

"My righteous-
ness I hold
fast, and will
not let it go."
— Job, 27, 6.

JUSTICE

"We ought to
be just even to
our enemies."
— Pres. Wilson.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

VOL II. No. 1.

New York, Friday, January 2, 1920.

Price 2 Cents

BRILLIANT VICTORY OF CLEVELAND CLOAKMAKERS

The Union is Recognized.—Week Work to Be Established within Year.—Definite Scales for the Entire Trade.—Substantial Wage Increase for All Workers.—Baroff and Perlestein Present Workers' Case Before Board of Referees.—Committee of Cleveland Joint Board Present at Conference

The concluding act of the brilliant victory of the Cloakmakers' Union of Cleveland has taken place last Saturday, December 27, at the New York Bar Association, where representatives of the Union, the Manufacturers' Association of that city, and the Board of Referees had completed terms of the new agreement.

After years of hardship the efforts of our International to organize a strong union in Cleveland have been crowned with success. The Cloakmakers' Union of Cleveland is fully recognized by the manufacturers of that city. The provisions of the new agreement between the Union and the manufacturers are of far reaching significance. Our International, and Vice-President Perlestein, who for years has worked against tremendous odds to organize a union, deserve the heartiest congratulations for this victory.

Our Union was represented at the conference by Secretary Ab. Baroff, Vice President M. Perlestein and a committee of seven representatives of the Cleveland Joint Board who came to New York for this purpose. The manufacturers were represented by the well known cloak manufacturer, Morris A. Black, and Messrs. Lowenstein, Heckster, Karack, Horowitz, Mr. Frankel, secretary, and Mr. Butler, Chief Clerk of the Manufacturers' Association. The Board of Referees consists of the following eminent persons: Judge Julian W. Mack, Major Samuel J. Rosensohn and John R. McLane.

The reader is referred to the editorial in this issue of Justice for a general account of the new agreement. The wage scale, the old and the new, for all grades of workers in the cloak, skirt and dress industry of Cleveland follows:

CLOAK INDUSTRY

1. Cutters, Male: pattern graders, previous scale—\$38.00; award—\$42.00; full skilled cutters, previous scale—\$37.00; award—\$41.00; semi-skilled and lining cutters, previous scale—\$35.00; award—\$39.00; canvass and miscellaneous cutters, previous scale—\$23.00; award—\$26.00.

2. Machine operators, Male: full skilled operators, previous scale—\$37.00; award—\$44.00; sample jacket tailors, previous scale—\$34.00; award—\$40.00.

3. All-round pressers, Male: previous scale—\$35.00; award—\$40; fore pressers, previous scale—\$30.00; award—\$36.00.

4. Hand sewers, Male: previous scale—\$29.50; award—\$34.00.

5. Skilled operators, Female:

previous scale, 25.00; award—\$29.00.

6. Fore pressers, Female: previous scale—\$24.50; award—\$28.50.

DRESS INDUSTRY

1. Cutters, Male: pattern graders, previous scale—\$38.00; award—\$42.00; full skilled cutters, previous scale—\$37.00; award—\$41.00.

2. Machine operators, Male: previous scale—\$36.00; award—\$44.00.

3. Pressers, Male: All-round top pressers, Male: previous scale—\$35.00; award—\$40.00; semi-skilled top pressers, previous scale—\$31.00; award—\$35.00; sample tailors—previous scale—\$31.00; award—\$35.00.

4. Machine operators, Female: previous scale—\$25.00; award—\$39.00.

SKIRT INDUSTRY

1. Cutters, Male: Pattern graders, previous scale—\$38.00; award—\$42.00; full skilled cutters, previous scale—\$34.00; award—\$38.50.

2. Pressers, Male: All-round upper Pressers, previous scale—\$32.00; award—\$36.00; fore pressers, previous scale—\$28.00; award—\$32.00.

3. Machine operators, Male: skirt operators—\$37.00; award—\$42; skilled operators, previous scale—\$37.00; award—\$42.00.

4. Machine operators, Female: Skilled operators, previous scale—\$24.00; award—\$28.00.

5. Miscellaneous, Female: sample tailors, previous scale—\$24.00; award—\$28.00.

6. Sample Tailors, Male: previous scale—\$28.00; award—\$32.00.

Previous rate per hour—95c; award—\$1.10.

NEXT CONVENTION OF OUR INTERNATIONAL TO BE HELD IN CHICAGO

The next convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will be held in Chicago the first Monday in May, 1920.

Chicago finally won out after a lively contest in which 57 locals participated. The number

of votes cast were 19,071. The votes were as follows:

Chicago, 14,544; Cleveland, 4,183; St. Louis, 344.

Elaborate and extensive plans have already been started by Vice President Schoolman and the Chicago members to make our next convention a big success.

MASS-MEETING TO GREET OUR "PRISONERS"

A great mass meeting to greet our "prisoners," Louis Wexler, Sam Freedman and six other members of the Raincoat Makers' Union, Local 20, who were released from jail after serving a 30 days' sentence for alleged violation of a strike injunction, will take place next Wednesday evening, January 7, at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street, between Second and Third Aves.

FARM LABORERS FIGHT WITH ARGENTINE POLICE

Discontent among the harvest hands of Buenos Aires Province, where a sporadic agrarian strike has been in progress, flamed into acts of violence early today, when 300 armed laborers attacked the police station in the village of Cascallaras in an effort to rescue a food worker who had been arrested. A battle ensued, in which the laborers were driven off after four of them had been killed and a dozen wounded.

Mounted police later went to Cascallaras from the city of Tres Arroyos. They succeeded in

rounding up 200 harvest hands who were sent to the military port of Bahia Balanca, the leaders being detained at Tres Arroyos.

An attack was made on the police station at Bartolome Mitre simultaneously with that at Cascallaras, resulting in the killing of one of the prisoners in the station.

The outbreaks followed closely upon the distribution of circulars signed "The Revolutionary Group," threatening to burn the entire harvest of Argentina unless the Government authorities released before Jan. 20 prisoners convicted of violation of the "social law."

BOSTON SITUATION STILL UNSETTLED

After four weeks of negotiations between the Joint Board of the Boston Cloakmakers' Union and the manufacturers of that city, the situation remains the same. The manufacturers, it seems, are determined in their fight against the just demands of the Union.

The Union demands the renewal of the last season's agreement, with an additional increase of \$5.00 per week for all workers.

We feel that the present attitude of the manufacturers is simply an attempt to intimidate the Union into modifying its demands. The bosses have forgotten one thing, however, and that is the united backing that it is giving the leaders of the Union, in conference with the bosses, and the determination of the workers to secure the conditions which they have presented to them.

We have had Brother Vice-President Halpern with us last week and he endeavored to help us reach a settlement, but was not successful, owing to the fact that the bosses were just as stubborn as they are today, but we have hopes that within the next few days some change will take place that will enable both sides to come together again. But if things do not shape out as we want them to, we have made all necessary preparation for any emergency that may arise, but we still have hopes that an amicable settlement will be arrived at.

J. WHITE, Man.
Joint Board, Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union, Boston.

PLUMB TO LECTURE IN WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Glen E. Plumb, author of the famous Plumb Plan for the nationalization of the railroads, will deliver a lecture to students of the Workers' University of our International, Saturday, January 3, at 3 P. M., in Washington Irving High School, 14th St., and Irving Place.

Officers of the Union and members of the executive boards of the local unions are especially invited. Admission free to members of the International.

