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Justice (Vol. 4, Iss. 1)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.
PHILADELPHIA AND CHICAGO CLOAK STRIKES SETTLED

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

GENERAL CLOAK STRIKE IN BALTIMORE

The cloak strike in Philadelphia was settled during last week. One of the foremost events of the cloak workers against our International for the nationwide attack on work week and the prevailing work standards in the industry was the complete fall of the strike. It was captured by the workers and the war has come to a halt in Philadelphia. The Union will now turn its entire energy to the other striking centers and will work for the same principles until every fortification built up by the employers, when they united at Atlanta, will be at the feet of the International, will have fallen under our blows.

The strikers of Philadelphia are back again in their shops working under the same Union conditions as before—work week, the 4-hour work, etc. The settlement was accomplished after a few conferences between the representatives of both sides. Brother Max Amidor was at the head of the Union in Baltimore on Sunday last, at a mass meeting of the strikers, which was held at the Arch Street Theatre, he reported the terms of the settlement to the strikers. The workers unanimously endorse the settlement. On the following Tuesday, the strikers held an informal meeting and made all arrangements to return to work. The General Strike Committee addressed the following communication to the membership of the Philadelphia cloak local immediately after the strike was settled:

"Our strike is settled. We are going back to the shops. Our Union will, nevertheless, remain on guard. We know that at no great distance from our city there are tens of thousands of members still on strike to defend the same living conditions which we have successfully defended. Our Union will continue strenuous efforts to see that not a stitch of work is made in Philadelphia shops on garments covered by our contract and to find the workers in other cities the conditions which will restore the work week, the 4-hour work.

"At the last meeting of the Philadelphia Joint Board, this subject was thoroughly discussed, and precautions were taken. At the next meeting of the Joint Board and of our entire membership we expect to have our hands as we need, not here and there but united all over the country and wish them success in their strike. We obligate ourselves to help them morally, and, if necessary, also financially. Their strike in one strike and their victory will be ours!"

"At the same time we desire to express our thanks to all our members who have so nobly resisted the attacks of our adversaries in the last strike and who have acted out of loyalty and courage. We wish to thank the members of the various subcommittees who have stood guard over the interests of the Union from early morning until late at night. We wish particularly to thank our officers who worked tirelessly and unselfishly and who are entitled to our special thanks. It must be kept in mind that none of these officers have received any compensation for their work all during the strike. There are several hundred skirt makers from single to single still on strike. It is expected that this remnant of the strike will be liquidated very soon.

PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER SETTLES STRIKE IN CHICAGO

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

"Chicago CLOAK STRIKE settled to the full satisfaction of the workers after conferences with the Cloth Manufacturing Association's representatives. Congratulations and greetings to the New York strikers. Details upon arrival.

Benjamin Schlesinger.

GENERAL CLOAK STRIKE IN BALTIMORE

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

Last week, Vice-President Signam visited Baltimore and took a hand in the preliminary arrangements for the strike. The agreement between the workers and the employers in the cloak trade of Baltimore expired recently and the employers began to look for new agreements. The workers have not only agreed to renew the agreement. Brother Signam is of the opinion that the strike in Baltimore will not be of long duration. As soon as the manufacturers realize that the workers mean business and they are determined to wage a real fight, they will, probably, settle with the Union. It is not expected that they will court disaster by ruining their chances for the next spring season which, from all appearances, promises to be a good one.

GOMPERS WILL ADDRESS CLOAK STRIKERS

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President of the American Federation of Labor, will be in New York on December 19th to address the CLOAK STRIKERS.

THE SPEAKERS COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL CLOAK STRIKE WILL ARRANGE A MEETING WHERE GOMPERS AND A NUMBER OF OTHER PROMINENT UNION LEADERS WILL ADDRESS THE CLOAKMAKERS.

Cloakmakers of London, England, Greet Cloak Strikers of America

The following telegrams were received on Tuesday, December 29, by the Executive Council of the United Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers' Union of England:

"To the Executive Council, United Ladies' Tailors' Trade Union of England.

S. Joseph, Chairman,
L. Plan, Secretary.

Your telegrams have been received and they have been read and recorded. We wish to convey to your members our heartfelt sympathy in their present gigantic struggle that was forced upon them by the contract-breaking employers. We congratulate you all upon your

Free Medical Aid for Cloak Strikers

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

THE STRIKERS WHO NEED SUCH AID ARE REQUESTED TO INQUIRE AT THE UNION OFFICE OR GO DIRECTLY TO THE UNION HEALTH CENTER, AT 131 EAST 17TH STREET.
DAUGHTERY AND THE PACKERS

A VERY interesting sidelight in being cast by the strikers in the Daughtery Meat Packing Company's strike is the refusal of the real estate dealers. In a letter addressed to Daughtery last week, these dealers say they have not taken in advertisements for their establishments from the packers. The Department of Justice is "the throwing up of a screen to cover up to the public".

The strikers' organization charges that as many as 40 per cent of the present inhabitants in New York, but few for many years all over the country, was made possible by the "Big Five" combine which has been fixing prices and dictating prices with an iron hand. In this last instance when prices in New York city have jumped 20 per cent overnight, with no excuse whatever, it was made possible by the action of the packers combine by restricting slaughtering space and holding up prices thereby at a profit-over level. The letter asks for an immediate stop. This is a clear-cut case of illegal maneuver of the meat trust rather than the refusal of the packers to sell the popular meat retailers - the small fry - or, perhaps, the union?

Events in Cloak Strike

(Continued from Page One)

NEWS FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES

TOWARDS the end of the last week, a report became current that Judge Wagner will render his decision regarding the prosecutions against the Protective Association, demanded by the Union, within a few days. Judge Wagner has held the Daughtery, declared, however, that the decision cannot be rendered at any earlier date. He pointed out that Judge Wagner has read over a lot of documents, affidavits and other papers and that, in all probability, it might take him a couple of weeks until he finishes his case with the merits of the Union's case.

The lawyers for the Union, Messrs. Underwood and legislators, who are known that they have forwarded this week another supplementary brief with Judge Wagner. The decision in the case is being awaited in various circles with great eagerness.

STRIKING CLOAKMAKERS TAKE OUT CITIZEN PAPERS

A number of striking cloakmakers are being investigated by the New York police in connection with the illegal entry of the striker's new union, known as "The Tailors' Union," into the state of New York. The striking cloakmakers were said to have been led to believe that their new union would be recognized by the municipality. The mayor of the city has been directed to take all legal steps to prevent the entry of the strikers into the city.

IN CLOAK STRIKE

The United States Supreme Court recently held that the strikers had the right to organize a new union and that the strikers' new union would not be recognized by the municipality. The striking cloakmakers were said to have been led to believe that their new union would be recognized by the municipality. The mayor of the city has been directed to take all legal steps to prevent the entry of the strikers into the city.

