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

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 Perlstein 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’ associations of that city, and the Board of Referees had come to negotiate the new agreement.

After years of hard struggle, the cloakmakers of Cleveland are the owners of a stronger, better organized Union that Cleveland have ever known. The Cloakmakers’ Union of Cleveland is fully recognized by the manufacturers of that city. The presence of the new agreement between the Union and the manufacturers assures peace and quiet in that city. Our International, and Vice-President Perlstein, who for years has worked to reorganize the cloaks and wools 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. Perlstein and a committee of seven representatives of the Cleveland Joint Board. The men sent from New York for this purpose. The manufacturers were represented by the three best known cloak manufacturers, Morris A. Black, and Messrs. Lowenstein, Helckter, Kachar, Rector and Mr. Perlstein, secretary, and Mr. Butler, Chief Clerk of the Manufacturing section. The Board of Referees consists of the following seven persons: Judge Bliss, Julian W. Mack, Major Samuel J. Roseohn and John R. McLean.

The reader is referred to the editorial written on 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 skilful cutters, previous scale—$37.00, award—$41.00.
2. Machine operators, Male: previous scale—$36.00, award—$40.00.
3. Pressers, Male: all-round top pressers, previous scale—$39.00, award—$42.00; semi-skilled top pressers, previous scale—$31.00, award—$35.00; sample tailors—previous scale—$31.00, award—$35.00.

AMERICAN UNION 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 was 19,071. The votes were as follows:

CHICAGO: 14544; Cleveland: 4183; St. Louis: 344.

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

PLUMB TO LECTURE IN WORKERS’ UNIVERSITY

Plumb to Lecture in Workers’ University

PLUMB TO LECTURE IN WORKERS’ UNIVERSITY

Glen E. Plumb, the 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 High School, 18th 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 W. W. MEMBERS TO PRISON FOR 10 YEARS

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

After four weeks of negotiations, 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 and an 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 workers and prevent them from demanding the wages they are due. It is giving the leaders of the Union, in conjunction with the bosses, and the determination of the workers to secure the conditions which they have present to them.

We have had Brother Vice-President Happer who last week and he endeavored to help us reach a settlement, but was unable to do so. 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 and will be constantly on the alert that an amicable settlement will be arrived at.

JOSEPH WHITE, Man. Joint Board, Cloak and Skirt Makers’ Union, Boston.
Remedy for Industrial Unrest

President Wilson's efforts to bring peace between the classes have been futile. War, he says, only brings peace among the nations. He has, as is gliledly explained now, an unfortunate habit of living in a world where only the powerful and the rich can maintain their peace. The desire for peace at home would automatically be blurred in. But run and chase follews, and when the innocent and the helpless are at last made to present the spirit of sullenness and the closest to the idea of peace, which he calls his "industrial unrest." It is impossible to see how such a thing can be brought into existence with things of such delicate nature.

Labor and the Railroads

President Wilson in his proclamation on Christmas, asked the railroads and express companies to return to private ownership. The idea 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 unequivocal warning to the Democratic demand of labor that the government continue operation of railroads and express companies. It should have stimulated labor to begin to act independently and not to let the ruling class use favors again.

But what actually happened was a set of representatives of the National Railroad Brotherhoods and heads of affiliated trades adopted a new set of demands. This new organization which would make strikes of railroad workers unavailing. The reason for this was that with the advent of Congress, declared it the desire of organized railway employees to oust the government's interfering 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 not yet prepared to climb to their stage.

GOOD NEWS FOR RADICALS

An event of first class interest for all radicals and socialists is the Socialist Review, a monthly magazine of information on the movement towards socialism. The Socialist Review does not pretend to become a journal which will present the system of the socialist movement which has, in the present system been changed to one more worthy of human effort and labor. It deals with the worker's ownership, cooperation, the national guilds, the crafts and industries, the methods of enterprise, the progress of the socialist movement in government. There will always be a place in the class for the study of literature, art and science that must spring from or react upon the progress of the class.

For January, James Oenal writes upon "The Case for Poland." B. M. Logan Davies of the British Independent Labor Party describes the situation in his country. Other important sections are "TheRoots of the Steel Strike," "The Mexican Crisis," the Labor Party Convention, etc.

With Tom Mann are among the good things offered in the January issue.

The price of the magazine is 25 cents a copy or 50 cents a year.