OREGON COURT SENDS 6 I. W. W. MEMBERS TO PRISON FOR 10 YEARS

Tillamook, Ore.—Six members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who were found guilty here of violation of the criminal syndicalism act, have been sentenced to serve ten years in the state penitentiary and a fine of \$1,000 each.

Topics of the Week

Remedy for Industrial Unrest

PRESIDENT WILSON'S efforts to bring peace between the classes have been as futile as were his efforts to bring peace among the nations. He had, as is glibly explained now, an unbounded confidence that peace and happiness would automatically be ushered in. But ruin and chaos followed the war. The situation at home was as menacing as it was abroad. He was urged on every side to wait no longer. His colleague, Lloyd George succeeded in passing the storm by calling an industrial parliament which absorbed somewhat the spirit of unrest, and converted it into hopes for the future. President Wilson also called an Industrial Parliament. On October 6, the Parliament opened, and two weeks later it breathed its last.

But the industrial situation was daily growing more critical. The President hit on a new scheme. It was the creation of a new conference on a new basis. The failure of the old conference was due to the fact that it had been made up of representatives of the hostile and contending classes, capital and labor. This is fundamentally a non-American, almost alien idea. True America has no contending and hostile classes. True America cannot be represented by labor or capital, by this or that interest. It can only be represented by the public. The public can surely have no quarrel with itself. It will not disrupt itself. It has all the chances for a long life.

The President has therefore created a Commission, instead of a Parliament, representing the public interest. This Commission after four weeks of work in secret session, has issued a new program of settling disputes between labor and capital.

The names attached to the document throw a good deal of light on the nature of the program as well as on the nature of the "public" the President had in mind. Here are some of them: Thomas W. Gregory, former Attorney General, notorious persecutor of I. W. W., Herbert Hoover, Julius Rosenwald, George W. Wickesham, Oscar Straits, etc.

The program is in short as follows: The establishment of a National Industrial Tribunal and Regional Boards of Inquiry and Adjustment. The National Industrial Tribunal would consist of nine members, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, with headquarters in Washington. Division of the country into 12 industrial regions, each supervised by a regional chairman as representative of the public interest, "with authority to call industrial juries when labor-capital disputes arise." If labor and capital fail to compromise, appointment of boards of inquiry, which may become boards of adjustment, with power to choose an umpire whose decision would be final. Decisions are made officially binding, when once reached, whether rendered by the national industrial tribunal, a regional jury, or by an umpire. Another feature of the program is that it denounces any affiliation of government employees with organizations which authorize strikes. "No such employees," it reads, "who are connected with the administration of justice or the maintenance of public safety or public order should be permitted to join or retain

membership in any organization which authorizes the use of strike, or which is affiliated with any organization which authorizes the strike."

These are the "constructive" measures submitted to the public for further suggestions. It is interesting to note that the conference refrained from making any statement of its views as to the causes of industrial unrest. It is considered to be much safer not to meddle with things of such delicate nature.

Labor and the Railroads

PRESIDENT WILSON in his proclamation on Christmas eve announced that the railroads and express companies would be returned to private ownership March 1. This proclamation was a Merry Christmas greeting to the former railroad owners and their representatives in the House and in Senate. This proclamation should have served as a clear and unmistakable reply to the reiterated demand of labor that the government continue operation of railroads for at least two years. It should have stimulated labor to begin to act independently and not to petition the ruling class for favors again.

But what actually happened was that representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods and heads of affiliated trades adopted a new set of principles opposing legislation which would make strikes of railroad workers unlawful. The declaration framed at a conference with Gompers, declared it the sense of organized railway employees that penalties in pending railroad legislation against workers ceasing their employment should be eliminated.

This statement like all preceding ones does not offer any hope that labor will abandon their futile tactics. It is a confession that labor, labor leadership, at least, is still desperately clinging to their masters.

GOOD NEWS FOR RADICALS

CLINIC NOTICE

An event of first class interest for all radicals and socialists is the publication by the Intercollegiate Socialist Society of The Socialist Review, a monthly magazine of information on the world movement towards socialism. The Socialist Review does not pretend to be a propagandist organ. Its aim is to become a record and a survey of all significant industrial and political events by which our present system will be changed to one more worthy of human effort and service. It deals with public ownership, cooperation, the national guilds, the crafts and industrial unions and the progress or failure of the soviet form of government. There will always be some reference to the chief works of literature, art and science that spring from or react upon the coming new social order.

For January, James Onal writes upon "The Case for Political Action," and B. M. Lugton Davies of the British Independent Labor Party describes the situation in his country. Other important articles upon South America, the steel strike, the Mexican crisis, the Labor Party Convention in Chicago, and a vivid interview with Tom Mann are among the good things offered in the January issue.

The price of the magazine is 25 cents a copy or \$2.50 a year,

Laber Press Review

In more ways than one the press is the most strategic point in running the affairs of the world. This becomes particularly evident in times of crisis. The history of the revolutionary struggles during the past year shows what decisive importance the capture of the printing presses had for the success of the revolution. The uncanny power of the press is sufficiently well illustrated in this country where our frightened and nervous ruling class is leaning so heavily on censorship and lies, poisoning the minds of the people and conscripting their conscience in the service of the sinister interests.

The labor press cannot, always be distinguished from the capitalist press. But events are forcing labor in a position of greater independence. To follow the labor press is therefore to follow the workings of the mind of labor, at least, the guiding mind of labor leaders.

An epoch-making event has just closed. The miners strike has been broken. The miners have returned to the mines. Their leaders have submitted to Government by injunction. What does labor think about it?

United Mine Workers Journal is the official organ of the miners. We quote from an editorial on the settlement of the strike appearing in the last issue of the Journal:

"When the policy conference composed of international and district officials of the United Mine Workers and the members of the scale committee of the central competitive field decided to accept the proposition submitted by President Wilson for the ending of the bituminous coal strike it took the greatest step forward that has been taken by organized labor in the United States in many years.

"It is even doubtful if more important and far-reaching action ever was taken before by organized labor. Not only did this decision bring the strike to a definite end, but it did much more than that. It demonstrated to the country that labor is loyal and that labor has the best interest of the nation and its people at heart. It demonstrated that labor does not propose to injure 'the public welfare.' It demonstrated again that labor, and especially the coal miners, will not fight their government."

The same patriotic fervor is expressed in an editorial appearing in the International Moulders Journal. In speaking of the government's role in the coal strike, it says:

"The power of our American government is, and must be superior to the power or authority of any group of citizens.

"When a national emergency arises which threatens calamity to the nation, not only is the government justified in exercising extraordinary powers, but it is the government's duty to do so."

There is emerging a young, fighting labor press. What are its reactions? "Labor" is the official organ of the Railroad Brotherhoods, devoted to the struggle for the democratization of industry, particularly, the railroads. It is spreading the principles of the

Plumb Plan. What does "Labor" think about the settlement of the coal strike? Strangely enough it sees in it "the first recognition of the principle of the Plumb Plan by the Government and by the public." "Settlement of the miners' strike on the terms proposed by the President make an epoch in the industrial life of America. It is a victory for the public as it is for the worker. Irrespective of whether the wages increase of 14 per cent is adequate, the settlement is a victory."

The determination of labor to break its alliance with the capitalist parties and form an independent Labor Party has resulted in a clearer understanding of labor's problems. In commenting on the coal settlement, the New Majority, national official organ of the Labor Party, says:

"The miners have little to hope for from the settlement. It is worse than compulsory arbitration, for in the first place they have no voice in selecting the arbitrators and in the second place their original demands are discounted in advance as a basis for arriving at a decision. Moreover, under the president's plan the commission can fix the length of the new agreement (to which the miners' leaders have agreed in advance) without reference to the desire of the workers.