THE UNION PAYS STRIKE BENEFITS

The Union pays strike benefits regularly. Last week the national strike committee has started a day later than usual, namely, on Tuesday morning instead of Monday. The amount of the benefits has been given out in regular order. The relief checks are being issued in Arlington Hall and cashed at the above-mentioned office, by the Union at Arlington Hall, Second Street and Avenue B.
In the Land of "The Dictatorship of the Proletariat"

BY BEN AUGUST

March 1931

To what extent is the Russian people, and yet do not know a thing of what is going on there. They have only one ob-

served nothing about the propaganda, and when they lived in Russia they lived the lives of book-

BY BEN AUGUST

learnt of the propaganda of the Russian revolution. Such men, as a rule, are saturated with propa-

doges at the age of nineteen, when they simply don't know anything about the Russian people.

They are employed by the Russian Com-

rades have spent a vast fortune for propaganda purposes ex-

usively. When I came to Soviet Russia I made it my business to talk to the Russian people and to make myself familiar with their wishes and opinions, and only then did I begin to study what these men told me, I can only repeat that the Russian

Communist party has not, by any means, the entire Russian people. It would be the height of

I say that I am a friend of the Russian people. I feel their suf-

rence, and I know that the situation is not as bad as it is pre-

Now let us come back to the

In comparison with the Russian people, the Communist party is like a deep, dark

Today, after the "cleaning" (and the amount of dirt they have cleaned out has been

Just think of what an insignificant particle of a population of a hundred and forty million people this is!

Let us come back to these ques-

Like many of you, I, too, have come across such questions before I went to

They have had to

In that spirit, I believe that, like many others still believe now, that the Russian people think about

Haven't the Communist missionaries and

Only a few weeks ago we heard in an article in one of the Communist publications there is a

Hence I have had to do some thinking about, and I think of the Russian people in the light of the

And as I read that article I thought to myself: "Are there, indeed, any such things?" The readers of that paper that might be the last time I see such a thing?"

You may ask, why do Com-

The first thing that struck me was that there are both epochs in Russia, and

First of all, it is possible that the proletarians of Russia want a "Trum back again?" The idea

All these are "hysterical" questions, and all of us have been in mental fear to

it may "hurt the Russian revolution." Because of this fear a great many ties between the Russian people and the

BY BEN AUGUST

such who have lived in Russia and yet

Is there then, and then I had that song for the first time:

"Then we had Taras Shevchenko and bar." They had no idea of what was

We had plenty of "borisy and kasha."

We first looked into this question and

Can the people of Russia think and talk? Of course not.

They are not the leaders of the great masses. They are not the leaders of the great masses of

"You must think about this one before you even try to make

without fear or equivocation.

We began to talk, and I asked the Communist my question: "What does this little song mean?" They all

The others kept silent while the

"Comrade, did you eat today?"

"Yes," I replied.

"Did you get enough?"

"Well, I don't believe I could

I thought it best to go on and ask

that they were living and thriving upon the spirit of the revolution. They were not in a position to

all this to contemplate! Yet how far

I do not mean to assert that I had

This nation is not the nation of poets and artists. It is the nation of

I assure you that I have never invented these things — I am not going to verse writing.

But I have heard Russian workers themselves saying this in my notebook. And when I heard

him himself, and let him see and hear with his own eyes and ears the reality of the great change that

All around the Factory

But they were not around. The Communists have taken over Moscow. The Moscow

Has it been a peculiar fellow to talk to you.

In the Moscow River, perhaps the

The only group jumped from their seats with an outcry: "We want a Taras! We want an

An American will say! You are a pecu-

We cannot lose freedom, and we can

But we shall not be.

"A very nice gentleman," I thought. He was a stranger among so

I am not the only one and the first speaker began again.

"Gouradre, you listen to us well. We know that you can't give up.

"It is worth while mentioning that the Russian workers' union, which I men-

The members of the Moscow police are never on

The only thing that is certain is that we have no desire to

"We want to Tax. That's all a hypno-

There'll be no more Tax in Russia.

But we want bread and kasha, and we also want to have a little bit of freedom for the

BY BEN AUGUST

Months can still ensure success the art. The Art Theatre, Madison Aven-

ue and 117th Street, at the office of the Educational De-

the Union Square, Room 1003.
A

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

DAUGHTER AND THE PACKERS

A

VERY interesting sidelight is being cast by the strikers in the much-heralded order issued by At-


torney General LaFollette for an "investigation into profiteering" by the retail meat dealers. In a brief letter addressed to the daughter of the Amalgamated Association of


Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, the investigation is to be undertaken by the Department of Justice is "the throw-


ning of the screen to cover an open meat beef." The strikers' organization charges that "profiteering, not only in the re-


spective instances in New York, but for many, many years all over the coun-


cry, was made possible by the "Big Five" combines which has been fixing prices and dictating prices with an iron hand. It is equally so when prices in New York city have jumped and "the meat brokers" have been given the price space in New York and vicinity and holding up prices thereby at a profi-


city's more inkling that an immediate investigation into this illegal maneuver of the meat trust rather than the report that the administra-


The letter to Daugherty uses a very apt term it characterize the state of the department as that of "friendly inactivity." The "Big Five" is the meat packing industry which is the center of the call on the consuming public for the necessities of life are at present ex-


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


WILL THE PROTECTIVE CAUSE LOSE ITS ADVANTAGE SEASON TO ITS MEMBERS?


In wide circles of the ladies' inter-


government, the letter is addressed to the United States Department of Labor in the name of the Unification League for an opportunity to present the case of the Unification League. The Unification League is a national political party that advocates for the end of racial and religious discrimination. The letter to the Department of Labor is in response to the increasing popularity of the Unification League in the United States. The Unification League is a national political party that advocates for the end of racial and religious discrimination. The letter to the Department of Labor is in response to the increasing popularity of the Unification League in the United States.
In the Land of "The Dictatorship of the Proletariat"

By W. H. R.

Are the Russian workers such who have lived in Russia and yet do not know a thing of what is going on there. They have only one ob- jection to the Bolshevik Communists and when they lived in Russia they lived the lives of book- readers. They do not know the true nature of the Russian revolution. Such men, as a rule, are estranged with propa- ganda. They know no other thing than at the edge of what the Russian people think and talk? Of course not! Second, the Bolshevik propaganda such persons who do it because it is their profession, because they make their living from it. They are employed by the Russian Com- munist party to make propaganda, and you ought to know that the Rus- sian Communists have spent a vast fortune for propaganda purposes ex- clusively. When I came to Soviet Russia I made it my business to talk to persons of various classes. I tried to make sure I was always in touch with the wishes and opinions, and only then did I discover that the Communist party has not a following in plain English, they have been bluffling! This discovery drove me from the Communist to a party to be led by ev'ry own father!

