrender no comfort;

Jacob Ben-Ami and Bertha Kalich acted as a reception committee to greet the audience at the matinee of Butler Davenport's "Keeping Up Appearances," at the Bramhall Playhouse. Tuesday afternoon, for the benefit of the Russian famine fund, Mr. Davenport will turn over the receipts of all the performances this week to the fund, which will be distributed by the Quakers.

"The Royal Pandango" will open at the Neighborhood Playhouse this Saturday night.

"The Great Broodsp" will end its engagement at the Punch and Judy Theater next week. It will be sent on tour.

The Garrick Theater, with the closing of the two French plays this week, will be dark until January 9, when "He Who Gets Slapped" will be presented there.

Louis Calvert has been engaged to play the part of the Baron in this play.

Alice Brady and Robert Warwick came to the Playhouse Monday night as the joint stars of "Drifting," a melodrama by John Colton and Daisy H. Andrews. The scenes are laid on the Chinese coast. The play marks Miss Brady's final stage appearance for several years, as she will confine herself to film acting in California.

A new co-operative producing group, the Aliens Players, Inc., has been formed to present unusual plays of intimate type at the Aliens Playhouse, 43 West 72nd Street. Six plays are to be staged this season, the first of which will be "The Vale of Content," by Hermann Sudermann.

Mr. Leiber's repertory, at the Lexington, includes Friday night, "The Taming of the Shrew"; "Julius Caesar" at Saturday's matinee; Saturday night's will be a composite bill.

Mme. Galli-Curci makes her first essay of the title role in "Madame Butterfly" next Saturday in Chicago.

Heien Moller's Little Theater in the

that he finally breaks out in anger against the injustices he has had to suffer, that is all inevitable. The story of Miles is the story of the free soul in conflict with America.

The book is crammed with information for him who is looking for it. It is a photographic rather than an artistic record. Lewis is not yet artist enough to give a powerfully dramatic novel. He is not artist enough to give us a novel on broad, human lines; the sort that transcends the little limits of a given time and place. There is only one Hardy in a generation. Lewis, therefore, devotes himself to irony and satire of a rather broad variety. This he does with and with an honesty that is refreshing.

So far as the class conflict goes, it stands out clearly in every incident of the book. Only in a few places does the subject call for direct handling of this theme. It is quite clear where Lewis' sympathies are when we hear Carol standing up to Brenahan to defend the workers' point of view. It is quite in keeping with the reality of life that she should not be able to hold her own with him.

The book misses a great opportunity. There are few good books that deal directly with an incident of in-

THE STAGE

Lexington Opera House Building is to be opened Wednesday with a program of Greek dances.

Next Week's Metropolitan Opera. Erikas Morini, the violinist, will appear with Florence Easton and Morgan Kingston at next Sunday's concert at the Metropolitan. Operas for the ninth week will include repetitions on Monday of "La Navarraise," with Farrar, Crimi and Rothler, and "L'Oracolo," Bori, Chamlee, Scotti and Didur; Wednesday, "Die Stadt," Jeritta and Harrold; Thursday matinee, "Carmen," Farrar, Bori, Martinielli and De Luca; Thursday night, "Boris," Chaliapin, Matzenauer and Pertile; Friday, "Ernani," Ponselle, Martinielli, Danie, Mardones; Saturday matinee, "Lohengrin," Jeritta, Matzenauer, Sembach, Whitehill and Blass, and Saturday night, "Aida," Easton, Gordan, Crimi, De Luca, Didur and Gufas.

NEXT WEEK'S PHILHARMONIC PROGRAM

Josef Stransky will conduct the Philharmonic Orchestra in two performances on Thursday evening, January 12, and Friday afternoon, January 13, which will have a special significance, which will have a special significance. The death of Johannes Brahms occurred in 1897, twenty-five years ago, and the first part of each of the concerts on Thursday and Friday at Carnegie Hall will be devoted to a memorial performance of Brahms' work. The remainder of the program is identical for both performances and includes Strauss' "Death and Transfiguration" and the overture to "Tannhauser," with a novelty by an American composer in Whitmore's symphonic fantasy, "In the Court of Pomegranates," given in New York for the first time.