"Most important of all that the miners asked for was the 6-hour day and 30-hour week. No increase they can get will give them a living wage unless they get the 6-hour day to compel the operators to cease sabotaging production of coal."

"Under the president's plan the 6-hour day will not be considered. "The very manner in which the settlement was brought about shows that the reactionary employing elements are in the saddle at Washington. The president prepared a statement setting forth his plan, making propaganda to put the miners in the hole before the public and intended to split the striking coal miners into groups easy for the administration to punish."

BRITISH GOVERNMENT BAR LABOR COMMITTEE FROM GOING TO RUSSIA TO INVESTIGATE SOVIET GOVERNMENT

The Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress today applied for passports for a delegation of the congress to visit Soviet Russia, there to investigate prevailing conditions.

The Government refused to grant them passports under the pretext that it cannot grant passports to a country with which it had no diplomatic relations. In Trade Union circles it is, however, asserted that the British Government is afraid to let an honest investigation reveal to the public the real conditions prevailing in Soviet Russia since it will expose all the official lies and falsehoods with which the British Government still continues to feed public opinions of Great Britain and the world.

and is published in the Educational Building, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

IN OUR EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER

Public School 63
First Avenue and Fourth Street.
Monday, Jan. 5th, Lecture on
Labor and Trade Unionism, by
Mrs. Lillian Soskin Rogers,
8:45 P. M.

Thursday, Jan. 8th, Lecture on
Literature by Miss Ellen A.
Kernan, 8:45 P. M.

Lectures on Health will be given
by Dr. Sara Greenberg.

English — Monday, Tuesday,
Wednesday and Thursday
evenings.

BROWNVILLE UNITY CENTER

Public School 84
Stone and Glenora Avenues,
Brooklyn

Thursday, Jan. 8th, Lecture on
Labor and Trade Unionism by
Arthur E. Albrecht, 8:45 P. M.

Friday, Jan. 9th, Lecture on Lit-
erature by Miss Ellen A. Ken-
nan, 8:45 P. M.

Wednesday, Jan. 7th, Lecture on
Health by Dr. Sara Green-
berg.

Thursday, Gymnasium Practice
under the direction of Miss
Mary Ruth Coblen.

English — Monday, Tuesday,
Wednesday and Thursday
evenings.

BRONX UNITY CENTER

Public School 54
Intervale Ave. and Fremant St.

Tuesday, Jan. 4th, Lecture on
Labor and Trade Unionism by
Mr. George Soule, 8:45 P. M.

Friday, Jan. 9th, Lecture on
Saturday, Jan. 10th, Lecture on
Health by Dr. Grief, Gymnas-
ium Practice 9:30 P. M. under
the direction of Miss Masoth.

English — Monday, Tuesday,
Wednesday and Thursday
evenings.

SECOND BRONX UNITY CENTER

Public School 42
Washington Avenue and Clare-
mont Parkway.

Tuesday, Jan. 6th, Lecture on
Trade Unionism by Arthur E.
Albrecht, 8:45 P. M.

Friday, Jan. 9th, Lecture on
Literature — "Leaders of
Thought" by Mrs. Olga Marx,
8 P. M.

Saturday, Jan. 19th, Lecture on
Health by Dr. Remy, 2:30
P. M.

English — Monday, Tuesday,
Wednesday and Thursday
evenings.

HARLEM UNITY CENTER

Public School 171
103rd-104th St. bet. 5th and
Madison Avenues.

Tuesday, Jan. 6th, Lecture on
Trade Unionism by Mrs. Lil-
lian Soskin Rogers, 8:45 P. M.

Friday, Jan. 8th, Lecture on
Health by Mrs. Remy, 8:45
P. M.

English — Monday, Tuesday,
Wednesday and Thursday
evenings.

WAISTMAKERS' UNITY CENTER

Public School 40
320 East 26th Street

Tuesday, Jan. 8th, Lecture on
Health by Mrs. Remy, 8:45
P. M.

Thursday, Jan. 8th, Lecture on
Trade Unionism by George
Soule, 8:45 P. M.

Friday, Jan. 9th, Lecture on
Literature by Miss Marian Bauer,
8 P. M.

Thursday, Jan. 8th, Gymnasium
Practice under the direction
of Lucy Retting.
English — Monday, Tuesday,
Wednesday and Thursday
evenings.

LECTURES SCHEDULED FOR LOCALS

Monday, Jan. 5th, Bushlers &
Begraders Union, Local 82,
Lecture on "Workmen's Com-
pensation" by Mr. H. Sherr,

Astoria Hall, 62 E. 4th Street.
Tuesday, Jan. 6th, Cloakmakers'
Union, Local 21, Newark,
Lecture on "Injunction and La-
bor" by Mr. H. Sherr.

Monday, Jan. 20th, Alteration
Special Order Tailors, Local
80, Lecture on "Workmen's
Compensation" by Mr. H. Sherr.

Lectures with musical pro-
grams arranged by Cloak
Finishers' Union, Local 9.

Friday, Jan. 2nd, Lecture on
"Profit Sharing" by Mr. A. S.
Sachs, McKinley Square Cas-
ino, Bronx.

Wednesday, Jan. 7th, 8 P. M.
Lecture on "Workmen's Com-
pensation" by Mr. H. Sherr,
143 103rd Street.

Friday, Jan. 9th, 8 P. M. Lec-
ture on "The New Problems of
the Labor Movement" by Dr.
Friday, Jan. 9th, 8 P. M. Lecture
Hoffman.

on "The Co-operative Move-
ment" by Mr. Zelenko at 143
E. 103rd Street.

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Washington Irving High School
Fourth and 16th Street
Saturday, January 3rd, 1920

Friday, January 2, 1920
2 P. M. Second Lecture in
Course on Modern Litera-
ture.

by B. J. R. Stolper
3 P. M. Mr. Glenn E. Mumb
(author of the "Pump
Plan") will discuss the
Pump Plan of the Public
Ownership of the Rail-
roads before the stu-
dents of our Workers'
University.

4 P. M. Class in Economics of
the Industrial System.
by Leon Ardroni.

Sunday, January 4th, 1920.
10 A. M. Class in Practical Psy-
chology.

by Dr. Sempel A. Tannenbaum
11:30 A. M. Lecture in Public
Speaking.

by Gustave F. Schulz.
11:30 A. M. English; Speech
Improvement.
by Herman Gray.

Friday, January 2nd, 1919.
(Class for Officers and Business
Agents)

2 P. M. Economics of the In-
dustrial System.
by Leon Ardroni.

3:40 P. M. English.
by Henry Davidoff.

Saturday, January 3rd, 1920.
(Class for Officers and Business
Agents)

2 P. M. Practical Psychology.
by Dr. Horace M. Kallen.

3 P. M. English.
by Gustave F. Schulz.

The Unity Centers will be re-
opened on Monday, January 5th.
Two new Centers will be opened
at that time, one in Harlem,
Public School 101, 111th Street
and Lexington Avenue, and an
additional Center in the Bronx,
Public School 42, Claremont
Parkway and Washington Ave-
nue. Members can register for
courses at these Centers at the

office of their Unions or at the
school on the opening night.

The Unity Centers will be re-
opened on Monday, January 5th.
Two new Centers will be opened
at that time, one in Harlem,
Public School 171, 104th Street
between Madison and Fifth Ave-
nues, and an additional Center
in the Bronx, Public School 42,
Claremont Parkway and Wash-
ington Avenue. Members can
register for courses at these
Centers at the office of their
Unions or at the school on the
opening night.