I learned that the social revolu- tion as a failure is not, as the Communists would have us believe, does not concern the Russian people at all, because I have no doubt that when I come to Russia and speak to the common, rank, and file people, and not the clerical, I will have a Sam- sum about their revolution, hunger or no hunger. I do not believe that they were living and thriving upon the spirit of the "revolution." How wonderful was their situation! Yes! They were removed from the truth this is- like daylight from the dark shadows of the night!

I do not mean to assert that I had thought that the Russian people have never felt the oppression of the people of angels. To believe that a nation could change entirely in the course of a few years? It is not of course, insurmountable difficulty. Such faith is the privilege of only the specially trained. But I believe that the revolution has made perceptible changes in the Russian people. They have changed their opinions and his views on life to a considerable degree, and that这种思想逐渐地“屈服”于“资本与苦力”。” To my great regret, however, I found that it was not so. The two verses at the head of this article tell the story, and they are typical of what the Russian workers think and talk nowadays. I assure you I have not invented these verses — I am not going to give verse writing. But I have heard Russian workers sing them, and I have jotted it down in my notebook. And when I heard them sing it, my heart was filled, and as I contemplated the faces of the "stingers," my spirits sank even lower. Oh, the Communist propagandist, to show him the Russian people, when and let him hear them, and even when he hears what the Russian people have on their minds and tongues! But they never hear from the Communists. They are too busy elsewhere, and, like the Tsar himself, they are only on hand when they are wanted.

I was walking one evening along (Moscow was at that time) — Moscow, where electricity is manufactured for the city. All around the factory vicinity the windows had been knocked out of the workers’ homes, and workers, on the other side once a week at the life of the Russian proletariat.” It was there and then that I had heard that song for the first time:

We have had a lot of bread and boots. But the first thing, have we? It is evi- dence that the proletarians of Russia want a Tsar back again? The idea of that! It is inconceivable! Do they sing and think about this now? Are the same people who have always been at war with enemies, and I wanted a quick answer to say that the men and workers and men and employers? It does not take long to see their true character, and I could not stand in the image of Russian workers. They are simple men, and, in addition, they are hun- gry and have nowhere. They are, in short, the people of Russia. They are, in short, the people of Russia.

We heard, and we asked them how they knew meat and fish are not there to be had. I say to you again, don’t think that we want a Tsar. The Russian workers want that. But we, “he cried out, “to have a people’ s will of Russia! And in such a way, and not of our party. We cannot find this social revolution anywhere, for they may have made enough tests over us!”

He was quiet now, while his com- pany was prolonged.

Well done, Tocqueville, that’s what we want. Good fellow, good fellow! You have said it up right.

His short speech acted like an eye- opener on me. I saw the true Rus- sian people, the Russian proletariat, and heard their voices and desires from the mouth of those in whose name they say they act. And her they were crying that they want food of them, in spite of the fact that the old Tsar had ordered all the people that the Russian people, the Russian proletariat, is “heart and soul for the revolution.”

If a Communist propagandist of the type one finds in America would come along at that moment, I don’t know what if even hidden by this revol- ution I wouldn’t have thrown him into the Missouri River. Perhaps those fishes in the Missouri River would like to be propagandized with Commun- ists. I don’t know; I don’t know, I don’t want it! The Russian workers at this moment want barley and buckwheat. They want bread and more bread. They don’t want the Tsar as an autocracy. We want a Tsar! What an American will say? ‘Well we’ll fellow you in that respect, too.” We want no Tsar, but we want barley and buckwheat, and want badly,” they all spoke up.

Their excitement scared me con- siderably. I was a stranger among strangers, and I didn’t know very well what the rest of the workers wanted when they were not satisfied.

On the road as I read an article that I thought to be interesting. The article was about some rich idiot among the readers of that paper that might believe such stupid- ness. I thought to myself, such a Marxist agitator and propagandist do that? Well, here is the answer: For the policies of the Russian blind and do not know themselves what is going on in Russia. I have met grea

answer to your question. One cannot take it not ready-made from his pocket, and we bear no ill-will against the workers. We are only gripped over one thing. Yes, if you can’t understand us, the Russian proletariat has no answer to it. Order a Member, but a common worker from a magic people. I have been a member of a congress for a number of years, and I know my fellow-workmen. I know what they have to say about the country. Now we wish to tell you that we want no Tsar. That’s all a big thing. There’ll be no more Tsar in Russia. But we want bread and buckwheat, and we also want to have the mouth of the Congress of the country. We had neither of those things until now.

"Do you see what are the Com- munists look like?” He pointed towards the Kremlin not far in the distance. "There all Russia and all the Communists, who are ruling over us, and let me tell you to you from the heart, they don’t rule as any bet- ter than the Tsar and his gang. We’re worsen off, anyway; we have had plenty of mixed bread, and we haven’t got that now."

"Do you mean a moment that the people of Russia are not going to eat enough to eat; they have enough even for their dogs, and we have some bread, to eat, and as it be- cause it reminds us of the days when we had enough barley and. buckwheat, while the people of Russia, they don’t know how long we may yet have to go hungry! But I say to you again, don’t think that we want a Tsar. The Russian workers want that. But we," he cried out, "to have a people’ s will of Russia! And in such a way, and not of our party. We cannot find this social revolution anywhere, for they may have made enough tests over us!"

Justice, December 30, 1921

Members can still cover screen cards for the Yiddish Art Theatre, Madison Ave.

"Good, I’m glad it’s not the office of the Educational De- partment, 21 Union Square, Room 1003."
Rebel Plus Saint

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

Now that President Harding
acquiesced to the transfer of a
prisoner from Atlanta, a
movement should be set afoot for the
release of Michael Davitt, the
Irish hero, who was sent to Atlanta
by Harry M. Daugherty, the wartime
attorney of the Atlanta prison, the
attorney who professed to be a
friend of Ireland and speaking on
behalf of Davitt was found guilty and the judge
who imposed the sentence...

The situation is unexplained,
though it is not in the nature of a
transgression against the write-
ens, that there was no one in the
college of the most horrifying kind; they
condemned a patriot, imprisoned a hero, sent a saint and
saved a deliverer.

More than that! The very silence that
is the most damming arraignment of the man
who granted it and of the
bishops who represent it. When President Harding,
uncompromising of the sin
that had been committed against him,
acknowledged that he still considered
the hallowed prisoner a "dangerous man" and
that the punishment he deserved for the
sin in a spirit of mercy and
generosity, he added the sin of
imprisonment, named him as a
witness in withholding from Davitt his civil
right, the priests merely demonstrate
the astuteness of the powers that be are incapable
of acts of justice and callous to high-

sages.

