



VOL. I

Price 2 cents.

Saturday, March 8, 1919.

No. 3

AND NOW AGAIN: "WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR?"

Last week the bosses once more repeated the old story that, they could not, under any circumstances, yield to the workers' demand that their jobs be made secure for life.

How false and foolish is this argument! Time and again we have dismembered this ludicrous statement, but once more the bosses have put it together and now they dandle it in public to alarm the people.

A sound answer to this argument was made by B. Schlesinger in the public press. The president of the International said the following:

STATEMENT BY BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER, PRESIDENT.

"The Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association has been harping continually during the course of this strike on the subject of 'life tenure of employment' as one of the demands of the Union. We have on many previous occasions exposed the insincerity and baselessness of this imputation. It may not be amiss, however, to lay this ghost once for all, so that those who are interested in our conflict may know our true position on the question of discharge.

"We do not contend for any stipulated term or 'tenure' of employment. We do not dispute the right of the employer to discharge workers. We contend for the right of review of discharges, in order to prevent arbitrary, unjustifiable discharges, discriminatory in their nature. Our position in this respect has not changed from the principles that have governed the problem of discharge under the Protocol Agreement which was in operation in the dress and waist industry for many years.

"To make these reviews fair and equitable we propose that they be administered by a Board of Review composed of one member of the Union, one member of the Association and a third, an umpire. In order to prevent delay and procrastination of peace in the shop, which is always disturbed whenever the right of discharge is abused by the employer, we propose that these reviews of discharges be adjudicated within twenty-four hours after complaints are filed.

"We contend that it is the prime duty of an organization of workers to vouchsafe, its members a certain degree of 'protection' against arbitrariness and

discrimination. This is what we have striven to do in the past and this is what we are fighting for at present for the 35,000 women employed in the dress and waist industry of New York. How far this purpose of ours is removed from the straw-man of 'life tenure of employment', which the Manufacturers' Association is continually putting up and knocking down to its own delectation, every fairminded person will find difficult to see."

That is the explanation. Could anything be more clear? Is it not clear that no one wants a job for life? Is it not clear that the union admits the right of the boss to discharge workers, but that if, as may happen, he discharges workers because they are union members or because of some other unjust reason, the workers must be reinstated if this is the decision of the impartial committee? Could anything be more clear?

Nevertheless, do not be surprised if the bosses advance the same argument—the same bluff, tomorrow.

FIGHT OF THE WHITE GOODS WORKERS FLARING UP

From all reports about the fight of the white goods workers it is clear that one could not wish for a better state of affairs.

The strike-wave carried into battle all who compose the great white goods workers' union. That is natural enough—it could not have been otherwise. But in its impetuous sweep, the strike-wave took from their shops many who did not previously belong to the Union, and with these new members the army has become even more powerful.

In the few days since the white goods strike began, the same things happened as took place in the strike of the Ladies' Waist Makers. Many bosses immediately called on the union with offers to settle.

The Union, however, is very careful. The Union wants to settle but only with the proper people and on proper conditions. For this reason the settlements are taking time, the process is

Lighthheaded woman!

What a vile slander the words are, in themselves, when one thinks of the brave, firm fight of the thousands of women for a better and nobler life.

It is now seven weeks since the thousands of waist makers went into battle. Flattered by none, encouraged by none, often beaten by gangsters hired by the bosses or lugged off to jail by law-abiding and boss-obeying policemen, they have been fighting for seven weeks, thinking of nothing else but their struggle and of how they may return victorious to their work. And yet the world speaks of women as light-minded and fickle, as of creatures who must be privileged to change their minds!

What a foolish gossip the world can be!

This it was that made the bosses come to the unhappy conclusion that they would cause a division among their thousands of women-workers.

The foolish, unfortunate bosses. They judged of these women by the women, whom to their misfortune he said, they know outside of the shops; by the women who help them spend, in all sorts of futile ways, if not in dissipation, the money which they squeeze out of their woman-workers; they compared these workers with that type of woman, who, to her shame be it said, is less a person than a

thing. And this mistake was their undoing!

The bosses did not understand that there was no way of comparing the miserable debased creature who has lost all traces of humanity and who is satisfied to be a parasite, — with the working-woman whose character has grown strong in the bitter school of life; the working-woman who no longer thinks herself helpless and in need of man's help; the working woman who thinks herself strong enough to fight her own battles!

Visit these women in their homes and see how they live on next to nothing in order to retain their self respect and their independence! See how in their spare moments they occupy themselves with study and education! Go, look at them on the picket line—their trenches—watch them at their meetings when they discuss and confer. Then you will realize the foolishness of the bosses who led themselves to believe that their fight would be an easy one because, as the proverb says "woman's mind is fickle." Today this creature is carried away by the crazy desire to strike. Tomorrow, however, as is the case with woman, she will regret and will return to work."

Isn't it true, bosses that you figured this way? How badly you fooled yourselves! You will long remember these lighth-headed women and girls.

"NATIONAL EFFICIENCY RESTS UPON THOROUGH EDUCATION"

The Federation of Labor has put itself on record as declaring that it considers that national efficiency rests upon thorough education. This is the conviction of the men who are accused of visionary, unpractical views of life; for they have not been drawn into the wild vapors of pacifism or of anarchy, but have faced the common necessities of every-day life squarely, honestly and intelligently. They are the "plain people" whom President Lincoln trusted to keep democracy safe; and today, our great President is apparently depending much upon their help. They did much to make American arms successful in the great world conflict.

They can do, and I hope will do, much in seeing to it that their little children shall have the same advantages all over the country that are now granted to the favored localities where kindergartens have become a part of the public school system. Elizabeth Harrison

IN OUR COUNTRY

By Hillel Rogoff

The last week in the 65th Congress in Washington which closed on March 4th, was filled with strife and excitement. The sessions were particularly stormy in the Senate. There the attacks on the President's League of Nations idea continued to the last day. Attempts were made to block the most important bills of the administration. Things went so far that there was almost a split in the ranks of the Republicans themselves on account of this.

It was a question of a political victory. The new Congress which was elected last November is Republican, and its regular session is to begin in December. The Republicans wanted to create a situation whereby the President would be forced to call a special session of the new Congress immediately after the old one, or at latest, during the month of April. So they tried to hold up the most important bills, especially those dealing with the appropriations of money for continuing important administration work. The President could not have waited until December, and he would have had to call the new Congress sooner in order to get this money.

But the President announced that he would not call a session of the new Congress before the termination of his work in Paris and his return to America. At this time he will need the Senate to ratify the Peace Covenant, but this will not be before June or July.

The Republican leaders argued that the President was wronging not only the Republican party but the whole country. At the last elections, when the war was practically over the citizens of the country had elected a majority of Republicans to Congress. This, said the Republican leaders, shows that the people wanted the Reconstruction work to be done not by the Democrats but by the Republicans. This work cannot and must not be postponed, and therefore the President should convene the Republican Congress as soon as possible.

"And if he will not do this willingly, we shall force him to do it," these leaders argued. And in the last days of the old Congress they got down to work. Through parliamentary tactics they began to obstruct every attempt of the Democratic majority to pass through the most important bills. They tried hardest to prevent the passage of the bill for Victory Loan. This bill gives the Government the right to borrow \$7,000,000,000. Without this money all the war-work and the work of demobilization would have to cease.