In every night, carefully pre-
pared courses will be given in
the Labor Movement, Literature,
as well as Lectures on Health.

Phila. Locals 15 and 69

Fit yourselves for government
through industry.

How! Study. Train your minds.
You don't have to train your
minds in a special problem to
solve that problem. Do you know
that a trained mind can attack
even an entire new problem and
solve it better than the untrained
mind?

At William Penn and Southern
High Schools our union has courses,
free, for you, with special
teachers. Men and women of Locals
15 and 69 are cordially in-
vited come, study the table, and
partake of the feast of knowledge.
Join us.

We have new courses beginning
January 5th. Mr. Wilde will lecture
once a week at Southern, as
he has been doing at Wm. Penn.

The writer will give dramatic
readings, short story analysis,
public speaking at both schools
each week. In addition we have
gymnasium and beginner's and
advanced English.

Men of the locals, don't think
this is only the women's business.
You are out in the world, meeting
people. You need to learn to talk
good English, without an accent,
to think clearly, so that you can
have power in your shop. The
good citizens of the new common-
wealth will not be man who shouts
"Brother" loudest, but the man
who can think. Join in.

January 5th, you can register
at either of these schools. South-
ern is at 2001 South Broad. Wm.
Penn is at 15th and Mt. Vernon.
Go to the nearest one.

Remember you can't afford to
miss this chance. You can't afford
to be the one who will stand in
the way of progress. Join the pro-
gress, this is the way forward,
forward, day by day.

AN ELIAS.

Phila. Educational Supervisor.

Chicago Notes

By H. SCHOOLMAN

Our Chicago locals are in re-
ceipt of a communication from the
Educational Department of our
International regarding the ap-
pointment of a committee which
should conduct the educational
work among our members in Chi-
cago.

There is no doubt that this is a
very important undertaking. We
are poignantly aware that the
hardships and obstacles we are
in a great measure due to the
ignorance of many of our members
regarding the most fundamental
and elementary things. Our in-
telligent members should have en-
thusiastically undertaken this
work. But the truth is that we
have had difficulty in forming ed-
ucational committees. And if we
succeeded in organizing such com-
mittees, they never moved beyond
the initial stage of formulating
and planning.

The work will be educational,
and most interesting to our
members. The Educational De-
partment was successful in
making many changes in our
teaching staff wherever neces-
sary to better conditions.

The courses at the Workers'
University of our International
are very successful. The point
of attendance and in-
struction. Our members now
realize that they are going to
have a systematic course in
many subjects conducted by the
best instructors, who took
months to prepare the courses
presented to the members of our group.
All these courses are free to
members of our International.

This situation is the more to be
regretted because a large number
of our members are continually
fit for such work. They are
actively engaged in educational
work. They are on various com-
mittees of educational clubs,
schools for children, national
and radical schools of all description.
But the educational work of the
Union remains neglected. Let us
hope that the members of the Chi-
cago Union will at this time re-
alize the great importance of such
an undertaking, and will begin an
educational campaign within the
Union with the enthusiasm and
determination of which they are
capable.

In this connection I wish to
make, what seems to me, a very
pertinent suggestion. I believe that
it would be of utmost service to
our cause of Comrade Yanofsky,
the editor of Justice, begins a tour
of lectures over cities and towns
when our International has locals.
Comrade Yanofsky has visited
Chicago at several occasions and
he needs no introduction or recom-
mendation whatsoever. There is
no question but that the members
would greatly benefit by his lec-
tures. But I am also certain that
Comrade Yanofsky would also
benefit by the opportunity of com-
ing in direct contact with the life
and activity of our organization.
Comrade Yanofsky's tour would
therefore be of mutual service to
us all.

Designer's Union Loc. 45

A lively and vigorous activity
is going on in Designers' Union
Local 45. The Italian designers
have already joined the Local.
The members are enthusiastically
working for a more effective
organization. An indomitable spirit
of solidarity is prevailing in the
Union.

The question of unionizing the
designers was taken up, a few
weeks ago, at a conference be-
tween the Cloakmakers' Union and
the American Association. The
Union demanded that the manu-
facturers should employ designers
who are members of the Union.
The attitude of the manufacturers
may be easily imagined. They first
regarded this demand of the Union
as a joke. But they soon re-
alized that the Union is in earnest.
The question was then sub-
mitted for adjustment to a com-
mittee of representatives of the Union
and the Association.

The outcome of these negotia-
tions was favorable for the work-
ers. Designers who are employed
in American Association shops
are joining the Union. Many
working in independent shops are
doing likewise.

Some of our members had diffi-
culty as a result of the contracts
they had signed with the manu-
(Continued on Page 7)

JUSTICE

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R. SCHLESINGER, President
A. BAROFF, Sec'y-Treas.
E. LIEBERMAN, Business Mgr.
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EDITORIALS

THE CLOAKMAKERS' VICTORY IN CLEVELAND

The words "victory in Cleveland," will convey but little meaning to new members of our International or to those who are not familiar with the industrial situation of this country. "The International," some might say, "has celebrated many victories during the past year, why this sudden exultation?"

There is justification for such an attitude for those who do not know the history of the cloak industry in Cleveland. Let us briefly review it for their benefit. The outstanding fact was that while powerful unions were built up wherever cloaks were made, Cleveland remained impervious to union attacks, as if it were surrounded by a heavy wall from the outside world.

The International has not failed to do anything in the way of building up a union in Cleveland. Meetings were called, the best organizers and speakers were sent there, but the situation remained stubborn and unyielding. The cloakmakers remained unorganized.

There were two reasons for this anomalous situation in Cleveland.

The first reason is to be found in the stuff out of which the Cleveland cloakmakers were made up. They were native Americans, devout believers in Christ, the constitution, and a host of other things excepting unionism. Unionism was something foreign, alien. True Americans must therefore shun it.

The second reason was the manufacturer. The Cleveland manufacturer, of course, had the same propensity with his fellow manufacturers of other cities to make profits. But he at the same time realized that in order to make his profits appear honorable and deserving, it is necessary to make some provisions for the workers. Many of them opened imposing factories with the newest provisions. Physicians and nurses, music and gymnasia were introduced. It seemed as if the employers were determined to bring the millennium to the workers. The workers were exploited, of course, but it was done in a scientific manner. The situation was aptly characterized by a Cleveland manufacturer in a conversation with President Schlesinger. He said something like this: If you and your union will ever succeed in Cleveland, it will show that we have erred somewhere. As far as I can make out our system workers well. There was a confident look in his eye which seemed to say: Rest assured. We will get along very nicely without you.

The manufacturer was mistaken. The decision of the Inter-

national to organize the Cleveland cloakmakers remained unswerving. After the great victory in New York, in 1911, the International had set to work in establishing a strong organization in Cleveland.

It was a terrific struggle. It has cost the International half a million dollars. But the sufferings, struggles, persecutions are uncalculable. The entire country was stirred by this struggle. Finally the International was compelled to withdraw from the battlefield. The Cleveland manufacturers triumphed.

Cleveland was generally held to be invincible. But that was not the opinion of the International. The decision to organize the Cleveland cloakmakers remained unchanged. The methods, however, were changed. Instead of storming the Cleveland fortress a long siege was undertaken. Vice President M. Perlstein, one of the most able organizers, was sent to Cleveland with the following instructions: "Cleveland is your province. You must build up a Cloakmakers' Union there. It may take a year, or two, or even longer, but the workers must be organized."