There is something pitiably path-
ethic about the spiritual palaces of those who
placed Davitt and then released him. Compared
with the gigantic task of dealing with the
"criminal" how pious, how wretched, how insignificant, how
ignominious do his delusions and
failures of his fresh appear! In vain
is their effort to keep up appearances
in the face of the moment, as the
righteous judges dispensing both
justice and mercy—in the eyes of the
 downloader. The spiritual, with
those are like so many crooks
who amuse and repel by their
mimicry of nobility and heroism.

For the prosecuting attorney who
brought Debs to judgment, and for
the judge who crucified him there
is escape in oblivion and obliteration.
Their names are empty and forgotten
sounds, and if they will not take their
places in history alongside of Pon-
nius Pilatus and Jude, it is because
evidently they were beyond the
tramp gaining to retain their names in the memory
of men. And as time—recedes the
same conclusion. It is found Debs and
Palmer will also be thrown into the
dustbin of history. The habits of
fate have been fortunate, indeed, that their insignificance, their
sporadic moral statutes will abide and
hide them from eternal contempt and
damnation.

But the name of Debs, the criminal
who stood, in the teeth of the
heroic patriots and was pardoned by the
bound statesmen—that name will be
remembered forever and will
come. Among the champions of
freedom he stands unique as a man
able to have his good name removed by
boundless love for his fellow men. He
is Christian and rebel rolled into one.
Rebellion to suppress the great
movement against the evil masters of the
world. Unshackled to the point of
point of willing the end of
self-affection, he is as relentless as the
electric current. He is a
fundamentalist of oppressed and
depressed humanity. He has love for human
beings, but he has no illusions
of the evils created and maintained
by human beings.

The torture and humiliation he has
suffered at the hands of the hangmen
of the present social system made
Debs aulet in the eyes of the
millions of his admirers; the daily contact
with the mass of human wreckage
enters into the process of his
social system has deepened his sense of
human sympathy and made him the
truest, highest, and noblest workers among
tools warped, of characters perverted
by that sytem. The workers speak as
true as him. Homo sapiens in the lives of the prisoners; the
newspaper bear their heads be-
fore the "Tolstoyans" and the friend of
man. Praxis is lavished upon him even by those who only yesterday
are in telling him: "You are
rebel" and seditionists. Every effort is being made to ban-

In view of the situation of the
Debs has "reformed" as a result of his
prison experience, that he has
accepted the crystallized concept
of former social and political heretics.

How little they know Debs. What the
nature of the ideals Debs has been
championed off. The veteran fighters
of the labor movement are
shaken in their convictions as the
masses of the earth. And Debs' love for man for does not in
the least lessen his hatred of the
"opposed" or the vengeful. There is a
leveler of human kind he is ready to
lay down his life for the liberation of humanity, for the
freedom of the worker, for the
social order that will value and
respect the human being.

Debs is a Christian in his attitude
among men; he is a Tolstoyan, a
believer in non-violence so far as he
personally is involved, but Debs is a
Socialist in his attitude toward our
social and political institutions, and a
member of the Socialist party, having
influencing human society of its present
institutions of human oppression. The
workers are so happy about Debs' "conver-
sion," may as well bear this in mind.

(Continued on Page Seven)

After a Free Irish State—What?

By EDWARD DUFFY

"What is Ireland going to do now?"

is the question asked of all who have
been active in the struggle for free-
dom, and that there are hopes of the
Irish becoming independent of the
Anglo-Saxon in the near future. At
least that is the impression of the
Irish leaders who have come to
New York to further the work of getting
organized.

Few know anything of the econ-
ic situation in Ireland, the war
for independence having been the
stage for such a long period
that all other efforts for the better-
ment of the conditions of the Irish
people have been put on the back
ground. But we have been doing things in Ireland, and as some of
them we shall tell you about them
as we go through the weeks and months
by our progress.

The Irish Free State, organized
by the Irish workers who have progressed far in the last ten years.
From an unorganized mass of starved, ragged, ill-
formed farmers, transport workers and
other unskilled labor has come
to the powerful Irish Transport and Gen-
eral Workers' Union that is one of the
strongest organizations of the
militant vanguard of the workers
of the world.

Although practically all trades are
grouped in Ireland and affiliated
with the Irish Trade Union Congress,
the work of unification is still
ahead of their skilled brothers in
their aims and struggles toward the
New Day. The rank and file of the
unskilled workers is in great part the first leaders, whose
dominion is the plan of action.

On the other hand, the skilled
workers who have been
freed and no excuse remains for
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"What is Ireland going to do now?"

is the question asked of all who have
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Irish leaders who have come to
New York to further the work of getting
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The Irish Free State, organized
by the Irish workers who have progressed far in the last ten years.
From an unorganized mass of starved, ragged, ill-
formed farmers, transport workers and
other unskilled labor has come
to the powerful Irish Transport and Gen-
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strongest organizations of the
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of the world.

Although practically all trades are
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the work of unification is still
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The Biggest Trade Union in the World

The German Metal Workers' Union was held, from the 11th to the 18th of September, at Jena. The German Metal Workers' Union is the largest trade union in the world. More than 1,900,000 workers are organized in it.

The income of this Union is in proportion to its huge membership. Last year, the members paid in 900,000 marks. In the year 1920 the union conducted 4,121 wage negotiations. In 25 of the cases the number of workers affected was 4,675. The union obtained 2,520,000 marks as strike pay. Furthermore, the union paid out 11 million marks as sick pay and 16 million marks as out of work pay. Wage increases negotiated by the union during the past year amounted to 150 million marks.

Of the 779 delegates to the General Meeting, 440 were Socialists or Socialists and 111 were Communists. The Majority Socialists had, therefore, an absolute majority. Nevertheless, the old Executive, led by the Independent Socialists, did not want the Union to be merely enlarged by other men, to the disappointment of the Majority Socialists. This fact is characteristic. It is a justification of the policy of the Executive Committee, and at the same time a guarantee that this policy will be continued. The Union is working to increase the unity and efficiency of the Metal Workers' Union in no longer seriously affected by the differences of political parties. The German Metal Workers' Union is by tendency an industrial union, although it does not yet unite all metal workers under its banner. What it has alone claim is that all workers engaged in the Metal Industry "say "also to the workers in Railway Shops." This claim is con-

The Executive Committee was very emphatic on this point. The democratization of the trade union, as well as the socialization, has two implications. Firstly, the consolidated front of Labor including non-manual workers and manual workers, is said to be to be more powerful. Secondly, the education of workers for the control of production. In the respects the Executive has performed a great organizational accomplishment. In the various discussions there is to be heard the assertion that the joint operation of industrial unions is essential.

Joint Industrial Councils such as were established in 1918 are repudiated by the General German Metal Workers' Union. As the union accepts the basis of the class struggle, it cannot recognize any joint industrial council which will "safeguard justly the interests of the employers and employees." Its claim is that the joint operation of industrial unions essential.