The Democrats answered by a protest which frightened many of the Republicans. The Democrats appealed to the people with the following statement: "See, we wish to demobilize your children as soon as we can, we want to bring your sons back from Europe, but the Republicans are hindering us. Because of politics they are willing to have your sons remain in Germany, France and Belgium for many months to come.

This protest made many of the

leaders of the Republican party change their attitude and this forced the rest to yield. The Victory Loan bill passed and the administration scored a victory. True, many other important bills remained unpassed and these will have to wait for the action of the next Congress. But the administration will not lack the means for continuing its work and this, after all, is the main thing. The other bills can wait a few months.

It is now almost certain that the new Republican Congress will not be convened before the middle or the end of the summer. President Wilson knows what to expect of this Congress. He knows that the new Republican Congress will do everything possible to obstruct and discredit the administration. The Republicans are determined to elect their candidate at the next Presidential election and they will not stop at anything to reach their goal. They will surely make use of this Congress as a platform for agitating against the President and against the Democratic administration. Then why should the President convene such a Congress sooner than necessary? Why should he invite trouble sooner than necessary?

The machinery for the next Republican Congress is already organized. From appearances this republican machine will be of the same character as that which prevailed during the times of McKinley, Taft and Roosevelt. At the head of every important committee there will be one of the Old Guard and it is an easy thing to guess what may be expected of them.

In the House of Representatives at a caucus the Republicans decided that Congressman Gillett should be the next speaker. At first it was believed that this was something of a victory for the better elements in the Republican ranks. Not so, however, because Gillett is known either as a progressive or as a liberal but simply because he is less allied with the old bosses and politicians than his opponent, Congressman Mann. But in a short time it was seen that this conclusion was premature. For the election of Gillett the honest Republicans paid very dearly. They agreed that the committee which appoints all the other committees (the Committee of Committees) should be so constituted that all of the old and most corrupt Republicans should control it entirely. The Speaker without the support of this committee is powerless. And if the committees should be controlled by reactionary Republicans then there is very little hope that the better men will be able to carry through any of their projects.

Among the many sensations in the last week of the congressional session there was one which is worthy of special comment despite the fact that from a superficial point of view it seems of little importance. On the morning following the dinner which President Wilson gave to the Congressmen and Senators on the Committees on Foreign Affairs, the New York Sun

printed a column of statements made by the most prominent Republican Senators who had been present at the dinner. These statements plainly ridiculed the President. One Senator said that the President "had displayed astounding ignorance of the contents of the constitution of the League of Nations." Another said that the President had lost himself in the clouds and had tried to drag all the others with him.

This report in the Sun caused a sensation throughout the country. Therefore, one of the most important Democratic Senators took it upon himself to reassess the country that the Sun had not told the truth. He arose in the Senate and made this announcement. He denied everything that the Sun had printed in the names of the Republican Senators. The whole affair seemed very amusing; all of the Republican Senators were present when he made this denial and not one of them said a word. If the Sun had attributed false statements to them it was up to them to say so. Why did not they at least uphold the Democratic Senator who spoke in their names?

• • •

The chauvinists in our country have suffered two defeats in the last week: one in Philadelphia and the second in Chicago.

Their defeat in Philadelphia is of most importance to us. In that city, John Reed, John Reed was accused of inciting to riot at a socialist meeting. The indictment against him was found last May. On the first of that month Reed arrived in Philadelphia to address a socialist meeting. The police dispersed the meeting but Reed refused to turn back. The police then attacked him and arrested him on the charge of inciting to riot.

The trial attracted the attention of the entire press of the country because of Reed's notoriety as a Bolshevik. The general public opinion was that he would certainly be convicted. To the astonishment of everyone the jury declared him innocent; despite the fact that the judge's charge to the jury was far from favorable to Reed. Apparently the jury is breaking in the minds of the citizens.

The affair in Chicago took place early last week at the city primary elections. The present Mayor, Thompson, won the nomination on the Republican ticket. Thompson had been condemned by the whole press of the country because at one time he had dared to speak out against the war with Germany and later because he did not follow the newspapers in one of their patriotic posturing. The Republican machine in Chicago had condemned him, and when the primaries arrived another candidate opposed him. Thompson, however, won by a large majority of 40,000 and he remains the candidate on the Republican ticket.

One of the first things that President Wilson did on his arrival from Paris was the calling of a conference of Governors and Mayors at Washington to consider the problem of unemployment. At the writing of these lines the conference is first being organized. Reports of the first addresses that are being delivered at the conference are coming by wire. About 300 Governors and Mayors accepted Wilson's invitation. Those Gover-

nors who could not come, have sent their representatives.

The most important speech at the first session of the conference was that of Mr. Wilson, the Secretary of Labor. He declared that the prospects throughout the country are very good and that we are on the threshold of great prosperity. But for the present, times are not especially good. The number of unemployed is large and is continuing to grow. He proposed, therefore, that every state and city government should start immediately all of the necessary community work such as building bridges, cars, elevators, subways, piers, etc., so that the majority of the unemployed might find work and be employed until the coming of better times.

In this speech, Secretary Wilson made a very interesting comment. He said that even in normal times our country sees almost a million workers idle. Our system is such, he said, that there must always be a large army of unemployed. The Secretary explained this with a purely socialist statement that under a capitalist order it is impossible to do away with unemployment. He said that capitalism makes necessary a reserve army of unemployed. The problem of unemployment and many other problems would be solved only when the capitalist system would be done away with.

As it appears the Washington government has determined to do something for the thousands of socialists and radicals who were put behind the bars during the war. Attorney General Gregory in a letter to President Wilson, admitted that many of the imprisoned men had received penalties that were too severe and that it was no more than right that their sentences should be mitigated. Gregory is thoroughly opposed to the liberation of all of these imprisoned men whom he regards not as political prisoners but as actual traitors. But he is willing to recommend that many of them should either be pardoned altogether or else have their terms shortened. In a short time he will submit a list of those who in his opinion are deserving of such action at the hands of the President.

It is good to know that a beginning has been made in this direction. Gregory will soon leave his post. He has already resigned. In the Cabinet he was looked upon as one of the most conservative members. Let us hope that his successor will be more radical and that he will take a real step toward giving justice to the political prisoners.

• • •

Postmaster Burleson has once more been condemned by union labor. The present honor was conferred on him by a local of the Telegraphers' Union. At their meeting the members said that Burleson who is in control of the Telegraph Company, deals with the workers as harshly as the former trust owners.

The principal grievance against him was the fact that he did not reinstate the workers who had been dismissed by the former owners because they had entered the union. The case came up before the War Labor Board and this body had decided in favor of the workers. Many months have passed since then but Burleson has not as yet given

IN THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR WORLD

By M. Kolchin.

Lloyd George and the Workers

Mr. Lloyd George, the "victory premier" of England, upon his arrival at the peace conference, made many fiery addresses. He called the workers, "Prussians," and their methods, "Prussian." He even spoke of fighting the workers, or as he expressed it, "fighting Prussians." But within a very short time this sentiment grew a little calmer and ceased making such fiery addresses. In fact, he even invited the representatives of the workers to a conference, at which he tried hard to make peace with them.