M. Perlstein accepted his mission and set about to accomplish this tremendous task. One with less endurance and tact would rush away from that place after the first attempt. But Perlstein, gradually, patiently, perseveringly, labored and planned until he succeeded in organizing a Cloakmakers' Union. And one fine day, as the story goes, the Cleveland manufacturers have discovered that there is a powerful union in Cleveland.

Then an epoch-making event took place. It was the war. It was a situation which was brilliantly utilized by the International. For the first time in the history of the cloak industry in Cleveland, the manufacturers and union representatives met face to face, under the chairmanship of a Board of Referees, appointed by the War Department.

The ice was broken. A situation was created which made the present victory possible. A significant change has taken place. The worker who regarded unionism as a foreign importation has become a good union member. The manufacturer also began to think differently. Mr. Perlstein who fought the union with all the resources, intellectual and financial, at his command, began to believe in the necessity of a union for the workers. He realized that with all his generosity and liberalism he cannot represent the labor interests. He realized that he cannot be impartial in a wage dispute with his workers. He observed the ac-

tivities of B. Schlesinger and M. Perlstein, and he discovered that union leaders are, after all, not such queer ducks, or demagogues, as he had imagined them to be.

He was not the only manufacturer who reached this conclusion. As a result the Cleveland Cloak Manufacturers' Association recognized the Union and signed an agreement with its representatives. The chief points of the new agreement are as follows: There should be a permanent Board of Referees with powers to investigate and adjudicate the issues in dispute between the employers and workers; the determination of new wage scales according to new conditions which may arise, assurance that both parties will abide by the agreement. The Board of Referees consists of Judge Julian W. Mack, chairman Major Samuel J. Rosensohn and John R. McLane.

The agreement further provides that the question of wages should be taken up every first of October and any changes which are considered necessary and advisable should become effective on November 1. The wage scales are to be determined after a careful investigation of all the facts. The principle of week work is recognized and within one year the old system of piece work must be completely abandoned. Sub-contracting is abolished. The workers in the outside shops must receive the same scale of wages as the workers in the inside shops. In slack seasons the work must be equally distributed among all the workers. The agreement holds good for a year during which time there should be no strikes or lockouts. The expenses of the Board of Referees and the entire machinery for the settlement of disputes are paid equally by the Union and the Manufacturers' Association.

This agreement provides for the fullest recognition of the Union by the cloak manufacturers. It is a tremendous victory for the International has secured over the most powerful employers' organization. The last anti-union fortress has fallen. The employers who so ruthlessly fought the Union in the past have now acceded to its demands.

We were present at the meeting last Saturday, at the New York Bar Association, where the agreement had been signed. The International was represented at the conference by General Secretary Ab. Baroff, Vice President M. Perlstein and a committee of members of the Cleveland locals. There were representatives of the Cleveland Cloak Manufacturers' Association, and the Board of Referees. Discussions on the new wage scale kept up for a whole day until late into the night. The manufacturers argued that there should be no talk of raising the wage scale as the workers are earning good wages and the cost of living had not risen. M. Perlstein demanded a 30 per cent increase in wages for all workers. It was inspiring to hear Ab. Baroff and M. Perlstein defend their position. They exhibited a thorough knowledge of facts and confidence in the justice of their stand. Perlstein's presentation of the case made a profound impression. It was felt that the case for the workers had been won by his master-

ly address. He touched the hearts of his hearers. The workers, he said, have a right to more than a subsistence wage. He has a right to happiness. He has a right to give children everything that would make them worthy men and women. The wages hitherto received by the workers, Perlstein has conclusively shown, were hardly sufficient to make a bare living.

The manufacturers had something to say for themselves. They spoke of the bitter competition, of the fact that they had already taken orders according to the old prices, and so on and so forth. The Referees have, after a short conference, rendered the decision for a general increase in wages of 12 to 20 per cent for all workers in the cloak industry.

The reader will find a detailed account of the award elsewhere in this issue. M. Perlstein has in the name of the workers, thanked the Referees, and declared the Union's agreement with the terms of the award. The same was done by Mr. Black for the Manufacturers' Association. In this way one of the most singular victories has been achieved.

It is a victory of tremendous and far-reaching significance, and all those who have contributed to it, our energetic and tactful M. Perlstein, the Cleveland members, and above all, our International, have all the reason to be proud and happy in this great victory.

It may seem superfluous to enter into a usual sermon, but we feel urged to add that the workers must now more than ever before hold fast to their Union. No matter how wonderful the agreement might be, no matter how sincere the manufacturers might be, the workers can only be sure of their gains when they will have a strong Union. The cloakmakers doubtless know that their gains were made possible by their strong organization. They must also know that in order to maintain the terms of the agreement, the Union must be strong. It must be made more and more powerful to meet new situations as they arise. The present achievements may be perfectly satisfactory for the time being, but not for the future.

NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS AND THEIR INSTALLATION

With the close of the year, elections for new officers occurred in our locals, followed by their installation. We were present at the meetings of some of our locals where new officers were installed. Unfortunately, we could not be present to all the installation meetings. On this occasion we wish to say a few words to the newly elected officers.

First, we rejoice in the fact that this year the members of the different locals have taken a more active part in the elections than ever before! It is a sure sign that ever larger numbers are finding interest in their Union.

Second, it is highly encouraging to hear that many officers were re-elected. This shows that the membership were not disappointed in the men whom they had chosen as their representatives for the year.

Third the Union officer, or labor leader today has greater and more responsible tasks than the labor leader in the past who

HOPE THE VOLVO MOVES

By C. A. M.

Coal versus Steel

How the workers of one industry may unwillingly be defeating the efforts of other workers is shown by the situation of the steel industry. Coal is necessary for the production of steel at every point. The miners' strike stopped the flow of this necessary fuel to the blast-furnaces and steel-mills, and helped the steel strikers to hold out production. The miners' strike thus served as a sympathetic strike, whether or not that was the aim in the minds of the miners' leaders. Now the sympathetic strike is called off with equal unconsciousness of the large solidarity of labor, and, says the capitalist press, "The steel producing and steel finishing departments that were closed by the lack of coal have been making a rapid recovery." "Another reason," it continues, "why the blast furnaces feel the effect of the coal strike longer than the steel mills is that there was much coal held by the railroads for distribution for the most essential uses, and releases of this coal began immediately upon the wage settlement. . . . The coal miners are thus supplying fuel for steel mills operated by scab labor.

The same question arose recently in England during the general railway strike. The two forces that kept a few trains in operation in defiance of the strike order were first the lords and ladies who volunteered as scabs and acted as porters and engineers, and secondly, the coal mined by good trade unionist miners. Before the strike was settled the miners had begun to ask themselves how long they should provide coal to run trains to defeat the work of their brother railwaymen.

The lack of cooperation in industrial action between different unions has raised the question in England of the need of a General Staff for Labor. If an army needs a central staff of officers working in complete harmony and close cooperation with a unified plan, so likewise does the army of labor need unified and far-sighted leadership. Miners, railway-workers, steel-workers, transport workers and all other trades will gradually learn to fight their battles with

a larger strategy and a broader view than they use at present. Great opportunities for wielding the immense reserve power of labor solidarity are being lost with every strike.

A Tragedy of Rent

The high cost of housing has claimed more victims. In the icy days of last week with the temperature below zero a little family huddled together in a tiny bungalow by the seashore where they were staying because of the high rents in the city. The bitter wind swept in from the ocean and penetrated the thin boards of the bungalow but for summer breezes. A mother with a new-born baby shuddering at the blasts while the nurse and another child lay near under covers to avoid the cold. Doors and windows were tight shut to keep out the icy blast. The gas logs on the hearth the only heat blazed viciously drinking the oxygen out of the air. The next day the father brought home his sister who came from far Norway to visit the little family. And tonight was left of the little family but four corpses huddled together, their lips blue from lack of air to breathe. And the gas logs were still burning blue, still drinking up the oxygen. Such is one tragedy of high rent! How many others of which we know nothing!