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What has become of all the ambitious plans forged by the Protective Association against the Cloakmakers' Union in particular and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in general? The employers in the cloak industry have first organized in New York. The fight against the union was conducted here for years—at times openly and at times under cover—but constantly nevertheless. As they made little progress they hit on a plan of a national organization, a federation of all cloak employers' organizations in the country. Such a federation was finally formed during last October at Atlantic City.

In mind what we had to say at that time concerning this "international" of the cloak manufacturers. We have warned them that this federation will only exist if it is possible for the employers to organize their members in such a way that an organization may be even a useful factor in the industry. If, however, their object in organizing it is to wage war against the Union, they have gone in the wrong direction.

Has our forecast come true? It certainly has—and much sooner than we ourselves expected. Not only was this organization—hot with such a name—soon dissolved, practically untied during all these days of conflict between the cloakmakers and their employers, but a federation, as such a federation, is very often, if not in every cloak center, the cloak manufacturers did not even attempt to demand from the workers that they adhere to the strike conditions. In such cities like Boston, Cleveland, St. Louis, and Cincinnati the authority of the employers' "international" was nil from the very beginning; the employers were left to their own devices to put through the new well-known demands of piece work and longer work hours, like in Philadelphia and Chicago, the bond of their federation has already long since been broken.

The fact is that in Philadelphia the strike is at an end and the workers have returned to work under the former agreement as victims of a cheap, if not of a genuine, peace. President Schenck is, at this time of writing, again in Chicago in conference with the employers about a settlement. The cloak manufacturers of that city have reconvened all of their former stand and are now ready to talk "peace," and it is within the realm of the possible that in a few days the conflict in Chicago, too, will come to an end under the same terms: No piece work and no longer hours.

In the light of these events, what other conclusions can one arrive at? The old "fortress," the "international," which last October, has totally collapsed? And with the breaking down of this "fortress" there has collapsed also one of the pillars of the Protective Association. The New York manufacturers were not any too eager for associating with their smaller country brethren. But they had practical motives for the forming of this federation. They knew well enough that their "proclamation" of piece work and longer work hours would meet with a terrible reaction from the workers, so in order to insure themselves against a possible capture of their orders by the "smaller brothers" from the country, they attempted to tie the workers to themselves through this federation. Another purpose was to engage the International Union simultaneously in all centers so that its resources might come to an end in quick order and then deal it a body blow, and in this way how our manufacturers feel these days with the wretched of their federation standing in the front.

What to add to their chargir, things in New York are so bitterly disappointing too. Already in the early weeks of the strike hundreds of manufacturers rushed to settle with the Union. That these manufacturers have responded to the call in the industry can be evidenced by the fact that the 10 per cent tax, self-imposed by the workers who have returned to work under full United Federation conditions, last week alone amounted to $90,000. Our own manufacturers are built in a way that public condemnation does not affect them much, but it is certain that the fact that other manufacturers in this city are making millions of dollars worth of garments while they remain idle is very, very exasperating to their sensibilities, and can't hit them harder than by hitting them on their pocketbooks.

Yet even this does not drain the cup which they have been forced to drink these days. What hurts most is the fact that not only "independent," but some of their "federated," manufacturers have broken away from the United. Owing to certain reasons, we must deny ourselves the pleasure of making public the names of these firms. We can only say that their number is quite substantial and they are an important factor in the industry. We are sure that this number will reach one-fourth of the membership of the entire Association. It looks, therefore, that not only the "international" but the Protective Association is in as bad a situation as the United itself. It is the situation in the camp of the enemy, and it is an open secret in the entire industry.

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

Fact one: During the entire six and a half weeks of the strike, our country's producing capacity has been much less than the demands discharged or given small fines. Our pickets have caused the arrest of four "guards" employed by the bosses for "protection" and we have certainly lost some of these guards. But if the strikers will only try hard enough there is little to do because there are no scabs among the cloakmakers.

Fact two: Until five weeks had elapsed, no mention whatsoever was heard of the striking women. Now, that strike benefits are being paid, there are thousands of strikers who have declined to accept them so far.

Fact three: Nothing in the strike is running with remarkable precision and order. The most critical cannot point to any important mistake or oversight on the part of its leadership. It is the first time in the strike that the strikestrand has spread from the smallest to the most important.

And above all—the spirit of unity and solidarity that perils the ranks of the strikers in cities outside New York—in Phila-
delphia and Chicago—is truly marvelous. In these cities the em-
ployers have not broken any agreements and, consequently, one of the "danger weapons" in New York is set there. In ad-
dition, the principal issues of the—piece work and longer hours—have disappeared in those cities, however, but forms have been brought about them. The conflict has been brought down to some minor points on which an agreement can be reached. In Philadelphia and Chicago the workers have in mind the fight in New York and fearing, lest any concession on their part might injure the strikers in New York, they are ready to stay out as long as neces-
sary to prevent any concessions. This is a laudable example of solidarity that will be inscribed in golden letters in the history of the labor movement.

And here is the sum total:

Demosocialization and desertions among the employers and the daily seeking of new "issues" in place of the old ones that have been discarded under the pressure of public opinion. A change of po-

cition every hour that gives one the impression of a panic and ever-
growing fear, not on the part of the employers but among the workers.

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

DEBS IS FREE!

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

He does not owe his liberty to the Administration, or to any change of heart in Washington. When one reads the official state-
ments one realizes that Debs was not fighting the same "enemy" of his country, the same "dangerous" agitator, still ready and able to mislead his fellow countrymen. On the basis of his record, his politics, his whole life as a labor organizer, one can say that Debs has practically "saved" his natural life. And yet, the Administration had to free him, together with a number of other politicals. Why?

The explanation is simple enough. The war hysteria is all but gone. The days when a Debs could be regarded as nothing else but the "enemy of the country" have practically vanished. The war intoxication is giving place to a sober attitude, and the Administration does not feel like committing political at-

tempts which have caused the incarceration of Debs and the other war prisoners. Under the pressure of this changed feeling, both at home and in Europe, the Administration could not keep the victims of "war justice" in prison any longer.

The fact is that most of the labor unions which were so fiercely antagonistic to Debs, have been in the American labor movement to their senses. It is dawning upon thousands and millions of our countrymen that the hundreds of thousands of lives that were sac-
fied for the "war of great利, and that the(baseUrl) these men were betrayed and fooled by selfish and unscrupulous interests. This feeling has become so widespread that even such a newspaper as the "New York World" has made in the eleventh hour, a cam-
paign for amnesty for the political prisoners. Of course, President Harding could not come out with an open statement to that effect, and that is why we get the ambiguous and uninteresting statements from Washington.