In the meantime the railroad workers have decided to strike, the transport workers have decided to strike and the miners have also decided to strike. These are the three largest and most powerful unions in England.

Mr. Lloyd George, the "fighting premier," saw that the situation was a difficult one, that he could not fight these unions because it would not be well to fight and not win out. In fact this would be dangerous. What was he to do under the circumstances? He appointed a commission to investigate the whole affair and to make recommendations as to what was to be done. Now at least they have a short respite in which to look about and see what can be done.

But the investigation must be a short one because the workers do not want to wait long. The miners want a six-hour work day and the capitalists want an increase of thirty per cent in their wages. The workers protest against this, asserting that they cannot survive the granting of such demands and the workers suggest the following: let the government nationalize the railroads, etc. This surely is good advice. But the capitalists are not in agreement with the opinion of the workers.

It may be that in a few weeks the fate of Mr. Lloyd George will be decided. He was elected on a coalition platform which contained a few liberal planks but which had been outlined and supported by conservatives, by the big capitalists, by the lords who have large investments in the mines and railroads and by the bankers who are at the head of everything. If Lloyd George should yield to the demands of the workers even without granting their demand for nationalization, the coalition will be broken up. Of what good to the English Tories is a "fighting premier" who cannot fight in their interests? If, however, he should not yield to the demands of the workers, things will be brought to a bitter pass because the workers are prepared for a long fight.

In Germany

The general condition in Germany grows worse from day to day. The food supplies are decreasing and unemployment is increasing. According to reports which have been received from the discharged men.

The Union adopted a resolution stating that Burleson works in the interests and at the behest of the Telegraph Trust which is in hopes of getting back control of the telegraph system.

there is enough food in Germany for only one month and no one knows what will follow that month. In normal times Germany was able to feed 95 per cent of her population but at present she is not in the position to feed more than 45 per cent, according to the correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph. It is no longer a question of what percentage of the population can be fed: the whole population is threatened with famine. The workers have nothing to do because there are no raw materials. 1,200,000 workers are now idle and daily the army of unemployed grows larger.

When the war was ended, when Germany was liberated from Kaiserism, the German people hoped that things would soon be in the best of order. More than once they had been assured that the allied countries were fighting not against the German people but against the German government. The revolutionaries were believed and hoped. These beliefs and hopes have been exploited by the Scheidemann socialists and by the monarchists. The population wanted food and work and the Scheidemanns assured the people that food and work would come through them because the Allied governments would have no dealings with the independent socialists and the communists. The masses elected the Scheidemanns at the Constituent Assembly but as yet the Allies are not distributing bread nor do they even permit raw materials to enter Germany. On the other hand, daily the Allied governments are developing more and more exacting peace conditions.

The working class sees that it is being more and more oppressed. There is neither freedom nor food; neither work nor peace. The workers are therefore becoming more and more bitter. They see that the coalition with the bourgeois parties has been of little help to them. They see that counter-revolutionary conspiracies are being organized! The workers incline more and more toward the left wing. In Bavaria, Saxony and in other places they have taken full control. They no longer believe the bourgeoisie nor do they believe the former pro-war socialists. They know that the Allied governments will not recognize a Socialist government. Yet what can they do? What has Germany and particularly the German laborer to lose? Things could hardly be worse than they are.

The Labor Organizations in Alsace-Lorraine

In Alsace-Lorraine as in the rest of Europe, the Labor Movement has three branches: the political movement, that is the Socialists; the trade union movement which is mainly controlled by Socialists, and the co-operative movement which is also led by Socialists.

When the Armistice was declared the French rulers began to send away the Germans. Who knows what may happen, they thought; perhaps there will be a plebiscite, and what do we need the Germans for? The trouble, however, is, that together with the Germans they (Continued on page 6.)

ACTIVITIES OF CUTTERS'

UNION

By SAM B. SHENKER

Demonstration of Solidarity

Only one mistake was made at the special meeting of Local 10, held Saturday afternoon, March 1st, when nearly two thousand cutters met for the purpose of levying a general assessment in support of the striking dress and waist cutters — the union had failed to invite the employers. Had this been done the strike would have been over sooner. The employers would have been convinced, because of the solid ranks of the men, that it was futile to fight longer.

It will be recalled that at a special meeting held five weeks ago it was decided to levy an assessment of \$3 on the dress and waist cutters who were returning to work, as well as on the rest of the cutters in the union. Four weeks had gone by and the Executive Board felt that it would be unfair to further continue the tax on the members who were not involved in the strike, particularly in view of the fact that so many dress and waist men had gone back to work, and also in view of the fact that the earnings of the cloak cutters were so small.

The meeting held Saturday, March 1st, was, by far, the largest ever held. Aside from the fact that, as stated, nearly two thousand cutters attended the meeting, more than five hundred men could not gain admittance. The meeting was called, it should be borne in mind, solely for the purpose of considering the assessment. The proposition as recommended by the Executive Board called for the enforcement of the \$3 tax on the cloak cutters the entire month of February, in all \$12. The Board also recommended that part of this money should go to the Joint Board of Cloakmakers to make up the defense fund they are now creating. The dress and waist men are to continue paying for the duration of the strike.

A few disgruntled individuals arose to speak against this. However toward the end of the meeting every one of the cutters who packed the large hall finally became convinced that what was being proposed was absolutely necessary and when the matter was put to a vote it was a lustrous "aye" that greeted the call for approval of the recommendation.

Of course not every cloak cutter will pay the twelve dollars, since this applied only to those who worked part of the entire month of February. The men who were employed during the month of February, that is the cloak, suit, skirt and reefer cutters, will only pay the \$5 tax levied by the Joint Board which takes in the \$150 International tax.

The Executive Board has made special arrangements for the collection of this money. It is hoped that the membership will see the necessity of immediately fulfilling their obligation in the present crisis.

FIFTH ANNUAL BALL THIS SATURDAY.

Arrangements for the Tenth Annual Ball of the Local have been completed. The affair takes place this Saturday evening.

March 8th, at Palm Garden, 58th Street between Lexington and Third Avenues. Dancing commences at 8 P. M. The price of admission per person is only 50 cents.

The arrangements committee has been hard at work these past few weeks to make this ball a memorable one. The dress, waist, underwear, wrapper, kimono and children's dress cutters will have the opportunity of celebrating their victories, and the cloak, suit, reefer, skirt and raincoat cutters will add to the celebration, for the way to victory in these trades has been paved for them by those who have been struggling for decent conditions during the past few weeks.

All in all the union feels confident of making the evening of March 8th, one long to be remembered. Every local in the International in New York City has been invited, as were the international officials. The occasion will afford the membership an opportunity to meet all of the officers of the local and of the general office. For once the strikers will be able to congregate and shout to their hearts' content without interference of the employers and their hired thugs. Law and Order from the workers' point of view will reign supreme.

RECOGNITION OF THE UNION AND A 44 HOUR WEEK ARE THE DEMANDS OF THE ACME UNDERWEAR STRIKERS.

By Fannia M. Cohn.