Labor Press Review

In no ways than one the press is the most strategic point in running a strike. It becomes particularly evident in times of crisis. The history of the revolution, the press, is a history of the strike. The strike is the instrument by which the oppressed masses expressed their yearnings and their discontent. The press is the mighty power of the press is sufficiently well illustrated. The labor press is the organ of the people and of the industrial life of America. It is a victory for the public's right to know irrespective of whether the wages increase of 14 per cent is adequate, the settlement is.

The determination of labor to break its alliance with the capitalist class has only been strengthened. The affiliated Labor Party has resulted in a clearer understanding of labor's problems. The new settlement, the New Majority, national official organ of the Labor Party.

There are few, if any, to hope for from the settlement. It is worse than a compulsory arbitration. The workers have no voice in selecting the arbitrators and in the second place the settlement is nothing but a compromise. It is an attempt to be counted in advance as a basis for arriving at a decision. Moreover, whatever the president of the commission can fix the length of the agreement (to which the miners' leaders have already advanced) without reference to the desire of the workers.

"Most important of all the miners asked for the Labour day and 30-hour week. No increase in the can get will give them a living wage. They work a 30-hour day to compete the operators to cease sabotaging production costs.

"Under the president's plan the 6-hour day will not be considered." The very number in which the settlement was brought about shows that the reactionary employing elements are in the saddle. The miners' leaders have already prepared a statement setting forth his plan, making propaganda to the public and in the miners to split the striking coal miners into two parties and to allow the administration to "porch".

BRITISH GOVERNMENT BAR

The Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress today applied for a request to "enforce the principle of the International Labour Law." The committee is a member of the International Labour Organization and it is being considered by the masters interchange and the public. The committee is to bring the employers into the practice of separating the coal miners into two parties and to allow the administration to interfere.

The question of the industrial unrest is of greater importance than can any other. The British Government has refused to grant the employers the pretext that they cannot grant protection to a country with which it had no diplomatic relations. In the present situation it is, however, asserted that the government is afraid to let an honest investigation reveal the public the real conditions prevailing in British Russia since it will expose the government's lie. The government with which the British Government still continues to feed public opinion of Great Britain and the world.
Thursday, Jan. 8th, Gymnasium Practice under direction of Lucy Retting.

English — Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings.

LECTURES SCHEDULED FOR LOCALS
Monday, Jan. 6th: Bushers & Beareaters. Lecture in Room 82, on "Workmen's Compensation" by Mr. H. Sherr. Thursday, Jan. 6th, Colphonkens' Union, Local 21, Newark, Lecture on "Injunction and Labor" by Mr. H. Sherr.

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

Friday, Jan. 9th, M. Lecture on "The New Problems of the Labor Movement" by Mrs. Frank L. Wolfe.

Fellows: New courses beginning January 8th. Mr. Wilde will lecture once a week at 1001, as he has been doing during the school year. The writer will give dramatic readings, short story analysis, publicity speaking at the schools each week. In addition we have gymnastics and beginners' and advanced English.

Men of the locals, don't think this is only the women's business. We are not in this world, competing with you. People, you need to learn how 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 commonwealth will not be man who should "brother" loudest, but the man who can think. Join in. January 9th, you can register at either of these schools. Southam is at 2001 South Blvd, W. 13th at 4th and North Vernon. The closest 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. Joint the procession that is marching forward, forward day by day.

PHILADELPHIA LOCALS 15 and 69

Fits you yourself for government through industry.

How! Study. Train your minds. 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 entirely new problem, and solve it better than the untrained mind?

At William and Penn and Northern High Schools our union has courses for you, for your special teachers. Men and women of Locals 15 and 69 are cordially invited to come, sit in the audience and listen to the taste of the feast of knowledge.

Join us.

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AN ELIAS

Phila. Educational Supervisor

CHICAGO NOTES

By H. SCHOOLMAN

Our Chicago local has received a reception of the educational Department of the International regarding the appointment of a committee which should conduct the educational work among our members in Chicago.

There is no doubt that this is a very important undertaking. We are keenly aware that the hardships and obstacles we are in a great measure due to the ignorance of the many members regarding the most fundamental and elementary things. Our members, and the members who are members of the Union, the attitude of the manufacturers, the difficulty in making any progress. We regard this demand of the Union as a joke. But they soon realize that this is a serious matter. The question was then submitted for adjustment to a committee of representatives of the International and the local.

The outcome of these negotiations was favorable for the work. The Chicago local and the International in American Associations are joining the Union. Many other locals are expected to be doing likewise.

Some of our members had difficulty as a result of the negotiations they had signed with the manu-
THE CLOAKMAKERS' VIC- TORIES.