At the Philharmonic concert in Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon, January 15, Bronislav Huberman will be the assisting artist, playing the Tchaikovsky violin concerto in D major. The symphony for that afternoon will be the Eighth of Beethoven. Henry Hadley will conduct his tone poem, "The Ocean," and the performance will conclude with Smetana's symphonic poem, "Vltava." Stransky will conduct, with the exception of the Hadley work.

dustrial conflict. Clement Woods' "Mountain" is one of the few that does. Yet strikes are as much a part of the life of Gopher Prairie as is the Thanatopsis Club and the Jelly Seventeen. It may be that Lewis felt limited by the kind of person his heroine is, and that, therefore, he did not dare to get real too far. There are Carol Kennicott meddlings in the affairs of many strikes. It would have been interesting to see Carol at work in such a situation.

Indirect reference to the class abundant. We see it in the purse-pride of the village merchants; in the talk of Brenahan; in Miles; in Carol's efforts to get real books into the library, and in the opposition of the library board. We see it in the contempt that all Gopher Prairie has for the worker; in the segregation of the workers from the rest of the town; in the crushing of the only poet the town possesses because he is a tailor's helper. We see it in a thousand incidents that illuminate the book.

This is a book that should be read, and then re-read ten years from now. Should any one in 2500 A. D. want to know what the Americans of 1920 were like, he is obliged to read Main Street.

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

EARLY LABOR HARMFUL

The evil effects on immature children forced to labor either in agriculture or industry is one of the features of the ninth annual report of Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the United States children's bureau. This is the last report of Miss Lathrop. It was written on the eve of her resignation, last August.

In a study of children employed in the sugar beet industry, it is stated that "an average age of only 11 years was found among the child workers in the sugar beet fields studied."

"Plainly," says Miss Lathrop, "the task of social study is progressive and can not be completed. Thus far, the bureau has hardly made a beginning in performing the vast task assigned to it."

Since Miss Lathrop's report was written, congress has enacted the Shepard-Towner law for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy. This will call for an additional appropriation to the children's bureau for the current year of \$1,480,000, \$50,000 of which will be available for federal administration, the balance to be apportioned to the states when they accept the provisions of the act and appropriate an amount equal to their federal allotment.

LAWS AGAINST WOMEN

In urging the enactment of an "equal rights" amendment to the federal constitution, the national woman's party announces that a survey of but a few states "reveals many barbaric laws."

The first report covers Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, where a husband owns his wife's services and the authority of the husband as the head of the family is absolute, whether he supports the family or not. The father controls the children, can put them to work whenever he pleases, controls their education and every detail of their upbringing, and alone enjoys their earnings.

Trade union women and women in several civic and social organizations are in sympathy with the movement to rectify these wrongs, but oppose the method. They show that the proposed "equal rights" amendment would prohibit any legislation that does not apply to both sexes. This, it is declared, will set aside every piece of legislation that applies to women wage earners.

Opposition to the "equal rights" amendment is intensified because some members of the national woman's party have announced their opposition to these beneficial labor laws.

COLORADO STRIKE RECALLS LUDLOW

Reaction's policy in the strike of miners employed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is identical with the methods employed during the 1914 strike against the same company, when women and children were massacred at Ludlow camp by state gunmen.

The state troops were then in command of Pat Hamrock, and he is again in command; martial law has been proclaimed; public meetings have been prohibited and press censorship orders have been issued, as in 1914.

The company is a Rockefeller unit. It was the first to establish a company "union," shortly after Ludlow. Recently it enforced drastic wage reductions. Mine foremen and superintendents circulated petitions among the men to accept the lower wages and those who refused to sign were discharged. In every camp where the workers are organized in trade unions the reduction was unanimously rejected.

The state industrial commission has ordered district attorneys to start criminal proceedings against the miners because they struck, but the district attorneys have assumed a "let-George-do-it" attitude toward the commission.

UKASE TO R. R. EMPLOYEES

E. H. Markham, President of the Illinois Central, addressed a letter to all employees of the road, calling on them to repudiate such men as Frank J. Warner, W. Jett Lauck, and Glen E. Plumb as "Men who claim to represent you and your sentiment, and who have been engaged in a campaign to discredit the management of the railroads in the eyes of the public."

INDUSTRY'S TERRIBLE TOLL

In ten years there have been 1,000,000 injuries to industrial workers, said Will J. French, chairman of the State Industrial Accident Commission, in a speech in Los Angeles.

"During these ten years, said the speaker, 'fifteen thousand workers have suffered permanent injuries, and 6,000 deaths (including thirty women) are charged to industrial operations. If the 6,000 dead were buried side by side, allowing three feet for each grave, there would be a continuous row of graves extending a distance of 3.41 miles. Each day in California two workers are killed and more than 300 are injured.'