The workers of the Acme Underwear Co. would not stand for the arbitrary rule of the foreman. He tried to enforce a new rule as to working hours before he notified the workers about it. When he discharged one of the operators for "breaking this rule," two of the workers protested, and he was asked the foreman whether the girls could be accused of breaking rules of which they were not aware.

For such "audacity" in daring to question his autocratic action, the foreman discharged two young women. But the rest of the workers, instead of being scared, as the employers expected, with the exception of a few, left the shop to the amazement of the employers, and they decided not to return to work unless the employer recognizes the Union and concedes to the 44-hour-week and an increase in wages.

The Central Labor Union is backing the strike. The Officers, Machinists and the Bakers' Union are especially active in the strike. The strikers are meeting in their Headquarters.

It is interesting to note that the employers who moved their plant from New York City to New Brunswick three years ago, to evade the Union and have women work longer hours for lower wages, will now be compelled to deal with a Union of their workers, and this will mean shorter hours and higher wages.

These young women are inspired with a spirit of unity and solidarity and they look to a brighter future, when they will have some form of industrial democracy in their workshops. They assure their fellow workers, who are striking for the same ideals that they will keep on fighting until their Union will be recognized by their employer,

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly.

Published every Friday by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union
Office, 31 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

R. SCHLESINGER, President.
A. BAROFF, Sec'y-Treas.

R. YANOFFSKY, Editor.
E. LIEBERMAN, Business Mgr.

Vol. I. Saturday, March 8, 1919. No. 8

Subscription price paid in advance, \$1 per year.

Entered as Second Class matter January 25, 1919, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103 Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1919.

FROM THE EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK

An Occasional Word to the Bosses

Several of our readers must apparently have had unhappy experiences with some of the papers in the matter of honesty and truthfulness, and we are made to suffer for this. In their letters we feel that they do not believe everything we have written up to the present regarding the excellent condition of the workers in the Ladies' Waist Makers' Strike. They do not by any means accuse us of direct misrepresentation of facts or even, for that matter, of any exaggeration, but none the less they make us feel their doubt. They imply that we refrain from telling the whole story.

It is worth noting that these doubting Thomases have hit the nail on the head. The truth is we are hiding something. We take great pains to moderate our enthusiasm when we discuss the splendid condition of the strike. We want to hold off for the time when our victory will be complete.

But it may be that our doubters will even doubt this fact. We are greatly tempted to make public certain facts that would convert even these doubters into true believers. But unfortunately we cannot do this yet; our hands are tied behind us. We cannot at this moment make a public statement because to do this would lead us to betray the confidences entrusted to us, and that would be unethical to say the least. But we may say this—and it is something of which we are certain beyond any doubt—the bosses no longer think of defeating the strikers. On this point they have already made up their minds. They know that they have lost their fight but they are ashamed to admit it. They are strangely afraid of the ridicule of the world. For this reason they are seeking ways in which to yield to the demands of the strikers without sacrificing their pride and dignity.

This is the sentiment in the ranks of the bosses as far as we could gather from a fact which, as we have mentioned, we cannot now make public but for the truth of which we can vouch. At the same time this same fact makes very clear the splendid condition which prevails in the Ladies' Waist Makers' strike which is now nearly eight weeks young.

We make use of the word "young" on purpose. The strikers are not showing the least fatigue. On the other hand their enthusiasm grows more marked daily. Any one who saw the picket-demonstration last Monday will confirm this statement. There is not the least bit of exaggeration, therefore, in our statement that the strike of the

Ladies' Waist Makers is in the best condition imaginable. For this reason we have nothing to say to the strikers now, but a hearty "bravo" for the glorious fight they are putting up. But we do want to say a few words to the bosses on the basis of the fact which we feel it would be dishonest to reveal at this time.

We want to tell the bosses that they need not feel so ashamed because of their defeat. We want to tell them that it is not disgraceful to be beaten.

It is shameful to play the game unfairly; there is cause for shame, if one employs against the strikers methods which the whole world condemns as those of scoundrels. But to be defeated fairly, especially if one is in the wrong,—that is no reason for being ashamed.

You, bosses, must come to know that you are not the only bosses who will have to yield and grant the demands of the workers. In a short time you will be with the majority of the bosses who will have to do this both in America and throughout the world. It is written and all may read, that beginning with 1919 the bosses will have to yield more and more and the workers will be more and more victorious. Then why be ashamed? You must surrender for there is no other alternative open to you. Why be ashamed in the face of the inevitable? It is true you must overcome your sensitiveness and must come out in the open with a frank admission that you grant the demands of the workers. Otherwise, and you have had proof of this, under no circumstances will you be able to get them back into your shops.

You see, we do not ask you to announce that you have come to realize that the demands of the workers are just. We do not ask that you add this statement to those others which you have already made, and which have been so largely untrue. Besides, the workers are in no need of your approval of the justice of their cause. It is enough for them that they are themselves convinced of this. If you wish to, you may therefore announce to the public that although you are still convinced of the fairness of your stand, yet you cannot help matters and must yield to superior force. The strikers, the union, the International and the whole labor movement will be entirely satisfied with such an announcement. Continue, if it pleases you, to play the role of inoffending, righteous people assaulted in broad daylight by "bad men" but grant a 44-hour week-work, a proportionate increase in wages so that the workers do not earn less than

they were earning when they worked 48 and 49 hours a week. It is impossible for any one to live on less with the high costs of the present day. At the same time stop talking foolishly about your right to discharge a worker without the right of any one to judge your action or to oppose it. Yield this point and we will be fully satisfied. Indeed, we will see to it that no one pours salt upon your wounds, that the world shall not ridicule you; we shall make it clear that your having yielded this point was the wisest thing you could do under the circumstances.

A Word to the Victorious Kimons and Wrapper Makers and to the Children's Dress Makers.

We give you hearty congratulations on your brilliant victory. You owe your victory to your solidarity, your union, your sincerity, your determination to win. Yield this point and we understood immediately that you were in earnest, that you had not gone out on strike just for the fun of it, and as men who understand affairs, they realized, that there was nothing left for them to do but to take their medicine—and they took it.

These are our congratulations to you. And now let us say a few words of warning to you as victors. First: Never forget to whom you owe your victory: to your union and your spirit of solidarity! If the bosses had for a single moment doubted the power of your union, then your victory would not have been so speedy nor so glorious. And when we say union we do not refer simply to your local, but we mean the whole International, of which you are a part. If you, alone, went out on strike; it would not so strongly affect your bosses. But the fact that behind you stood the whole powerful International with its numerous resources for aiding you—this had the necessary effect. And we go still further. You owe your victory to the entire labor movement which was with you and which you are a part, an inseparable part.

Never forget this: Respect and cherish your union! It is your fortress, your protector. Try to make this fortress of yours mightier than ever. Your present victory does not put an end to the usefulness, the need of the union. On the contrary, now it is most important for you to maintain it, because all the concessions which you have won must now be carried through in practice. And this can only be done with the aid of the union. So do not forget your duty to your union: the interests of the union must be as important and as sacred to you as your own personal interests. In fact they are identical. Then guard these interests; watch carefully everything that happens in your union; do not be members on paper only, but be union-men with all your hearts and souls.