Yes, it is true that the pressure of public opinion has forced the Administration to change its attitude. But please bear in mind that Debs is a great teacher, but it needed the self-sacrificing work of a number of individuals and organizations to bring the lesson of the de-

facto" lawlessness to the American people. The famous lawless crime in keeping Debs and the other politicals in jail. We rather hope that the Administration's "demonstration" will make it perfectly clear that these men are a menace to the free world. It is the duty of the American people to stand united in support of the Administration and to refuse any support to the reactionary forces who are trying to bring about a political situation. We, as a committee of the American Federation of Labor, are prepared to offer every assistance to the Administration in its struggle against anarchy and disorganization.
SECURITY UNDER CAPITALISM

An example of the formal advertising "equality of opportunity" which is supposed to prevail in this country can be found in New Jersey savings bank. In making its appeal* for a Spendthrift world, the bank claims that among its policies that the largest number of estates left by the deceased of New York equalized was.

Altogether, 27,011 New York es-

were examined. The distribution of the value as follows:

Amount of Estate, No. Testators P.C. $200,000 and over 396 3.8 $100,000 to 200,000 530 5.3 $50,000 to 100,000 189 1.8 $50,000 to 100,000 139 1.4 $20,000 to 50,000 130 1.3 $10,000 to 20,000 79 0.8 $5,000 to 10,000 49 0.5

American public schools have been highly regarded as equipment for modern needs. Of course, the benefits of a public school education of the country and make possible the growth of more than millionaires, do more than improve the average life of all the people and of the families in decency and comfort.

In the constant struggle for ele-

elementary needs and to improve the standard of living, the workers are unable to share fairly in their respective earnings. They may find to keep the larger number of school children at home during their lifetime, the fac-

In the schools taught by dejected workers are their children, who will offer their labor power for the achievement of more wealth for those who own the means of production.

BACKWARD SCHOOL CHILDREN

According to a report showing the failure of two-thirds of New York school children to complete their elementary courses in the last ten years has recently been revealed by the educational expert of the New York.

An analysis of the figures shows that less than one-third of the children enrolled in the public schools seven and a half years ago are now in the graduating class (881), which is the normal period of the average pupil. The report shows that between one and eight years, or from four to four years.

The following table summarizes through the efforts of this Conference that hundreds and thousands of resolutions or amendments adopted by labor unions all over the world—organizations that until very recently were fiercely patriotic.

In speaking about it, we also wish to mention the work of our country's newspapers in this respect. It is reported generously to every moral and spiritual need in the cause of education and it was one of our Locals, the Reapers' Union, No. 17, who secured an invitation to make contributions to the Central Labor Bodies' Conference and enabled it to carry on his work conveniently.

We shall leave, therefore, to others to congratulate Debs ac-

September 15th. When we first visited him we know no words in which to express our admiration for this great man from his spiritual soul. But we want to call attention to the fact that the Debs who are receiving the honors, the praise and the privileges of the prison, kept there for the same "crime" as committed by Debs. Now that Debs is free, the work for liberating these victims must be continued. They need education, the knowledge given back to them and we must do all in our power to help them regain it.

increasing cost of wars

The Conference on Limitation of Armament now being held in Washington, D.C., is a result of the realization that war-making is becoming quite costly. The aim of the conference is, however, not to give up war as a method of settling international disputes, but to make it less expensive to the belligerent states. It was agreed to scrap certain battleships and arrest their further building to a certain extent.

Although very costly, battleships have become obsolete. Cheaper and more deadly weapons have been invented and the delegates to the conference are determined to prevent future wars.

The World Peace Foundation has recently analyzed all the expenditures of the federal government since the last World War and the industry of the country. During the 131 years of its existence (1789-1920) the govern-

ment has made the following expenditures:

Civil and miscellaneous, and Indians, excluding postal defense, $1,429,735,447.68

War Department, 1789-1920 $74,074,476,727.90

War Department and Treasury, 1789-1920 $74,074,476,727.90

Penal expenses, 1789-1920 $3,064,656,489

Injuries and costs of war, 1789-1920 $3,064,656,489

Special disinfectors, 1917-1920 $2,587,598,390.90

Total ordinary disbursements, 1789-1920 $454,259,949.54

A detailed analysis of the figures shows that 78.5 per cent of the expenditures were for war or things related to war, resulting from war. The first table showed that the total disbursements during the 131 years of American nationalization was 66 billion dollars. During the years World War, the United States spent as much as it did during the previous 128 years. Since then, government has already mortgaged our future. To escape bankruptcy, the country's assets must be used. The Wash-

COST OF AMERICAN WARS

War of 1812...$2,380,000,000

Civil War...$4,180,000,000

World War I...$28,000,000,000

World War II...$171,977,788,000

DO YOU KNOW?

That it is unlikely to see old adults on a new cost? That it is unlikely to paint at the museum?

All told, 1921 superintendents en-

danger you daily.

Now, what are you going to do about it?

Rat the Bagels—eat the super-
stition.

Time—Friday evening, January—

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

Tickets $1 in advance: $1.50 at the door.

DESIGNING, PATTERN MAKING, GRADING AND SKETCHING

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BERENBERG

By DAVID P. VI. THEODORE DREISLER

The Modern Novel And the Class Struggle

The circle will move from the Selwyn Theater to the Fulton on January 9. There will be three performances of the play, and each performance will take possession of the Selwyn. "Lillien," now at the Fulton, will be sent on tour.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" began a new engagement at the Manhattan Opera House. There will be daily matinees, with morning performance of "The Goddess," and an evening performance of "The Goddess" during the first half of the week and of "Cinderella" during the second half.

"Rosam Machree," instead of "The Goddess," will open at the Manhattan Opera House. The play will be presented in New York for a few weeks.

During Tuesday night's performance at the Metropolitan Mr. Otto H. Kahn, President of the Board, and several other members stepped back stage to congratulate Ludovico Vivi

THE STAGE

niali, the venerable but still active and resourceful assistant stage man.

It was the Metropolitan's fifth anniversary of service as singer and technician on the operatic stage here at the Metropolitan, and this season marks a quarter century at the Metropolitan, where as a baritone he sang for ten years such roles as the title role of Don Giovanni, etc.

Mr. Virgil W. Bogert, who was born in Ohio of Italian parents and made his debut in Verdi's "I due Farnesi" at the Coliseum, in 1871. He later sang at La Scala and in Cairo, and has sung in all the principal cities of Europe before coming here.

Fritz Leiber appeared as Macbeth at the Lexington Theater—the first appearance of this great American film personality, which will cover seven nights of the play. Mr. Leiber's Macbeth is not new to New York, although both the production and the performance of the play which he sponsored showed that a process of development and elaboration has been going on since his engagement at the Metropolitan last season.

His own playing in it is vigorous and intelligent and genuinely dramatic. He is a man of a mature woman in the final scene.

The Lady Macbeth this time is Olive Oliver, an actress of great promise, who has a very good part in the play of the year and of which he has the names of intervals in a rather stagey way. She is also a woman of the year, and this is a walking scene in a creditable manner.