RESIST FEDERAL PROBE

If the government can "meddle" with the steel industry, it can control the public press, is the latest claim of twenty-one eastern steel corporations in its two-year contest with the Federal Trade Commission.

The federal board is attempting to ascertain production costs but the steel manufacturers oppose the plan. The commission recently attempted to secure production costs from coal owners, but were stopped by an injunction.

When these business men are called upon to raise wages, however, an investigation of the cost of living for workers is taken as a matter of course.

FOREIGN ITEMS

BUENOS AIRES

ARGENTINA

An important decision has been rendered upholding the constitutionality of the new rental laws, one of which provides that proprietary rights in rental property are restricted to promote general well-being.

CIVIL EMPLOYEES

AUSTRIA

A widely published statement that Austria has 263,000 civil employees is being qualified by governmental statisticians, who point out that these include all workers in the railway, post, telegraph, telephone, tobacco and salt industries, which are conducted as governmental monopolies. Those engaged in the actual administration of the government, not including these industries, such as are connected with courts, school teaching, police and army, are numbered at 94,930.

BELGIUM

EXEMPTIONS IN EIGHT-HOUR LAW

Recent decrees in reference to the eight-hour law in Belgium have been modified to meet the requirements of the sugar industry, on the ground of constant manufacturing processes that are necessary immediately after harvesting the beet crop. The modification is limited to twelve hours labor each day, but a forty-eight-hour week is not to be disturbed.

ENGLAND

FLAT HOUSING IN LONDON

Housing problems in London have brought out a demand for flat houses of the kind used in New York. At the present time rents are increasing with new leases, and in many cases taxes have increased to a point where they equal the rent. The annual shortage of houses in Great Britain is estimated at 100,000.

FINLAND

VIBORG

By Finnish law every man is required to give a toll of from 70 to 90 days' labor to the State each year. Exemptions from this obligation have been granted where laborers devote their time to hunting wolves, bears and other wild animals, that are doing great damage to the population by their onslaughts.

NEED SKILLED LABOR

Difficulty in holding skilled labor in Finland has grown acute. Immigration from other countries has not been successful.

FRANCE

PAS-DE-CALAIS

Unwilling to risk a break with the miners, the operators of mines in this district, after a conference with their workmen, have decided to maintain the present wage scale, although they declare that they shall not be able to make profits without a reduction.

ITALY

UNEMPLOYMENT

Combined figures on unemployment in Tuscany and Emilia show an increase for November of 11,540, due probably to cessation of agricultural operations.

CLOTH WORKERS AGREE

By an agreement reached between the mill owners and the syndicate of cloth workers, independent of the Chamber of Labor, work in the garment industry has been resumed at Prato.

GENOA

After a conference in Rome called by the Minister of Labor and participated in by representatives of the workmen and employers, the general sympathetic strike in the Department of Liguria, in favor of the metal workers, has been terminated.

POPULATION

A general census of Italy was begun December 1. In 1914 the population was 36,120,118. In 1919 it was 36,099,457.

SPAIN

EMIGRATION AND REPATRIATION

During the month of November 2,758 persons emigrated from Spain and 1,192 returned. Of these 854 went to Cuba, while 1,180 returned from that country. Argentina was the objective of 1,556 Spanish emigrants, while only one person went to the United States and one returned from that country.

SWITZERLAND

UNEMPLOYMENT

During the month the total of unemployed has decreased 2,000, and the partially unemployed 10,000.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE

The sharp division between the French representatives and other constituents of the Third International Labor Conference was decided by the conference assuming its competence to discuss international agricultural problems. This decision was hotly contested by the French delegates. However, the proposals to limit the working hours for agricultural labor lacked the two-thirds vote necessary to passage.

The value of products represents their selling value or price at the plants as actually turned out by the factories during the census year, whether sold or on hand. It will be observed by people who can "finger" that the salaries and wages items are about 100 per cent less than the value of the products.

NEW ZEALANDERS AND IMMIGRATION

At a conference of New Zealand trade unions, convened by the New Zealand Alliance of Labor, a strong protest was entered against the bringing in of immigrants from other countries when there was not enough work for the local unemployed.

Educational Comment and Notes

REOPENING OF THE WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

The New Year's vacation is over and the numerous students in the Workers' University are prepared to resume their work on January 7. The various courses which were commenced in the fall will be continued.

The subjects discussed will be of greater value than before, and it is hoped that larger numbers of our members will attend these classes.

The large registration has made it necessary for the Educational Department to consider the advisability of organizing additional classes. Various plans are being considered, and the result will be announced in the near future.