The housing question is causing great trouble for the English government. A year ago the Lloyd George government, the "Coalition," on taking office, promised to provide houses for the people on a tremendous scale with an expenditure of millions. Last week the Cabinet's answers to questions in Parliament revealed that nothing has been done. English money that should have been spent on houses for Englishmen has been spent on tanks and poison gas for Russia. As a result Englishmen are cold and homeless. Promises made by the government that

"A heaven on earth should be created.
A roomy house for each and all
Provided rent free by Whitehall;
A land for heroes on condition
The people voted Coalition."

THEATRE BENEFIT OF LOCAL 45

The Designers' Local 45 is still a very young branch of the great tree of the International. It therefore needs the closest attention and most careful bringing up. The designers, the "aristocrats" of the trade, have only recently been organized. During the short time of the existence of their Union it has made considerable progress. It has about 500 members, but there is plenty of room for more. Before Local 45 could become a powerful organization, the designers who are still outside, because of some "aristocratic pride," must join its ranks. An effective organization campaign must be started. The theatre benefit of Local 45, given Monday evening, Jan. 5, in Thomashefsky's theatre must be made a huge success. All the locals of the International are in duty bound to help their younger sister.

But, alas for the hopes of the people,

"The debt increases; prices rise,
Those houses don't materialize.
The land for heroes seems to be
Postponed to infinity."

The High Cost of Living and the Packers

Not long ago the meat packers were busy denying the accusations that they were attempting to extend their control over the food-market in general. They laid about them viciously on all sides, sent a small army of representatives to Washington, whose chief business it was to ruin the reputation of the Government investigators by calling them "Bolsheviks." Now the game is up! The packers are not only forced to admit that all the charges are true but they have already put through a reorganization which they hope puts them beyond reach of the Sherman Anti Trust Act, and which involves a business of more than a billion dollars over and above their business of meat packing. They are splitting up their newly-acquired control over groceries, canned fruit and vegetables, cereals and leather into a large number of smaller concerns. They will retain their control over meats and provisions, butter, eggs, poultry and cheese, soap, glue, cleansing powders and fertilizers. The names of the great packers, Armour, Swift, Cudahy, etc., will not be used in these new companies, although as the poet says, "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet!" A remark which applies equally well to bad eggs and to trusts.

The American people have little realized the strength of the food trust which the packers have been organizing. Not only have they been extending their control over more than a hundred articles including besides those already mentioned, cereals, fruits, vegetables, spices, flour, sugar, rice, candy, bread, cigars, china, furniture, building materials, fencing, soda fountains, dairy products and meat substitutes. They control 574 corporations including 131 trade names and hold an important position in at least a hundred others. Their monopoly is still further strengthened by their control of living within a short time the refrigerator cars for meat, other freight cars, storage and cold storage warehouses. It is even whispered that the noble attack of the Department of Justice and that great knight, Attorney General Palmer, has been instigated by the railroads who are jealous of the packers' ownership of their own transportation facilities.

The packers have reorganized just as did the Standard Oil Corporation. And the people will profit as little thereby. For while the Department of Justice believes "the agreement will rid the country of the menace of a monopoly of foodstuffs and bring about a material decrease in the cost of living within a short time" the next column informs us that the control will be practically the same as before.

Two minor results the packing-house news will produce. It may help the Palmer boom for presi-

dent among the unthinking, and to the thinking it will supply a few facts about the high cost of living. But trust-busting is an ancient game which was long ago played out.

MR. EINSTEIN AND THE REAL THING

Every American child has been beggled by the poet Longfellow to tell him not "in mournful numbers Life is but an empty dream. And the soul is dead that slumbers And things are not what they seem. But, unfortunately for Mr. Longfellow, that is exactly what they are not. And now comes Mr. Einstein of the University of Berlin, to prove it. His doctrine of relativity upsets all our notions of a place for everything and everything in its place. Light is crooked, space is curved, and the stars at least are all out of place as compared to our previous notions. This is a fitting discovery for a world turned topsy-turvy by the war. Even the eternal heavens themselves are out of joint.

COST OF LIVING STILL MOUNTING

Efforts of the government to lower its cost of living have been unsuccessful, it is shown by figures gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 50 principal cities.

It costs more money today to feed, shelter and clothe a family than it did in midsummer, when President Wilson asked railroad shippers to defer a threatened strike until the government had an opportunity to bring down prices, figures show.

Up to Nov. 15, which is the latest date for which exact figures are available, retail prices of 22 staple commodities had risen approximately 2 per cent since the President issued his letter to the railroad men.

The following cities showed an increase of one per cent for this October-November period: Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Milwaukee, Omaha, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore.; Seattle and Springfield, Ill.

The following cities showed an increase of two per cent: Boston, Bridgeport, Chicago, Denver, Detroit, Fall River, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Manchester, Minneapolis, New York, Norfolk, Pittsburgh, Providence, Richmond, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City and Scranton.

The following showed a three per cent increase: Rochester, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Atlanta, Charleston, Little Rock, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Butte.

The following showed a four per cent increase: Birmingham, Portland, Me.; Houston, Memphis and New York. Dallas increased 5 per cent; Mobile 7 per cent.

Send 26 I. W. W.s to penitentiary for conspiracy.

Kansas City, Kan. — The 27 members of the Industrial Workers of the World, on trial here since the first of the month under the Wichita indictment, were found guilty on four charges under the Espionage act and the Lever act. The jury deliberated 20 hours before reaching the verdict.

often played the Czar in his union. The rank and file today are made of different stuff. The workers will not suffer despots, big or little. And if the leaders should persist in their blindness, it may lead the union to ruin. Neither must the union leaders be cowards or weaklings to be swayed by every new wind and lead the union to chaos and demoralization. The leader of the union must lead the union not by brutal force, but by the power of his intellect, conviction and loyalty. He must not exaggerate his powers, but neither must he underestimate the thinking capacity of the membership. The leaders and the union must be one and undivided. Only such officers can be certain of the fullest confidence and cooperation of the great body of the membership.

Justice congratulates the newly elected officers for the great honor bestowed upon them by the workers in electing them as their representatives.

IN THE LABOR WORLD

SOCIALIZATION PLANS

Socialization Problem Subject for Next Socialist Congress

Camille Huysmans, secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, send the following communication to the Socialist and labor organizations affiliated with the Socialist International:

"In conformity with the decision of the Lucerne congress we have the question of socialization upon the agenda of the International Socialist Congress, which convenes in Geneva, Switzerland, next February.

"The International Socialist and labor movement unanimously admits that the war has injured the pre-war capitalist system beyond resurrection. The movement believes that definite transformations in the direction of the Socialist economic system are inevitable in order to assure the existence and normal development of society. The capitalist classes themselves recognize the necessity for certain measures of socialization.

"Several countries are at present considering practical legislation which prepares the way for socialization. Other countries will necessarily take the same course. In every country the Socialists regard this problem as the major one.

"The Lucerne congress recognized the necessity of assembling, comparing and co-ordinating the theoretical data and the practical information based upon the experiments in the various countries. It is believed that it will in this manner be possible to establish certain general principles or even a carefully determined system of socialization applicable to all countries which have the same problem to solve.

"Perhaps it will be possible to elaborate a concrete collection of practical socialization measures to guide the working class during the present period of transition.