And now just another word, or rather a hint: do not make things too hard for your bosses over whom you have just triumphed. Do not make them feel at every step that they have been defeated; be patient with them if only because they did not extend their fight against you. Of course we do not mean that you should not insist on your rights. This you must do under all circumstances. But do not overstep the limits—you

understand what we mean. There are cases where a little forbearance is more effective than all else. We are certain that your bosses will not interpret this as weakness but will look upon it as a sign of your strength. And through this none you will help greatly in the growth, the strengthening of your union, of your power for further and greater conflicts and greater and more brilliant victories.

Deeds Speak Louder Than Words

We wanted to say a word about the great strike fund, or if you will, Peace Fund, which the Joint Board of the Cloak-makers' Union has decided upon creating. But according to the reports which we receive the offices of the Cloakmakers' Union are actually being flooded with five dollar bills. Never in the whole existence of this union has so much money come into the treasury in one week as in the last week. This is as it should be. And this is the best proof of how strongly convinced the union is, on the whole, of the need for a complete change in the working arrangements—the establishment of a general week work instead of piece-work.

In order that you may rightly understand the significance of this, we want to say at this point that the cloak-makers are now at the height of their season. They are earning good wages. There are workers who are earning \$100 a week and more. This fact should have influenced a great many to oppose these suggested changes. Why institute a system of week-work with a minimum scale of wages if we are doing so well at piece-work. And yet, right now, there is a flood of five dollar bills for the purpose of establishing the week-work system.

This is conclusive proof that the conviction of the need for change in the working arrangements has become part of the workers. Temporary prosperity does not blind them to the fact that they will soon have to pay very dearly for these few busy months.

Therefore we consider it superfluous to argue with men who understand as clearly as we do the need for the change and therefore for the fund.

We wish to say only that if there are among the cloak-makers some who are still of the opinion that the piece-work system is the best, that the bosses could have established for the workers, then they must now realize that they stand alone by their old, exploded convictions; they must now realize that the whole union is opposed to them, that all experience is against them and that it is wisest in this case not to go against the current, but to join the ranks and try to convince themselves in the following manner: No system can live forever. And the less it adapts itself to the needs of men, the shorter is its term of life. The question therefore is simple: If the week-system will prove to be better than the piece-system, good and well. Then the change will have proved advantageous. But if not, if it will be shown that the week-system is not as good for the workers as the piece-system, it can easily be changed because one thing is certain: that the

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE BRITISH WORKERS

By A. Zeldin

The declaration of James Henry Thomas, general secretary of the Alliance of English Railroad Workers, made by him in the name of the three biggest English labor unions at the industrial parliament, which was held recently in London, is at bottom nothing less than a Declaration of Independence on the part of the English workers. In this declaration Thomas expressed the sentiments and feelings of the workers throughout the world and very clearly pointed out the causes for all of the labor unrest that is prevalent. The causes are basically the same in England and in Germany, in Italy and in France, and everywhere else. The chief reason for the discontent is the consciousness of the workers that they are entitled to better living conditions. In the declaration, the English workers made it clear to the government and to the English capitalists that they will no longer accept the treatment that was formerly given them and that they would not content themselves with less than their full share of the product of industry.

The industrial parliament was in itself the best proof that in government circles in England the power and significance of this new consciousness and solidarity of the workers has been recognized. Whether the parliament will succeed in averting the menace of civil war, or of a social revolution in England against which Lloyd George, himself, warned the parliament, is another question. Nevertheless the calling of the industrial parliament by the government has shown that as far as the government is concerned, it is ready to do everything within possibility under present circumstances, to grant the demands of the workers. The government stated clearly at the industrial parliament how far it means to go. The workers express their minimum demands. It is to be expected that the government will go a step beyond what it has promised to do, should this be necessary. But the government is not ready to grant anything but improvements in working conditions. The workers, however, have stated that they want everything or nothing. They have declared that they will not be content with semi-reforms. Here is their statement:

"The organized workers of Great Britain have decided amongst themselves to obtain a greater share of the wealth which their labor has created and continues to create. The workers of the triple organization (the railway workers, the transport workers and the miners) are determined to cut down the work hours in their industries. They are dissatisfied with the social conditions which look upon their labor power as nothing more than a commodity which can be bought and sold

and which can be used as though it were nothing more than part of a machine employed in producing and distributing wealth. They demand, therefore, that they shall become true partners in industry and that they shall have a voice in deciding working conditions and in the management of industries.

"Labor has become more conscious of its power and will not gain any responsibility and will not permit itself to be deprived of any of its rights and privileges.

"The Miners, Railway and Transport Workers stand by their demands, that the government should become the owner of railways, mines and the inland and coast transport services."

The declaration explains further that the causes for labor unrest are to be found in the system of profits which the government permitted to continue throughout the war. And it states: "Realizing these facts and the conclusions that are to be drawn from them, the workers, with determination turned their eyes upon a new order of society which will make better the conditions of their lives in accordance with the new evaluation that they have made of their own lives. They will no longer content themselves with a wage increase the burden of which is thrown on the consumer, a condition that automatically nullifies every improvement. Rents, dividends and profits are not inviolable.

"Statesmen of all parties must admit that radical changes must be made. People who understand will admit these changes and will make room for them. Others will be convinced only through the compulsion of coming events.

"In all countries we see that the workers are seeking changes. We, in this country, can inaugurate these changes in a peaceful and honest manner. The present discontent is not the work of agitators. It is the product of hundreds of years of education and of experience, which was made even more instructive by the developments during the war."

This manifesto concludes with an appeal to the government that the workers be granted their demands.

Another speaker, Brownley, the chairman of the Executive Council of the Society of Engineers also spoke in the name of the triple unions. He said:

"The English workers together with the workers of the whole world are striving for a better and nobler life. The workers of England will not return to the social and industrial conditions of pre-war times."

A woman delegate warned the government that in case the government fails to yield to the demands of the workers, "there will be no government." Other delegates, also expressed themselves in similar curt phrases.

The most important fact, however, about the declaration, is that it was made in the name of the three largest unions and that it was made by a leader who is regarded in England as being very moderate, almost conservative, one who believes

that it may yet be possible to meet the demands of the workers by constitutional action—in other words—without a revolution.

The demands, as they were formulated in the declaration, are very revolutionary. They can be granted only if the government should do away with capitalist industry and with private ownership and with the profit system based on industry, and if then it were to institute socialism. The declaration says this very openly. It demands state socialism for the railways, mines and transports. It says, also, that rent, dividends and profits are not inviolable. It seems to accept in principle, at any rate, that it is right to confiscate the rights and privileges of the privileged classes in order to satisfy the workers. This is practically all the socialists demand.

One may, therefore, say that the English workers have accepted the socialist program and want to put it into practice. As for the government, it made clear at the industrial parliament that it is against so-

cialized factories and that it is against the socialization of industries. The government also said that it would stop the subsidies which are now being distributed among the unemployed.

To put it briefly, one may say that the whole dispute in England, at present, between capital and labor, like similar disputes throughout the world, is based entirely on the question of private property. For the first time in history large unions have stepped forth with purely socialist demands. The English workers want that which is wanted by all of the workers of Europe:

—a new social order. Their experience has taught them that improvements and reforms do not solve the labor question. The increases which a worker obtains are taken from him by the increased cost of living. The declaration is apparently a warning to the government and to the capitalist class that the workers will no longer tolerate short-sighted policies in reference to working conditions and industry. The declaration is a demand that industry shall be adapted to the needs of the worker.