LITERATURE

Mr. B. J. R. Sholper will resume his discussions of Modern German Literature on Saturday, January 7, at 1:30. The subject of the lesson will be "Schnitzler."

Many of our readers will recall that Dr. Schnitzler is probably the greatest living Austrian dramatist. A Jew by birth, and a physician by profession, he has become one of the best dramatists in the world.

It is hoped that the students have read during the vacation some of Schnitzler's plays, particularly his "Anastol."

AMERICAN TRADE UNION POLICIES

Dr. Wolman will resume his course on Saturday, January 7, at 2:30. In this lesson the class will discuss the important policies of the basic industries in the United States.

It is well known that in such important industries as the railroad, coal and steel, the policies of the labor organizations are of the greatest importance. A study of these is essential to understand the labor situation in the United States.

CURRENT ECONOMIC LITERATURE

Mr. Wilber's class will meet on Saturday, January 7, at 2:30. It will discuss Bonamy's "The Closed Shop." This book presents arguments advanced for and against the open shop.

There is no doubt that all of our members are definitely opposed to the open shop. But it is important for them to know and to be able to meet the arguments advanced by those who are in favor of it.

PSYCHOLOGY

During the last two lessons Mr. Fichandler's class in psychology was intensely interested in discovering the psychological basis of conservatism and radicalism.

Many of the students seemed quite surprised at what psychology shows to be the correct reason for their attitude.

They discovered to what extent their attitude towards life is determined by natural inertia, the tendency to move in the line of least resistance, and the tendency to imitate others.

This subject will be concluded on Sunday, January 8, at 10:30. Then the class will discuss the influence of habit and native temperament upon our views on social, economic and political problems.

INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

Dr. Carman's class will meet on Saturday, January 7, at 11:30. At this lesson the students will take up one of the most important problems in American history, that of the in-

fluence of the West upon the East. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of understanding clearly what this influence was. Only with such understanding can one be clear as to the characteristics of the American people, particularly in their social, political and economic life.

PUBLIC SPEAKING

Mr. Schmitz will continue with his class on Sunday, January 7, at 11:30. At the last session a number of students spoke on prepared subjects. Each had an outline from which he delivered his address. The instructor made a number of criticisms and helpful suggestions.

At this session of the class the work will be continued and students will continue their training in delivering brief addresses on various important social and economic topics from carefully prepared outlines.

UNITY CENTERS

The classes in the Unity Centers were reopened on January 5. The students attended in large numbers and showed their continued interest.

HISTORY OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT

Miss Margaret Daniels will continue her discussion of the History of the Labor Movement in America, dealing particularly with the story of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. She will discuss this subject at the Brownsville Unity Center, on January 8.

Miss Theresa Wolfson will continue with her discussion of the American Labor Movement, in the Lower Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 43, on Tuesday, January 10.

Mr. Max Levin will continue his discussion on the American Labor Movement in P. S. 42, on Monday, January 9, and at P. S. 40, January 10.

ECONOMICS

Mr. Solon De Leon will take up his course in Applied Economics in P. S. 68, on Monday, January 9, and in P. S. 64, on January 10. He will discuss the banking system and how it controls production and industry.

Mr. A. L. Wilber will continue in P. S. 171, 103rd Street, near Madison Avenue, on Tuesday, January 10, with the question of Welfare and Income.

CLOSING EXERCISES AT THE EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER

On Wednesday evening, December 21, the students, teachers and their friends in the East Side Unity Center, P. S. 63, celebrated the success of the first half of their work.

For this occasion, a "Get Together" was arranged. All assembled in the auditorium of the school and listened to a musical program given by a Schubert musical society.

Short addresses were made by Fannie M. Cohn, of the International; Mr. Landesman, principal of the school, and Mr. Perry Schneider, an active teacher in the Unity Center. Mr. Felix Sper, teacher of the high school class, acted as chairman.

Afterwards the students enjoyed refreshments and social dancing in the gymnasium.

The gathering was very spirited. Our members were imbued with a spirit of fellowship and comradeship, and all expressed their gratification with the success of the educational work of our International.