A proposal has been made by a New York theatrical manager to E. H. Sothern and Julia Machree that they serve for a series of thirty-six weeks all the principal successes of their careers. The suggestion is made that they would be glad to change their bill every three weeks until their repertoire is exhausted.

Mr. Machree has announced the admittance prices of 5 and under such an arrangement would be reasonable.

Mr. Sabin is a character, of the masters of industry. We see the industry, the ills of their own tails. We see them solve their problems, and fail to find peace in the solution. We see them, wretched, dissipated, and their possessors turned to ashes in their hands. And we see them go on, without feeling much, because in them motion is impossible.

We think, therefore, that we have a good point in the works of Theodore Dreiser. He is, in accordance with the covenants of modern art, a subject of queer contradictions of a decorative class society. We shall have to.

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LABOR THE WORLD OVER

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

"FREE" SPEECH

Sir Robert Horne, Minister of Labor, was dismissed by the British government in 1921.

BUILDING CULTURAL BRIDGES

The British government used literature to promote cultural exchange.

RUSSIAN TRADE REVIVAL

A trade agreement was signed to promote trade between Russia and China.

FARM WORKERS' CHARTER

A new charter was established for farm workers.

NO UNEMPLOYMENT IN FRANCE

There were no reports of unemployment in France.

CHINA

WESTERN CIVILIZERS ARE COSTLY TO CHINA

The Chinese government was criticized for its policies on foreign affairs.

PORTO RICO

"PROVE PORTO RICO," IS WORKERS' DEMAND

A worker's demand to prove the benefits of Porto Rico was discussed.

DUE TO THE SEVERITY OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM, THE GOVERNMENT HAS INTENSIFIED ITS EFFORTS TO PROVIDE JOBS TO NECESSARIES.

The government has implemented various measures to alleviate unemployment.

DOMESTIC ITEMS

FREIGHT RATES MUST NOT BE LOWERED!

The government has imposed restrictions on freight rate modifications.

MINE WORKERS TO ENJOIN "IRON HEEL"

A court order was issued to prevent mine workers from striking.

BENEFITS OF UNEMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE

The conference was held to improve the economic conditions of the unemployed.

ACTORS IN POLITICS

Frank Gilmore's statement on actors' associations was discussed.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING ACTORS TO UNITE INTERNATIONALLY

A proposal was made to encourage unity among actors worldwide.

LEGALITY OF PICKETING AGAIN IN LIMELIGHT

A court ruled that picketing was legal under certain conditions.

STEAK MEAT STRIKERS SEEK ARBITRATION

A labor dispute was settled through arbitration.

COAL MINES PAY HEAVY TOLL

The coal industry faced significant challenges due to labor disputes.

RETAIL PRICES TO BE INVESTIGATED

The government has initiated an investigation into retail prices.

NUMBER OF IDLE CARS INCREASE

The number of idle cars has increased due to labor disputes.

A CONSISTENT CHILD LABOR JUDGE

The government has appointed a consistent judge to handle child labor cases.

STEEL MEN DEFY FEDERAL BOARD

Steel workers defied the federal board's orders.

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

Justice
The Opening of Our Unity Centers

During the past week the Unity Centers were closed. The classes were conducted in English and also our classes in Economics and History of the Labor Movement, etc., were closed. We hope that all of our students who attended the Unity Centers had a good time during the week and are eager to come back to their work which will be resumed on Tuesday evening, January 7.

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

The International feels proud that so many of our members appreciate the importance of attending these classes. They realize that it is the duty of every earnest worker to be well acquainted with the language of the country in which he lives and works, and also with the important questions which affect him as a worker.

The classes will re-open on Tuesday evening, January 7. We hope that all of our students will return fresh and ready for more work, and will bring with them not only the members who ought to be interested in it.

It should be remembered that those of our members who cannot attend the English classes every evening, should at least make it their business to attend the classes on Labor History and Economics for one hour a week.

Our Classes and the Organization

Our problem is not to educate workers out of the working class. We do not aim to prepare our members for professions or careers outside the Labor Movement. We want to help workers more intelligent. We want them to transcend their interest in the service of their own organization and of the Labor Movement, to keep this aim steadily before our classes.

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

In classes in psychology, for ex-

How Many Do We Reach?

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the International has succeeded in reaching so many of our members with the message of education. "It is quite difficult to interest large numbers of workers in serious study, truly lively and everyday a day's work. They do not work. They cannot always find the time or opportunity for instruction. Still, on the other hand, there are many who find themselves able to take advantage of educational opportunities offered by the International."

There is one important fact that stands out: As of present there are sixteen classes in various subjects conducted by the International Department each week.

These classes are attended by men and women who are part of the international. They come regularly, listen to the discussions participate in the discussions, and to important books dealing with the subject.

It is true that the number of such classes should be doubled and trebled. We cannot do it just yet. But we are open to it.

As we continue to develop and to expand, the number of classes will increase. And the number of such classes will increase. And we will continue to expand and to develop.
With The Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

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

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

The Board felt that all work done by union clothes in the inside shop should be made by the workers of the inside shop, and that action be taken to unionize the Bat Beach shop.

Brother Eisenfield, manager of the Brownsville district, stated to the Board that there were a number of open shops working on dresses, walis, coats, skirts, veils, and also men's clothing in the East New York district, and that there are similar shops in Jamaica and other suburbs near by, representing of Local Nos. 11, 41, 50, 62 and of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, had held a meeting and discussed the beginning of an extensive propaganda campaign to organize the garment workers in these suburbs. He requested that the board designate some one to make this effort. Upon motion, it was decided that Brother Halpern investigate this movement and report back to the Board of Directors.

Brother Julius Hochman reported that for the period of October 17th to December 2, 1921, 233 complaints were attended to by the Independent department, which were adjusted in the following manners: 137 in favor of the union; 24 settled mutually; 1 was withdrawn; 67 were dropped, and 4 referred to lawyer. Thirty complaints were also filed against members of the Waist Association, of which 21 were adjusted in favor of the union; 5 were mutually adjusted; 1 withdrawn, and 4 dropped. Of the 8 complaints against the independent jobbers 5 were adjusted in favor of the union and 3 were dropped.

Six hundred and four visits, Brother Hochman further reported, were made during that period, and a total of 138 shop meetings was held.

The educational committee of the Joint Board reported as follows:

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

A communication was also read from Local No. 49, regarding the same matter, which repeats the plan for monthly concerts recommended by the educational committee. The principal aims of the Joint Board, says the letter, are the work of organization, settlement of complaints, and the control of shops. The local refuses to accept any "benefits" education from the other locals, and is taking care of this subject by its own efforts. It was decided to place the report of the Educational Committee on file, subject to the action of the other locals of the Joint Board.

The organization committee stated that at its regular meeting it was decided that they meet weekly with the presence of General Manager Halpern, and that all business agents of the Joint Board be invited. The record department of the International forwarded, as per request, the centres of the members in good standing of all the locals of the Joint Board.