If under the existing system of private ownership and of profits it is impossible to satisfy these demands of the workers, they demand of the government that it shall institute socialism.



MARRIAGE AND MOTHERHOOD

By Juliet Stuart Poyntz



The great philosopher of freedom, Rousseau, stated his firm belief that the main-function of women was to please men. But the modern woman, in following Rousseau with enthusiasm in his cry for liberty, equality and fraternity asks why those great principles cannot be applied to the women too. What is sauce for the gander, is sauce for the goose. How proclaim the Rights of Man, and deny the Rights of Woman? How demand life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for man, and relegate woman to the pursuit of man's happiness! Such are the absurdities to which some great thinkers are prone.

We are often inclined to wonder, however, whether the clinging vine idea of woman is not more strongly rooted than we imagine in the minds of women themselves. Long after ideas have been proven untrue, they still stick in the human mind like leeches. Often women may not even be conscious of the old ideas, but still they persist. We are only beginning to realize how many feelings, passions, desires, thoughts, germinate in the dark caverns of the soul where the light never penetrates. They are never seen, they never rise above the threshold of consciousness, and yet deep in the subconscious-self are imbedded impulses that influence will, thought and purpose.

And so the desire to please men often develops in woman's mind into the idea that that is her main business in life. The shop is a disagreeable accident, something apart from the main purpose of life, to be gotten rid of as soon as possible. Prince Charming will arrive some fine day to cut the chains and provide a life of happiness ever after, or if not happiness—at least worklessness. For even a Prince that is not so charming can take one away from the hated shop.

A dream of a little house and the tender hands of children makes the present look very black indeed, while the picture assumes the hues of sunrise. Doubts, vague hopes, uncertain desires, day dreams, float over the machine as the needle runs along. The years go by and Prince Charming does not arrive. Hope withdraws its "iris of delight." The hues grow gray, and a future of years in the shop is a prospect that catches one's breath. Mind and body begin to feel the strain of disappointment.

Or perhaps Prince Charming has arrived. You, gentle reader, might not recognize him when you see him. But the Princess knows. And she goes with him to his fairy castle. But alas! it is a little flat of three rooms and is soon too small for the family that is growing up. There is not always enough food and clothes for the young princesses. The Castle Beautiful turns out to be a prison where the wife and mother of five children, to night and attend to the children, do the cooking and washing, make the beds. No more meetings, no more lectures, no more music! Even the movie is an unknown delight when there are little ones to care for. Sickness, privation, hard work and dull work, lack of all freedom and mental stimulus, these are the lot of Alice in the Wonderland of Marriage. Some women, if they look back at the free life of shop and school and street and "pines for what is not."

In the new uncertain conditions of the modern industrial world, woman has not yet had an opportunity to work out a plan of life that will secure her freedom and independence. Too often she is the passive victim of circumstances on the ocean of life. While in the shop her thoughts are far away. Instead

bosses will never oppose the system of piece-work—even though the cloakmakers for a few weeks in the year should earn more than they are now earning.

of setting about organizing her industrial life as men have done and securing decent conditions for herself, she is occupied with lay dreams of a different life altogether. The work at the machine looms up before the workman for the term of his natural life with the relentless certainty of a prison sentence. He sets about making his prison comfortable and working to transform it bit by bit into a palace of freedom. Woman, on the other hand, is dreaming of escape into "green fields and pastures new." This point of view undoubtedly accounts in part for the slow growth of trade union organization among working girls. Life is too short for the arduous work of combination and organization. Solidarity is too difficult a conquest.

After marriage the working woman is in a still worse plight. Then truly she becomes the mere thing of circumstances. The custodian of food for the family, her limited knowledge of the food problem is limited to the corner grocery and the pushcart. The cooperative movement is to her a closed book and she sinks helpless before the high cost of eating. Her children grow up without enough milk and eggs or even bread and butter, to insure a physical equipment for life, but she takes no steps to remedy the situation. The wild beauty of the jungle acquires for food for its young. That is the first duty of motherhood. The mother is still too weak and helpless to rise and combine intelligently with others of her kind to solve this fundamental problem.

With regard to care and the education of her children the situation is almost equally bad. The care of children is one of the most difficult and complicated problems of civilization. And yet the mother is supposed to assume the responsibility in a way by instinct or absorption from the atmosphere of the shop. One child after another comes with no preparation for care of soul or body, and the mother is happy when the school age arrives and she is rid of her burden for a few hours a day. What happens to the child in school she little knows or cares about. That like everything else that goes on outside the four walls of her little flat is none of her business or responsibility. Her child may be abused at school physically or morally, its mental development may be forever stunted, its will may be crushed and its character spoiled, but all the mother knows of school is that she is left in peace for five hours a day.

As her child grows to manhood it is subject to all sorts of influences over which the mother has no control. If the result is tragic, as it has been so often in recent years even the mother of the kitchen awakens to a dim realization that she has neglected her maternal duty, that somehow faithful cooking and washing will not protect her child in all the vicissitudes of life, that she must reach out she knows not where, and seize upon some weapon of self-defense, she knows not what, to deliver her and hers from impending evil.

Herself she has long forgotten. She has so long lived only for her children, although ineffectively and helplessly, that she has neglected her own development altogether. She has almost ceased to be a person.

Stunted in mind and worn in body, she is of no use and no interest to the world in general. And fortunately she knows too little of that world to regret this. She reads little, never attends public meetings, has no social intercourse but a word of gossip over the daily marketing. Even the broader view of life that her husband finds in business or in the shop is closed to her. Intelligence, will, pride, all are lost.

This discouraging picture of woman's development is all too frequent, although there are wonderful exceptions. It is perhaps too, the picture of an older generation. The woman of today who has seen and suffered, who has been forced out into life early in youth, can never sink so completely into the mire of ignorance and indifference. The terrible conditions of the world today are a crucible through which young womanhood cannot pass without being hardened and strengthened. And society on the other hand in the present crisis is realizing as never before its responsibility for aiding in the matter of the burden of maternity. Parenthood is becoming slowly, but surely, a social function. The very fear of national extinction and the bitterness of national rivalry is encouraging the governments of Europe to assist motherhood. Maternity insurance already universal in the larger countries assists the working class mother with a small amount of money before and after the birth of her child. Ten million women in Great Britain alone are so insured, and about a million draw benefits annually. The attempt is being made in England to follow up the assistance and protection of motherhood with a plan for the protection of child life until school age. Proper medical attention for the mother is secured through clinics and home visiting to expectant mothers, supervision of midwife, maternity hospitals, and assistance in confinements, and baby clinics, while the schools for mothers aim to teach mothers either in systematic classes or at home, how to care for young children.

The Soviet government of Russia made one of its noblest steps toward a better social order in the establishment through the efforts of Alexandra Kollontay of a Palace of Motherhood where women bear children in peace and security with the best medical care.