HIGH SCHOOL CLASS AT THE BRONX UNITY CENTER

At the request of the students who

WEEKLY CALENDAR

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

- Saturday, January 6
- Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street
1:30 P.M.—Leo Wolman, Policy of Important Unions in Basic Industries of the Country.
- 2:30 P.M.—B. J. R. Sholper, Modern Literature, Schnitzler.
- 2:30 P.M.—A. L. Wilber, Current Economic Literature, "The Closed Shop."
- Sunday, January 7
- 10:30 A.M.—A. Fichandler, Psychology, Habit and Temperament in Relation to Conservatism and Radicalism.
- 11:30 A.M.—H. J. Carman, The Conquest of the West and the Influence of the East.
- 11:30 A.M.—G. F. Schulz, Public Speaking.
- Monday, January 8
- East Side Unity Center, P. S. 63
8:30 P.M.—Solon De Leon, Banking and Control of Industry.
- Second Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 42
8:30 P.M.—Max Levin, The American Federation of Labor.
- Brownsville Unity Center, P. S. 64
8:30 P.M.—Margaret Daniels, The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.
- Tuesday, January 10
- Waldenmakers' Unity Center, P. S. 40
8:30 P.M.—Max Levin, American Federation of Labor.
- Harlem Unity Center, P. S. 171
8:30 P.M.—A. L. Wilber, Welfare and Income.
- Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 54
8:30 P.M.—Solon De Leon, Banking and Control of Industry.
- Lower Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 43
8:30 P.M.—Theresa Wolfson, Trade Unionism After the Civil War.

Training for the Service of the Workers

By J. P. WARBASSE

(Continued from last week.)

The Soviet Republic of Russia had to use this sort of material. There was not much of it in Russia. But it sabotaged the Labor Movement all along the line. That was not the worst. The Russian Labor Movement was sabotaged also by the humble workers in the ranks of labor because they had been trained to produce for profit, to produce for the sake of the producer, to get out of the consumer all that could be gotten.

This is the dangerous psychology. We are building it here in the United States. That is chiefly what we are doing.

I repeat: the only way to train workers to administer industries for the people, for the purpose of use and not of profit, is by going at it and doing it. That is what the Consumers' Co-operative Movement is doing. Workers are getting experience. They begin with distribution. Then they get experience in handling big problems; then in administration, finance, accounting, manufacturing, transportation, raw materials, banking and insurance. There is no form of useful industry that is not run by the co-operative consumers. In many countries their industries have become the biggest in the land. This is the only organization of the workers that is steadily growing and successfully producing and distributing for use. It is absolutely the only organization that is succeeding in doing what the visionaries are dreaming about. And it is raising up from the ranks of labor the men and women who are administering, directing and supervising these great industries.

The other day I read in the "Call" that the Co-operative Society of the

Central States had sent a train of ten carloads of food to the striking coal miners in Kansas—\$64,000 worth of food—and that altogether it had sent \$200,000 worth to them. This sort of thing does not do itself. Soap-boxing does not qualify a man to do it. It has to be done by somebody who knows how, or it goes wrong.

Who directed that job? Who got the food together and put it on the cars and saw that the cars went to the right place? Not the foreman in a capitalist grocery concern. I would not like to trust him with the job. No, the man who did it was Bob McKeehan, the manager of the Central States Co-operative Wholesale, of East St. Louis, Illinois. There is a man who came up out of the coal mines, and began at the bottom getting experience in Co-operation in the Gillespie Society. Then he became manager of the little local store. Then they made him manager of the wholesale. There is the only kind of man who is fit to administer industries for the people. He is a friend of the workers; he knows the workers; and he has practical training in administering their industries for them.

This is the schooling that will someday put the workers in control of the situation. Thousands upon thousands of workers throughout the world are now getting this training in the Co-operative Movement. It can be had in no other way. The method is slow and arduous. It requires pains, and work, and patience. But there is no other way. And without it, a victory at the polls or a revolution will fail. The victory will cost more than it is worth. The captured industries cannot be held unless they can deliver the goods to the people.

attend the High School English class in the Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 54, Freeman Street and Intervale Avenue, arrangements have been made that this class meet four nights each week.

Up to the present time the class met four times every other week. From now on they will meet four nights each week.

"GYM" CLASS IN BRONX UNITY CENTER

Beginning with this week, the "Gym" class will meet in the Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 54, Freeman Street and Intervale Avenue, every Thursday night.

The class is under the direction of Miss Eva Cohen, who is an experienced physical training teacher.