"A special commission is under instructions to prepare the discussion of this important question for the agenda of the Geneva congress. We therefore invite the affiliated parties to send us their report, presenting their viewpoint and the condition of the question in their respective countries, mentioning the concrete socialization positions that they desire to submit to the commission. These reports should reach the International Bureau by December 31 if possible.

"You will confer a great favor by informing me at the earliest possible moment if your party will be able to submit its report to me by that date. Fraternally yours, Camille Huysmans."

HOLLAND TRADE UNIONS BEGIN SURVEY OF SOCIALIZATION MEASURES

A world survey of the scope and effect of socialization of the means of production is being carried on by the executive committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions. The data will be assembled and co-ordinated for the use of the March meeting of the International committee.

The executive committee was instructed to make the survey

by the International Federation of Trade Unions at the Amsterdam congress last summer. The resolution containing the instructions also declared that the ultimate object of the trade union movement is to secure the socialization of the means of production. The text of the resolution follows:

"The committee requests the congress to declare that the economic disorganization accentuated by the war has been caused by the impotence of capitalism to reorganize production in such a way as to insure the well-being of the masses of the people.

"Acknowledging the great work accomplished by the trade unions on behalf of the working class in general and of the organized workers in particular, the congress declares that it is imperative that the efforts and the activities of the working classes of all countries should be directed to obtaining complete trade union organization as the necessary basis for the realization of the socialization of the means of production.

"With this aim in view the congress instructs the bureau of International Federation of Trade Unions to collect all documents and to keep this collection up to date which will give full information as to the results obtained by the socialization of the means of production of any branch of industry in the countries where such experiment has been made and to then communicate the result obtained to the national centers affiliated.

"The committee requests the congress, however, to remind all that even when the means of production are socialized that it is only by a normal production scientifically and continually developed that general and individual well-being can be obtained and guaranteed for all everywhere. The committee is of the opinion that only then socialization will be efficacious and feasible.

The last paragraph was adopted by 7 votes to 6. The entire resolution was then adopted by 11 votes to 1.

GOVERNMENT PLANS SOCIALIZATION OF INDUSTRIES IN AUSTRIA

In Austria the fundamental law for the socialization of industry was enacted by the session of the national assembly which gave Austria a democratic constitution.

"The law, which was passed on March 14, 1919, provides that on grounds of public welfare, suitable industrial and commercial establishments may be expropriated in favor of the state, the provinces, or the communes, and administered by the state directory or placed under the administration of statutory corporations.

It provides also that a special law for the representation of salaried and manual labor staffs, in the administration of the establishments where they are employed should be enacted.

A special state commission for socialization is set up and entrusted with the drafting of the laws by which these industries are to be taken over by the state

or merged into statutory associations. The executive committee of the commission is to consist of a president, a vice president and three members elected by the national assembly.

At the first plenary session of the Austrian Socialization Commission, held in Vienna, in April, 1919 Dr. Bauer the president of the commission, declared that the question of method was the only thing to be discussed. He submitted five bills covering the following problems:

1. Expropriation of the owners of economic concerns.
 2. Public utilities and similar establishments.
 3. Socialization by communes.
 4. Establishment of workers councils.
 5. Socialization of the electric supply system.
- The commission decided to appoint six subcommittees to deal with general purposes, manufacturing industry, agriculture and forestry, communal policy, organization of industrial establishments and finance.

GERMAN SOCIALIZATION POLICIES

The coal socialization law passed by the national assembly of Germany was the first specific law enacted under the general principles laid down in the general socialization law.

While not expressing those principles of collective ownership and operation which are the traditional attributes of orthodox Socialism, the text of the law does provide for a considerable degree of industrial democracy. It seems to be more of a government control and regulation law than a government ownership and operation law. Price fixing and joint administration by the government, the mine owners and the workers, with a voice given to the consumers so far as determining the profits of the retail coal merchants goes, are the outstanding features of the law.

Under the coal socialization law the management of the coal industry is given over to national council composed of representatives of the mine owners, mine workers and the government. The representatives of the mine owners are appointed by the mine owners' organizations, and the representatives of the mine workers by their organizations. The salaried staffs and the consumers are also given representation.

SPAIN ON VERGE OF REVOLUTION

According to reports from various sources the situation in Spain is serious. A revolution, local or national, is threatening to break out at any moment. From one to ten persons are killed every day in riots in Barcelona and Madrid. In any other country an outbreak would have come before this, but in Spain, where the political, economic, and social questions are infinitely complex, it may be put off for months to come.

In Madrid newspapers and street car employees, as well as many factory hands, are on strike. The business men have declared a lockout and industry is almost at a standstill. The new cabinet, headed by the president of the Senate, the Marquis of Alendé Salazar, is a purely temporary affair, whose avowed object is to run last year's budget through the Cortes and then quit. The prime

minister, himself, is a neutral man, who, according to the newspapers, satisfies no one as a great party leader.

The causes of unrest are multiple, say observers. First, the prosperity which Spain gained from the war is unequally distributed. Large sections of the industrial and business men have grown rich, while the working people are no better off than they were before the war. Many laborers in Barcelona still earn only 4 pesetas (80 cents) a day. In the second place, the Cortes (parliament) can hardly be regarded as representative of the people. Its deputies are elected by a cut-and-throat system, in which the head man in each village votes for the rest of his fellow citizens.

Conditions in one province are quite different from those in another. What exasperates the people of Barcelona may not anger the inhabitants of Madrid. This militates against a general revolution, but causes local troubles. In Catalonia, for instance, the spirit of separatism reigns. Its leaders demand autonomy, if not independence, on the ground that their province is different from the rest of Spain in history, language, and industry. Barcelona, and not Madrid, is the commercial capital of the country.

BELGIAN SOCIALISTS TO ENTER COALITION

Brussels.—The overwhelming vote, at the Congress of the Belgian Labor Party, 1,416 in favor of collaborating with the bourgeois Cabinet, to 163 against, indicates that the trend of opinion among the Belgian Socialists is not opposed to a governmental partnership with the capitalist class.

The action of the Congress means that the 72 Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies will from a coalition with the Liberals, for, of course, they could not then form a coalition with the Catholic party.

De Brouckere declared that the collaboration opened the way for Socialism. "Either the Congress must say yes, or we shall have to organize into an opposition parliamentary group," said De Brouckere. "I do not fear to be in the opposition," said the Liberals, for, the Socialists is lined up in opposition to the demands of the working class; but I do not want the party to find itself in an opposition brought about by its own obstinacy, which will compromise the very social reforms which brought to the party the united support of the working class."

Masart thought differently. "We will arrest the revolutionary enthusiasm of the working class," he said, "in leading it to believe that it can secure its complete emancipation by collaborating with the bourgeoisie. . . If the history of the working class teaches us anything, it is that if the workers wish anything of value they must force it from the capitalist class. If we resort to reformism, if we try to make friends with the bourgeoisie, we shall simply be duped once more. They are posing as our friends. The tactics are well known in the trade union movement. When they have emasculated us, then they will again try to dominate us."

For more than a year the Socialist party has had three of its members in the Belgian Cabinet. Vandervelde, Minister of Justice; Anseele, Minister of Public Works, and Wanters, Minister of Labor and Food.

THE WEEK'S NEWS IN CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

By SAM. B. SHENKER

Election Results

Contrary to all expectations, and notwithstanding the predictions of wisecracks — the number of votes cast in the election of officers for the ensuing term of one year, which took place last Saturday, Dec. 27, was equal to the number cast last year. There were good grounds for believing that there would be falling off this year. Last year saw three general officers contested and every other post with the exception of the managers. This year saw only two general officers contested, and some of the business agent and executive board posts were unopposed. Last year was the first annual election when 364 votes were cast, and in this election the same number was cast.