Everywhere near the battlefields and farther away too can be found nurseries newly built and finely equipped for the care of young children, free of charge from the founding asylum and other institutions for the care of children which have in the past discouraged the idea of state care of children. Often attached to these are schools of motherhood. Here mothers can learn to care for their own offspring. The new idea in education that has been spread by Muir, Montessori and others, favors beginning the education of the child in infancy. The extension of this idea means greater freedom for the working mother and more intelligent care of the child. In the matter of cooking and housekeeping the cooperative idea will soon deprive woman of the last excuse for burying herself in the kitchen. Community kitchens, cooperative bakeries and laundries, have long been a conspic-

IN THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR WORLD

(Continued from page 3.)

sent out many non-Germans, citizens in whom they had no faith. Among these undesirable citizens were the leaders of the labor unions and the co-operatives. Twenty-four of the twenty-five secretaries of unions were deported, and the union remained in a critical condition without their leaders. They also were left without money because when the Alsace unions belonged to the German Gewerkschaften, their benefits were paid out from Berlin and now they could get no help from Berlin.

The unions then appealed to the "French General Confederation" and asked the French to admit them to their family. In January there was a conference of all the Alsace unions to which the French Confederation sent a special delegation. But the French have no money and so could not help the Alsatian workers among whom unemployment is rapidly increasing. The conference decided to join the French Confederation but to form an autonomous federation of the Alsace-Lorraine unions.

This may seem a little too materialistic, but the fact is that the Alsatians have been torn away from the German unions, that there was a great deal of unemployment, benefits must be paid to the members, there is no money and the French cannot help them. Then why should the Alsatians be in a hurry before they know what will happen to Alsace-Lorraine?

At the conference there was an alliance of all the Alsatian unions: Socialists and Christian (or Catholic) as they call themselves. The representatives of the Christian unions declared that they have come to the conclusion that without a general alliance of all the workers they could win nothing for themselves.

The cooperatives of Alsace-Lorraine decided to join those of France. The Socialist Party has done the same.

The Labor Situation in France is not very promising either politically or economically. Military power is still in full control although the war is long over. No demonstrations are permitted and even when the workers wanted to organize a demonstration to greet President Wilson, this was not permitted. As soon

as a strike breaks out, soldiers immediately appear and take charge.

But the economic conditions are worse than this. Unemployment grows, demobilized soldiers and munitions workers have flooded the labor markets. They came home and found women employed everywhere, and the wages paid these women would not be sufficient for men with families. The women, of course, do not wish to give up these jobs. And a bitter conflict has arisen between those who are at work and those who are looking for jobs, and this surely cannot improve matters.

The cost of living, too, is very high in France, almost as high as in Russia. The correspondent for the "Evening Post" writes that an egg costs 75 cents and a pound of butter five dollars. Since the war ended the cost of living has increased because the profiteers have nothing to fear now and have put up their prices so that the workers cannot afford to buy necessities. In Paris the butchers were forced to strike. Not for higher wages, but for a shorter work-day. They called on the Government to intervene and to put an end to the speculations and profiteering of the Meat Trust. The economic condition of the workers is very critical.

The Minister Organizes a Capitalist Federation Against the Workers

Etienne Clementel, French Minister of Commerce, seems to be very impartial, a true representative of all the people and not of any one class. This can be seen from the fact that he is not very well pleased that the workers are organized and that the capitalists are not. He wants the capitalists of France to be well organized in a federation which shall be able to fight the federation of French labor unions. This is the only way, he is now trying to unite all the capitalist associations into one mighty federation against the workers.

Porto Rico Demands Self-Determination

The representative of Porto Rico in the Federal Congress, Mr. Davilo, made an address in the House of Representatives in which he demanded self-determination for Porto Rico. His speech was discussed in Porto Rico and the two non-labor par-

vious feature of German city life, and the rest of the world is learning rapidly these lessons in the application of business methods to housekeeping.

The freedom from the slavery of housekeeping and motherhood that is advancing with the growth of cooperation and collective responsibility will leave woman free for the higher things of life, as she has time to develop herself. The education of her children will become a matter of vital importance and interest to her. She will be freed from family responsibilities and will be able to develop her independent personality. She will even cease to be economically dependent on her husband, and will earn her own living when not overburdened with the cares of maternity. She will learn how to protect her own interests and those of her children through intelligent use of the

ballot, and will no longer attempt to solve her problem with "tears, idle tears."

The movement for the education and organization of working girls has received a tremendous impetus due to the war. Women are combating in a new spirit and with a new courage. With the death of twelve million men, twice twelve million women have abandoned their day dreams of marriage and dependence, and have stiffened their spines for a real struggle with life on their own feet. They no longer answer to every appeal for education and organization "What's the use? I'm going to get married." They are not going to marry. They will have to face life on the same terms as men as a life-long prison or a palace of freedom. They have made their choice, and they are already helping to lay the cornerstone of that palace.

ties decided to support this demand. A resolution was adopted asking the American Congress to state what it means to do about Porto Rico.

The Socialists were against this resolution, not because they are against self-determination and independence, but because the resolution did not mention the condition of the workers. The prominent Socialist Senator Igelisus demanded that America and the whole world should be told that "85 per cent of the population is enslaved by a few American corporations which keep on exploiting the wealth of Porto Rico for their stockholders."

"WORKERS SHALL WIN" SAYS HILLQUIT

Morris Hillquit, the well known Socialist leader, appealing for funds in behalf of the "Call," the official Socialist organ, writes:

The past of American Socialism has been but a prelude. Its history begins now. The struggles and victories of the proletarian masses in the old world are bound to have a sympathetic reaction in the United States. In this age of world community the Atlantic Ocean is as powerless to stop the triumphant march of international Socialism as it has been impotent to check the spread of capitalism, imperialism or the war.

A strong and vital Socialist movement is coming into the United States, and the entrenched interests and reactionary powers of the country feel it and fear it.

That is the meaning of the

Word For Word
Conventions, Mass Meetings,
Etc.
REPORTED
Notary Public, Translations, Multigraphing, Addressing, Mimeographing, Public Stenography,
CONVENTION REPORTING CO.
32 Union Square, New York,
Stayessant 1963-6296-837
B. S. A. U. 12646 (3-29-19)

reckless policy of persecution and suppression which animates our government, national and local, now that the war is over even more bitterly than in the days of the war; that is the meaning of the continued prosecution of Socialists under the Espionage law, the increasing assaults upon the Socialist press, the arbitrary wholesale deportation of radical alien workers, the ludicrous performances before the Senate Investigation Committee, the ban on the red flag, the intimidation of hall keepers, and all other manifestations of capitalist ruthlessness — and fear.

Neither the terrorism of our plutocracy nor the subservience of our reactionary labor leaders will avail to stem the tide of international Socialism.

But we shall win only through sustained, well organized and well directed effort.

Let us not minimize the fight ahead of us. It will be severe.

To win it we must mobilize all our forces, organize all our resources and fortify all our positions.

EDUCATIONAL FORUMS

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Saturday, March 14, 8 P. M.

at

WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL
Irving Place and 16th Street.

DR. J. B. ANDREWS, on "Social Health Insurance."
Musical Program — Educational Moving Picture Films.

The International is conducting classes in English; Public-speaking, Literature, Health, etc. Unity Centers in all parts of the city. Members of the International may join these classes free. — Apply to your Local Secretary or S. Liberty, Educational Director, 31 Union Square.