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

(Minutes of Meeting, Dec. 28, 1921)

Brother Riesel in Chair

Dr. Anna Montfort, of the Trades Union Labor League, appeared before the Board on behalf of the Milk Drivers' Local No. 584, which has been conducting a strike against the milk harve for the past eleven weeks. She stated, in substance, that, though some people believe that the strike does not affect them, they make a grave mistake, for it is of paramount importance that the men who deliver milk should be healthy and, while in the past every one working for the companies had to undergo a physical examination which was enforced by a city ordinance, this requirement has now been waived and strikebreakers do not have to undergo a physical examination. She challenged Dr. Copeland, Health Commissioner, with the fact that certain of the strikebreakers suffer with contagious diseases. She further stated that as a physician she feels sure that in the course of the next few months the death mortality of children will be increased, due to this menace. She appealed for moral and financial assistance, which, upon motion by the Joint Board, was resolved into a one hundred dollar contribution and the publication of a resolution of solidarity in our official organs as well as in the public press.

The following recommendations of the board of directors of December 19 were read and approved:

1. That the Joint Board grant an extension of time to Local 25 to pay its bills.
2. That we purchase six tickets

from the World War Veterans' Organization. Upon motion same was amended to read that our members who served in the world war be urged to join the World War Veterans instead of the American Legion.

3. The communication which was referred from the Joint Board regarding the request of the Friends of Soviet Russia asking that we send delegates to a meeting for the further extension of relief for famine-stricken Russia was acted upon and the Board recommended that this request be granted.

4. The census compiled by the International Director was acted upon. The Board of Directors decided to call a meeting of all local secretaries for the purpose of working out the pro rata share of Business Agents for the Joint Board.

The Appeal Committee reported that at a meeting held on Thursday, December 15, 1921, the following two cases were acted upon:

Case No. 1.—Appeal lodged by Brother S. Amico against a decision rendered by Local No. 89. After due deliberation the Appeal Committee decided to sustain the decision of Local No. 89.

Case No. 2.—Appeal against the decision of the Grievance Committee of the Joint Board in the cases of Brothers Max Langer, of Local No. 12, and P. Garmuline, of Local No. 26. The Appeal Committee, after reviewing the case, recommended that the decision of the Grievance Committee be sustained.

The next report was read by the Organization Committee.

At a meeting held on December 17,

Sister Lena Goodman, of Local No. 25, was elected Chairlady. The order of business was "Plans for organization work for the next session." Brother Halperin, General Manager, in a brief speech, informed the Organization Committee that he requested Brother Hochman, Manager of the Independent Department, to submit plans for the Organization Committee. Brother Hochman submitted the following report:

"Organization of our industry has always been one of the most important problems for us Union, for the many past years, and is even more so today.

The Oppertune Time—Considering also the strained relations at present existing between the Union and the Association, with whom we are in contractual relations, the air being charged with expectant trouble, we believe that the minds of the workers would be most receptive to the call of our Union to organize.

Preparations—In anticipation of this campaign, we utilized the fall season in making a most thorough investigation of the non-union shops in our industry. Investigations in the main district, covered from Canal to 45th Streets, between 3d and 8th Avenues, and was made by people who had access to the shops, and who brought in a most detailed report as to the correct name, address, floor of firm, kind of work, number of machines and people employed, manufacturer or contractor, etc. We have found this report to be most reliable and correct.

Non-Union Shops—This investigation discloses that there are quite a large number of non-union shops. Most of these non-union shops are very small, and many of them are run as "Corporation" shops. It is surprising, but nevertheless true, that this period of depression may put out of business a large number of manufacturers and at the same time a large number of corporation shops are springing up. Corporation

shops are spreading in our industry and unless we find some way of checking the spread immediately, we will be faced with a dangerous situation.

Area Committee—In our organization campaign we must first of all concern ourselves with the organizing of an Organization Committee. The Organization Committee is, of course, to be organized on the plan adopted by the Joint Board, namely, district and area committee basis. We cannot begin to organize our Area Committees until there is some work in the shops. There are indications, however, that, after the first of the year, the season will start and then we will be able to work on this plan.

Meetings of districts and shops will be called in the very near future. Please see to it that all the workers of your shop attend and take active part in assuming the obligations which this plan requires of them.

Since we haven't the facilities in our own office, it will be necessary to have separate headquarters for the Organization Committee. These things, of course, shall be put in effect when our campaign is started, and in accordance with the needs at that time.

Finance—This committee will also have to concern itself with the financial side of the campaign. Campaigns of this kind are quite expensive, but usually the income covers the expense. It will be necessary, however, that the committee prepare a budget for this purpose.

In conclusion, we want to say, whether this plan is accepted or modified in any way, we believe in order to save our Union, we must carry on a strong and effective organization campaign. An organization campaign is quite a serious matter, and can only be successfully accomplished with the absolute co-operation of the officers and membership of the Union.