Additional Russian Famine Contributions by Waist and Dressmakers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Shop</th>
<th>Name of Chairlady</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. Boylott</td>
<td>E. Blitzer &amp; Co.</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Kaplan</td>
<td>Salta Dress Co., 562 Rockaway Ave., Bidg.</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Greenwald &amp; Friedman, 6 E. 32nd St.</td>
<td>$22.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Katz</td>
<td>Colonial Garment Co., 22 W. 27th St.</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Kinzer &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Max Kurozweck Co., 11 E. 30th St.</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Fine</td>
<td>Fashion-Bilt Dress Co., 506 Seventeenth Ave.</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Tuchman</td>
<td>Wm. Asnoff, 50 W. 24th St.</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Calabar</td>
<td>Brown &amp; Lippman, 115 W. 21st St.</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Siegel</td>
<td>Wolfman &amp; Sylbery, 142 W. 45th St.</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. Jokel</td>
<td>Enneman Dress Co., 46 E. 21st St.</td>
<td>$75.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Strakowsky</td>
<td>Steinbolz Bros., 140 E. 28th St.</td>
<td>$125.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Gordon</td>
<td>G. J. Poltch, 140 W. 26th St.</td>
<td>$137.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Russian Famine Contributions by Whitegoods Workers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Shop</th>
<th>Name of Chairlady</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. Bullman</td>
<td>E. Blitzer &amp; Co.</td>
<td>$6,400.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Aptheker</td>
<td>Fannee Shapiro</td>
<td>$4.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cha. Marak</td>
<td>Beckie Goldberg</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trommer &amp; Co.</td>
<td>100 S. 2nd St.</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faulkess Undg</td>
<td>M. Angelis</td>
<td>$1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Undg</td>
<td>Mary Spitzer</td>
<td>$2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snyder Undg</td>
<td>W. Abramowitz</td>
<td>$2.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$11,183.08

DESIGNING and SKETCHING
A WONDERFUL PROFESSION!!!
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY
BEGIN AT ONCE.

YOU CAN BECOME A PATTERNER AND GARMENT SKETCHER IN THREE MONTHS OR LESS.
NO TALENT NECESSARY.
ENROLL IN THE CENTER OF PATTERNCRAFTING, SKETCHING, FITTING AND DRAPING, 120 MADISON AVE. AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHES, 167 MADISON AVE.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTIONS BY PRACTICAL EXPERTS.
KATE BENSEN,
PROFESSOR OF PATTERNCRAFTING.
CALL ANY EVENING FROM 5-9 AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON FROM 1-4.
THE MODERN FASHION SCHOOL

Rand School of Social Science

7 EAST 16TH ST.

NEW ENGLISH CLASSES
BEGINNING JAN. 2
ENGLISH A AND C—7:30 P. M.
ENGLISH B AND D—8:40 P. M.

Each Three Sessions a Week—
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND THURSDAYS

Fee $3 a Month—$7.50 for Three Months

WHEN?
DEC. 31, 1921

WHERE?
Madison Square Garden

NEW YEAR'S EVE BALL

WHERE?

WHOM?
YOU—
Rand School and Everybody Else

OFF SALE—
Rand School—R. 15th St.
H. V. Co, 115 4th Ave.
H. B. Co, 113 4th Ave.
Here's Jewelry Shops—

HOW MUCH?
75c Now
$1.00 at Door
The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

BENJAMIN RUBIN

Editor, The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

The following are some of the items of the decree of business agents was too large and cumbersome.

The past few months saw a number of special meetings held, where amendments to the constitution were adopted, which made for the present change. Hence, for next year, there is one general manager, one general and one general secretary.

The business manager will not serve from any of the Joint Boards; he will practically assist the manager. It will be his business to attend to shop meetings and calls; to adjust complaints and control the shops of those trades which have no Joint Boards, and, in general, to assist the Joint Boards in the adjustments of complicated cutters’ cases. As the general manager will supervise all this work; shape the policies of the union and keep in touch with the Joint Boards to see that it the interests of the cutters are well cared for. The general secretary will be financial secretary; record the minutes of the meetings and Executive Board meetings and conduct these columns.

The list of the new officers who were obligated at Saturday’s meeting and who will be elected for the next year, will be found below. According to the constitution, the chairman must appoint three members of the Executive Board, as the full complement is eleven members, while only eight have been elected. Bush- er Perlmutter has decided to make these appointments at each regular meeting. In case of any of this that the mess

Shenker

In all other branches of the ladies’ garment industry.

Lewin joined the union in 1910. His activities as a layman began pres- tincts from that day. In 1915 he became an Executive Board member. It was then that the present dress and waist division was organized. After serving for a while as Board mem- ber, he was elected to serve as busi- ness agent in 1919. This division was brought forward, being elec- ted again, until the end of 1922. He was elected as an active divi- sion to that office, and prepared to go back to the trade. Elmer Rosenberg, who has been in the 1930 he General, Secretary, resigned to take up duties as First Vice-President of the Inter- national Dress L. T. D.

The new officers were elected, as long as there is a member of Local 10 the organiza- tion can at all times depend upon a representative.

Before adjourning the meeting Chairman Perlmutter appointed Le- in Lewin, David Dukhinsky and the writer to serve as a resolution commit- tee for the purpose of preparing Eugene Victor Debo’s release from the federal prison. The following tele- gram was sent to “Terre Haute, Ind., Debo’s home town:

The Anarchist Garment Workers’ Cutters’ Union Local 10 meet in sessioned Sunday, December 11, at Arlington Hall, New York City, expresses unbounded joy over your decision to return to your res- pectful for the emancipation of the working class.”

Among those invited to speak at the meeting was Isaac Lewin, manager of the Dress and Waist Joint Board. Illness at home pre- vented his attendance, and he therefore greeted the members by mail: “I am extremely sorry,” the telegram read, that, due to illness at home, I will not be able to attend the installation of your new officers. However, I express my best wishes to the newly-elected Board and officers of your union. I am confident, knowing as I do Brother Dukhinsky and the rest of the newly- elected officers and members of the Executive Board, that they will give credit to your organization and to those who have elected them.

They will be a novel one in the history of Local 10. In past years the union was not affiliated with any of the Miscellaneous Division. Officials of the union, on the Board, shall be elected for three or four years, as the case may be. The Board of Directors is to be elected for two or three years, and the general secretary was appointed to the regular meeting of this Local.

We wish to call the attention of our members to the fact that one page of our newspaper devoted to the educational activities of our Intem- votive education, we will give all the information concerning our Educational Department. You will find announcements of different ac- tivities, description of courses, etc. You will also find information on workers’ education throughout the country.

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

CUTTERS’ UNION LOCAL 10

ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

CUTTERS OF ALL BRANCHES

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