PUBLIC FORUM, Inc.
CHURCH OF ASCENSION
5th Ave. & 10th Street
Ex-President
William Howard Taft
Will speak on
The Paris Conference
Sunday, March 9, 8 P. M.
ADMISSION FREE
March 16—Prof. Kelly Miller
of Harvard
on—"The Negro in the New
Construction."

LABOR TEMPLE
Fourteenth St. and Second Ave.
OPEN FORUM
Sunday, March 9th, 1919
— at 8 P. M. —
"Leavenworth Prison from the
Inside." Speaker—Evan Thomas
LECTURE COURSES
by Dr. Will Durant
Wednesday, March 12th.
"Civilization in America"
Sunday, March 16, at 5 P. M.
"Oscar Wilde"

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

20

Years that the world drinks Columbia Tea, and so far no better tea has been found — only one kind of tea has a little better flavor, and that is

ZWETOTCHNI CHAI

the best and healthiest tea for the stomach.

ZWETOTCHNI CHAI comes in numbers 240, 260, and 500. Wholesale house of Columbia, Tea, Zwetotchni Chai, White Lily Tea and White Lily Cocoa,

185 DIVISION STREET
NEW YORK

Patronize our advertisers.

CLOAK, SKIRT AND DRESS WORKERS OF CLEVELAND

THIS IS THE LAST WEEK IN WHICH

The General Strike Assessment

OF \$5.00 FOR MALE MEMBERS AND \$3.00 FOR FEMALE MEMBERS MUST BE PAID IN FULL.
TRY YOUR BEST TO PAY IT IN THE SPECIFIED TIME.

YOUR MANUFACTURERS KNOW OF THIS ASSESSMENT AND THEY ARE WATCHING HOW YOU PAY.

THE ASSESSMENT IS FOR THE RAISING OF A FUND TO SECURE IN CLEVELAND A 44 HOUR WORKING WEEK, HIGHER WAGES AND A UNION SHOP.

REMEMBER THAT SATURDAY, MARCH 15TH, IS THE LAST DAY FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE ASSESSMENT IN FULL.

WITH GREETINGS,

THE JOINT BOARD LOCALS 26, 27, 37 42, 94 I. L. G. W. U.

Sixth Annual
 Reception and Ball
 Given by the
BUTTON HOLE MAKERS' AND BUTTON SEWERS' UNION
 Local 58, I. L. G. W. U.
 AT TAMMANY HALL
 145 E. 14th St., bet. 3rd Ave. & Irving Place.
 ON SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 15TH, 1919.
 Music by Prof. Schiller's U. D. B. B.
 Ticket, incl. wardrobe - - 35 Cents.

MAIMIN MACHINES
 are KNOWN FOR THEIR EFFICIENCY



PRICES \$97.00 TO \$300.00
 MADE IN 48 MODELS
 They are easy to handle. No fatigue at the end of the day's work
 Up-keep is very simple
 Complete Catalogue on Application.
H. Maimin Co., Inc.
 MANUFACTURERS ELECTRIC CLOTH CUTTERS.
 251 W. 19th St. New York.

SCOTT NEARING
 Has written a correspondence course
 — on —
THE HUMAN ELEMENT IN ECONOMICS
 THREE MONTHS
 Text-Book.—Examinations.—Fee \$5
 Five other Courses in Socialism, History, Etc., by Algernon Lee; Morris Hittquist and others. Write to the Rand School, 7 E. 15th St., N. Y. C. Ask for Folder No. 101.

ERON PREPARATORY SCHOOL
 187 East Broadway

J. E. ERON, Principal.

Day and evening courses in all Regents, College Entrance, and Commercial Subjects.

LEARN SOMETHING NEW THAT WILL GET YOU SOMEWHERE.

Do You Believe in Birth Control?
 Read
MARGARET SANGER'S MAGAZINE
THE BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW
 104 Fifth Ave., New York City
 \$1.50—PER YEAR
 (Say you saw it in Justice)

A. DELBON
 Shear Expert
 488-90 6TH AVENUE
 New York
 Bet. 29-30th Sts.

SPECIAL OFFER
 Learn the most easily-learned system on Designing, Pattern Making, Grading and Sketching for Women's, Misses', Juniors', Children's and Infants' Cloaks and Suits, Waists, Skirts and Dresses and Women's Underwear.
 We Make a Special Allowance to Trade
A "PRACTICAL DESIGNER" SYSTEM BOOK.
 Is given free with every course. Individual instruction is given during the day or evening hours under the personal care of
PROF. I. ROSENFELD.
 Apply Now for Convenient Terms at
THE LEADING PATTERN CO.
 College of Designing and Pattern Making
 222 E. 14th St., New York, N. Y.
 Bet. 2nd & 3rd Aves.
 Telephone, Stuyvesant 5517

TENTH ANNUAL BALL
 LOCAL No. 10
 I. L. G. W. U.
 on Saturday Evening, March 8th, 1919
 PALM GARDEN
 58th Street, Between Lexington and Third Avenues
 Music by Prof. Schiller's Jazz Band. Tickets, 50 Cents

DRESS AND WAIST CUTTERS!
IMPORTANT MEETING
 MONDAY, MARCH 10, AT 7:30 P. M.
 At ARLINGTON HALL, 23 ST. MARKS PLACE
 ISRAEL LEWIN, Manager. HARY BERLIN, President.

KNOW THE TRUTH ABOUT
RUSSIA
 READ ALBERT RHYS WILLIAMS' Booklet on the
"RUSSIAN SOVIETS"
 One of the Most Important Contributions Toward a Clear Understanding of the Soviet Government of Russia and Its Problems.
 Price 10c. THE PEOPLES PRINT 138 West 13th St. N. Y. City. Bundle Rate: 100—\$5.00

LABOR
 Labor has the upper hand in England. What is Labor going to do in America? Will it follow the old trade-union tactics? Will it go into the political game? Is it reaching for industrial control?
THE DIAL
 is the one American journal alive to the present crisis and unafraid of the facts. While other journals were playing safe about Russia THE DIAL came out with the facts, challenging the government and the capitalist press in their misrepresentation of the situation in Russia. Now THE DIAL is going into the Labor situation in America. You will want to read
HELEN MAROT
 on
LABOR at the Crossways. Futility of Labor Reform. America—A Middle Class Country.
The New Unionism. Labor control of Government Industries.

COMING!
 Thorstein Veblen—articles on the Industrial and Economic crisis.
 Bertrand Russell—articles on Industrial and Political affairs abroad.
 Norman Angell—articles on what is going on behind the scenes on the Continent.
 John Dewey—articles on the situation in Japan.
 A copy of THE DIAL'S "Russian Reprints" free with each four month subscription \$1.00
 This includes the famous "Withdraw from Russia," "Soviet Russia and the American Revolution" by Lincoln Colcord, "A Voice Out of Russia," by George Y. Lomonosoff and the original Soviet decrees on land and workmen's control.
Pin a \$1.00 bill to this Coupon today!
 Dial Publishing Company, 152 West 13th Street, New York.
 Enclosed find \$1.00. Send me THE DIAL for four months and a copy of THE DIAL'S special "Russian Reprints."
 Justice