We are very sorry to say that certain tactics used by some well-meaning members of our Union have caused great injury in many instances, especially in so far as organization work is concerned. There can be no greater damage done than in an organization campaign, when

(Continued on Page 12)

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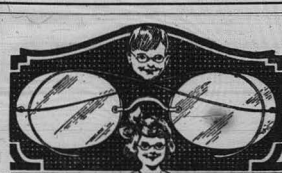
YOU CAN BECOME A PATTERMAKER AND GARMENT SKETCHER IN THREE MONTHS OR LESS.

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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, listlessness, dullness, etc. This usually causes indifference in your child's studies and his school attendance, which in turn has its effects later in life.

To save his money. Bring your boy to our office. Our optometrist uses 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 him properly.

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7 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET

COURSES BEGINNING IN JANUARY

ENGLISH—Four New Classes Beginning January 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.

ORGANIZATION METHODS

JOSHUA LIEBERMAN

Mostly practice work—application of parliamentary law, conduct of meetings, and observation visits.

Jan. 9 to June 13—Mondays, 8:30 P. M.

Fee, \$6.00

TRADE UNIONISM F

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A study of various types of labor organizations, function of federations, etc.

Jan. 6 to March 24—Fridays, 8:40 P. M.

Fee, \$4.00

CONCERT

THE RUSSIAN TRIO

MONDAY, JAN. 9

To be opened with a Lecture by

HERMAN EPSTEIN

At 7:45 P. M.

CONCERT AT 8:40

Admission—35 Cents

The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

Brother Samuel Perlmutter, our newly-elected President, who has been active in the affairs of Local No. 19, having served as Executive Board member, Business Agent, and Business Manager of the Cloak and Suit Division for the past year, has assumed his duties as head of the organization. We are confident that Brother Perlmutter, with his ability and experience, will be able to administer to the affairs of the organization so as to make it, as in the past, a credit to the membership and the International. Brother Perlmutter appreciates the confidence shown him by the membership in electing him President of the organization, and assures them that their trust in him has not been misplaced, which he hopes to prove by his future service to the local.

Brother Perlmutter, who is chairman of the Finance Committee during the present strike in the cloak and suit trade, has come in contact with the bulk of our membership, and through various conversations that he has had with individual cutters, he has had the cutters will turn over a new leaf beginning with the new year, and that one of their resolutions will be to attend meetings regularly and become active in the affairs of the organization.

There is no doubt but that our readers will be interested to know that Brother David Dubinsky, who has been active in the affairs of the local for a number of years, and who served as President of the local for the year of 1931, in assuming his duties as General Manager, intends to follow up the work as started by his predecessors. With the settlement of the cloak and suit strike, which Brother Dubinsky hopes will take place in the near future, one of the first issues which he will try to enforce will be to eliminate bosses doing their own cutting. He feels confident that with the co-operation of the Joint Boards in the cloak and suit, waist and dress, and miscellaneous trades, he will be able to accomplish results satisfactory to the membership.

From his experience as Hall Chairman of the striking cloak and suit cutters, the Manager realizes that it is up to the cutters employed in the various shops to work hard in hand with the office; that is, to make official complaint of such violations as may occur in their shops, for only by means of these complaints is the office in a position to ascertain and adjust these violations.

Surely, Brother Dubinsky, who himself is a member of the cloak and suit division, and is in charge of the striking cloak and suit cutters, at the present time, is in a position to know best just how matters stand in the cloak and suit division, and with the settlement of the strike, when the regular machinery of the Joint Board will again start functioning, the members of this branch will realize that their choice was a proper one.

As for the cutters in the waist and dress division, which was formerly under the management of Brother Sam B. Shinker, who remains in office at the present time as Business Agent, and whose experience and knowledge of the trade will be extremely helpful in assisting Brother Dubinsky, there is every assurance that their interests will be efficiently served.

It is the opinion of the Manager that what is most important for the cutters of the miscellaneous branch, which has been neglected in the past year, is organization work. A good

start in this direction has been made by the formation of a Joint Board in the miscellaneous division, which is composed of the Children's Dress-makers' Union, Local No. 50; the Bathrobe Workers' Union, Local No. 41, and the Cutters' Union, Local No. 10. As soon as a settlement in the cloak and suit strike will have been effected, the Manager will be able to give special attention to organization work among the miscellaneous cutters. Meanwhile, Brother Sam B. Shinker will continue with the regular routine work, which includes the calling of shop meetings and adjustment of complaints.

Brother Dubinsky is sure that with the proper co-operation of the membership of Local No. 10, its officers, and the various Joint Boards in our trades, the affairs of the cutters will be handled in such a way as will insure the best results obtainable.