The candidate for President, Sidney Rothenberg, having no opposition will be obligated as the union's chairman. David Dubinsky won the vice presidency by 527, his opponent, Jacob Lukin, received 210 votes. Max Gorenstein and Samuel Primmutter will be the delegates to the Central Federation of Union for the coming year; both, having had no opposition, will be obligated. Sam Massover will continue as the Inner Guard, he also had no opposition. The present financial secretary, Julius Samuels, was reelected, Harry Berlin, his opponent having been defeated by 608 against 502 votes.

The following four business agents of the cloak and suit branch received the highest number of votes: Julius Bender, 540; Louis Lipsitz, 483; Benjamin Sachs, 312; Meyer Scharp, 306. The following four were defeated: Arthur Weinstein, 237; Isidore Nagler, 233; Max Silverstein, 150 and Ig. Fischer, 138. The 2 candidates for the executive board, Samuel Kerr and Benjamin Eilfman, were unopposed. The following are the five candidates who received the highest number of votes as delegates to the Joint Board: Morris Steinberg, 345; Meyer Tunick, 303; B. Rubin, 300; Harry Zwolsky, 285; and Harry Bloom, 252. The sixth candidate, Ben. Eilfman was defeated, 225 votes being cast for him. The candidate for Manager, Max Gorenstein, had no opposition, and is thus considered reelected.

The following are the results in the Dress and Waist Branch: The business agents having received the highest number of votes are: Adolph Sonen, 249; John W. Settle, 210; Emil Wilder, 190; and Max Stoller, 159. The defeated ones are: Samuel Sadowsky, 132; Isidore Premer, 95; and Samuel Kahn, 65. Those elected to the executive board are: Abr. Leibowitz, 184; and Hyman Goldberg, 158. Those defeated are: Charles Stein, 156; and Louis Ostrover, 42. The office for manager was uncontested, the candidate elected is Sam B. Shenker. Branch follow: The candidates for manager and business agent, Sam. Primmutter and Jacob Fleisher, respectively, were elected without any opposition. Of the three candidates who ran for executive board in this branch the following two were elected: Jos. Machlin, 43; and Sam Bokser, 32, the defeated candidate, Samuel Dunis, 20 votes.

The largest number of votes cast by any division was 730, the cloak branch. The dress branch cast 370 votes and the miscellaneous

branch 64 votes. A detailed report of the results of the election will be rendered at the special meeting which is to take place this Saturday, Jan. 3, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place. The outgoing president will obligate the new chairman who in turn will obligate all those who were elected.

Another Special Meeting

At the special meeting held last Monday, December 29, the membership took up the question of adopting the constitution as amended. As previously announced, this meeting was to have heard the constitution read for the third time and final action taken. It was not to be expected that the entire matter could be disposed of at one sitting. And from all indications even a second meeting will not do. For the present the membership decided that action on the constitution should be continued at the special meeting on Saturday, Jan. 3, where the installation of the newly elected officers is to take place.

Thus far the only new clause adopted was the increasing of the number of members to the Executive Board. The members decided to increase the number from nine to eleven members. Four members each from the cloak and dress branches and three from the miscellaneous branches, instead of, as at present — three members from each of the branches. As yet it was not decided when this change is to be effected. For the present, members should bear in mind that this Saturday is a special meeting where the constitution committee will continue with its report and where the members may make changes.

New Working Cards

The attention of the membership of all branches is called to the fact that beginning with this Monday, Jan. 5, new working cards will be issued for the coming season. Cutters who are working at present should change the cards they hold at present for new ones. Any member who fails to

secure a new card, or members who are working and fail to change their cards, are liable to be called before the board and fined.

It should be pointed out that this measure is not being taken in order to swell the union's treasury. The working card system is the only means by which the union can enforce union conditions. Cutters who fail to secure working cards help in the lowering of conditions and the union is in no position to enforce standards.

Important Cloak Meeting

Cloak and Suit cutters should attend their next regular meeting, which takes place Monday 5, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Pl. Owing to the refusal on the part of the Manufacturers' Association in this trade to grant the workers the much needed increase, the members will have to set upon Manager Gorenstein's report on the developments to date.

PORTO RICO R. R. STRIKE MAY BE ENJOINED BY U. S.

San Juan, Porto Rico. — It is learned, upon good authority, that the American Railroad Company strike here may be ended by an injunction in the U. S. District Court, the procedure being along the lines followed by the U. S. Attorney General in the coal strike in the States.

Senator Santiago Iglesias, the A. F. of L. leader, was closeted for some time with U. S. Attorney Miles M. Martin yesterday morning, and it was learned afterward that the meeting was for the purpose of discussing the point of Federal intervention.

The labor leader said afterward that he was ready at all times to obey the orders of the court, but that, after all, the men did not have to return to work on the railroad unless they desired to do so.

Senator Iglesias said last night that the 375 operating railroad men on strike are members of a regular union that is a member of the American Federation of Labor, and that their proceedings leading up to the strike have been regular.

Owing to the high cost of living, he says, the present scale of wages is impossible, as he claims

that engine drivers are getting but 23 cents per hour and firemen 11 cents per hour, while train dispatchers, in the employ of the company, who have long hours and very heavy responsibilities, are paid at the rate of \$33 per month.

In regard to the commission appointed by the Governor, the Labor senator says that he would not advise the railroad strikers to submit its claim to the commission, as it has been composed along strictly political lines.

The strike situation remains unchanged, the road still being tied up by a complete deadlock.

DESIGNERS' LOCAL 45

(Continued From Page 3)

factors. It is self-evident that office of the Union and M. London, our legal adviser, are attending to these cases. We wish to call the attention of our members to the following: 1. Do not sign any agreement before you consult your Union; 2. When you are in trouble with the manufacturer come directly to the office of the Union.

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MEMBERS OF LOCAL 10 ATTENTION SPECIAL MEETING OF ALL BRANCHES THIS SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1920.

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place

PURPOSE:

Installation of Officers and voting on amended constitution

Cutters of all Branches

who are working at present should change their working cards for the new season.

The new card will be in effect this Monday, January 5th.

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CUTTERS' UNION OF LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

CLOAK AND SUIT:

Monday, January 5th.

DRESS AND WAIST:

Monday, January 12th.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Monday, January 19th.

GENERAL (All Branches):

Monday, January 26th.

Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

Ladies' Tailors and Alteration Workers' Union
Local 80

A GENERAL MEMBER MEETING

will take place

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30th, at 7.30 P. M.

AT MOUNT MORRIS HALL, 1362 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y.

Very important question will be discussed and decided.

Every member is requested to attend this important meeting.

Executive Board, Local 80.

HARRY HILFMAN, Sec'y.

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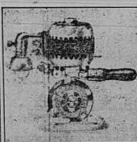
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136 Madison Ave.
M. Stern,
33 East 33rd St.
Max Cohen,
105 Madison Ave.
Julian Waist Co.,
15 East 32nd St.
Drexwell Dress Co.,
14 East 32nd St.
Regina Kobler,
352 Fourth Ave.
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334 HINDUS KILLED.

The secretary of the State for India, when asked to state the number of casualties among the Hindus in the Punjab during the suppression of the revolutionary activities in the early part of the year, stated that according to the best information available the total number killed was 334. The number of persons convicted in all courts was 1,792. Out of these 168 were sentenced to death.

On September 10 there were 1,255 persons undergoing sentences of transportation or imprisonment. The number of hangings was about 100.

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