The writer of these lines, who has served this organization for the past five years in the capacities of Business Agent, Manager of the Waist and Dress Division, Chairman of the Executive Board, and Secretary-Treasurer for the past year, is at present holding the office of General Secretary. His work will comprise that formerly done by the General Secretary and Secretary-Treasurer, as a result of the provisions made by the revised constitution. His duties are, as outlined by the constitution, i. e., taking care of the books of the Union, recording the minutes of the regular and special meetings of the general body and the Executive Board, and the editing of the cutters' news in "Justice," aside from various other minor duties. He has proven his ability as Secretary-Treasurer of the local for 1931, and expresses the desire to continue serving the membership as he has done in the past.

The attention of the cutters is called to a few very important changes in the constitution, one of which has been previously noted in these columns, and official notification of which has been mailed to each and every member of the organization, namely, that any man who owes more than six months' dues will be considered a dropped member, and in order to reinstate himself will have to pay a new initiation fee and a year's back dues. Secondly, every member must attend at least one meeting of the body during each quarter of the year. Failure to comply with this provision of the constitution will result in a fine of \$1.00 being imposed.

At the last meeting of the Executive Board, held on Thursday, December 29, President Samuel Perlmutter appointed the following brothers to serve as temporary delegates to the newly-formed Joint Board in the miscellaneous trades:

Isaac Pendler, No. 4243; Morris Aloviz, No. 4749; Harry Friedman, No. 5124; Meyer Zackheim, No. 4648, and Harry Melitzer, No. 4764.

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.

Due to the fact that Monday was New Year's Day, the regular monthly meeting of the Cloak and Suit Division will be held on Monday, January 9, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place. The meeting starts promptly at 7:30 p.m. At this meeting

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Brother Samuel Perlmutter will appoint an additional member to serve on the Executive Board for the year of 1932.

All our members are urged to attend this meeting. Important news will be rendered.

WITH THE WAIST AND DRESS JOINT BOARD

(Continued from Page 11)

The Union attempt, through circulars to convince the workers of the industry why they should join the Union, and when another part of the workers, able and energetic, least other circulars tending to create among the members mistrust and hostility towards those who are representatives of the organization. Such work only plays into the hands of the employer and does us no good, but harm all around. I hope that these members realize the folly of such suicidal methods and will use their energy and ability for constructive, rather than destructive, work.

We are, therefore, appealing to all those who are convinced that in order to succeed they must do constructive work only, and who realize that the task before us is so big that only singleness of purpose, unity and complete co-operation can bring fruitful results.

I hope that whatever has passed will be forgotten. Antagonism existing on either side should be put aside and all together try to give honest, fair trial to the plans submitted by the members, and let us hope that this will bring about a complete organization of our industry. We must all agree to this if we cannot agree to anything else. The Union is the foundation of all our hopes and aspirations, and we must, therefore, concern ourselves in making it as strong and powerful as possible.

On Wednesday, December 21, a meeting of the Organization Committee was held under the chairmanship of Sister Goodman. The order of business was "To take up serious the recommendations submitted at the last meeting of the Organization Committee."

After due deliberation, the committee adopted the recommendations submitted by Brother Hochman. Upon motion that the Organization Committee work out rules for the Area Organization Committee, a committee, consisting of the General Manager, Manager of the Independent Department, and the Chairman of the Organization Committee, were appointed to work out the functions of the Area Committees and submit them to the Organization Committee.

As to the recommendation about devising plans how to finance the organization campaign, upon motion Sister Levine and Brother Jay were appointed to prepare a budget to be submitted to the Organization Committee.

Upon motion, the Organization Committee's report was approved.

The Finance Committee reported on the communication referred to them by the Joint Board in regard to the request made by Local No. 25 of the Joint Board that we pay dues to the Hebrew Sheltering Immigrant Aid Society. The Finance Committee recommends that the Joint Board does not affiliate with the Hebrew Sheltering Immigrant Aid Society, as it is purely a nationalistic organization, and our Union is composed of more than one nationality.

Upon motion, the recommendation of the Finance Committee was approved.

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

should not fail to secure a working card within twenty-four hours after going to work. Those who hold "one-week" or temporary cards should not fail to change them for permanent ones if they are working.

Dress and waist cutters who are working should not fail to change the present white cards, which they hold, for new ones that will be issued on and after January 15. Dress and waist men who will be found working on the present white cards after January 15th will be disciplined the same as those without any card at all.