The words "victory in Cleve-
dland," will convey but little mean-
ing to new members of our
International or to those who are
not familiar with the industrial
situation of this country. "The Inter-
national," some might say, "has cele-
brated many victories during the past
year, why this one, a single one?"

There is justification for such
an attitude for those who do not
know the cloak industry in Cleve-
land. Let us briefly review it for
their benefit. The movement for
better wages and working condi-
tions, that while powerful unions
were built up wherever cloaks were
made, Cleveland remained im-
pervious to the same movement. It
were surrounded by a heavy wall
from the outside world. The Inter-
national was not able to do anything in
the way of building up a union in Cleve-
land. The reason for this? The best
organizers and speakers were sent there, but the situa-
tion was one that would yield nothing.
The cloakmakers remained unorganized.

The reason for this anomalous situation
in Cleveland was that the reason to be found
in the stuff out of which the Cleveland cloakmakers
were made. They were the type of Americans, devout believers in
Christ, the constitution, and a holy
love of home. They were standing
unionism. Unionism was something
foreign, alien. True Americans
must therefore shun it.

The manufacturing conditions in Cleveland were
favorable to the manufacturer. The Cleveland
manufacturer, of course, had the
advantage of having the fewest
low manufacturers of other cit-
ties to make profits. But he at
the same time realized that in or-
der to make his profits appear honorable and
deserving, it is necessary to make some provi-
sions for the workers. Many of
them opened imposing factories
with halls. The Conditions of
Physicians and nurses, music and
and gymnastics were intro-
duced. But that made no differ-
ence. It is likely that the em-
ployees were determined to bring
the millenium to the workers.
The manufacturer, of course, but it was done in a sci-
entific 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 and that we had better get
out our system workers well.
There was a confident look in his eye which seemed to say:
Best assured. We will get along
very nicely without you.

The reason for the union's mis-
taken. The decision of the Inter-
national to organize the Cleve-
dland cloak industry was...
Coal versus Steel

The working of one industry is continually defeating the efforts of other workers as shown by the situation of the steel industry and the coal industry as a result of production of steel at every point. The miners' strike stopped the production of steel, and there were instant black-burners and steel-mills, and helped the steel strikers to hold a strike and to fight the war, and thus—served as a sympathetic strike, whether or not that was the intention of the steel strikers' leaders. Now the sympathetic strike is called off with equal unconscionableness of the large solidarities of labor and, says the capitalist press, "The steel producing and steel finishing departments that the coal miners have been making a rapid recovery." Another reason, it continues, is that if the miners feel the effect of the coal strike longer than the steel mills, it is that the coal miners are on the tram rails for distribution for the most essential uses, and releases of coal is the basis of the wage settlement.

The coke miners are thus supplying fuel for steel mills operated by non-logic businesses.

The same question arose recently in England during the general railway strike. The two foremen kept a few trains in operation, in defiance of the strike order. The two foremen left their men uncared for as scabs and acted as porters and engineers, and received orders to deliver the goods to non-union trade, unionist miners. Before the strike was settled the miners had been driven to the Southern Railway, but they still have coal to run trains to defeat the work of their relations.

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 coordination with the various divisions, so is it with the industrial union movement. Railways, railways, workers, steel-workers, transport workers and all other trades will gradually learn to fight their battles with a larger strategy and a broader base of support than they have at present. Great opportunities are opening up, where the immense reserve power of labor solidarity are being lost with the power.

A Tragedy of Rent

The high cost of housing has caused more misery in the last days of last week with the temperature below zero a little family found sleeping together in a snowdrift below the seashore where they were staying because of the high rents of their control over the real estate market in general. They lived about them viciously on all sides, went a small army of representatives to the city hall, where the banker claimed 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 will put to death the charge of the Food and Drink Trust Act, and which involves a business of more than a billion on the and a correspondence of meat packing. They are splitting out their newly-acquired control over groceries, canned fruit and vegetables, carloads and leather into a large number of smaller concerns. They will retain their control over meats and grossly. The American people have little realized the strength of the food trust which the people have been organizing. Not only have they been extending their control over a billion, but the list includes碱 than those already mentioned, cereals, fruits, vegetables, flour, sugar, and bread, tobacco, grocers, furniture, building materials, fanning, soda water, dairy produce and many meat substitutes. They control 574 corporations including 131 trade unions and hold an important position in at least a hundred others. Their monopoly is still further strengthened by their control over the refrigerator cars for meat, other freight cars, storage and cold warehouses. It is in the protection of the whole of the railroad systems over their own transportation facilities.

The packers have reorganized just as did the Standard Oil Company. And the people will profit as little thereby. For the Department of Justice and the Postmaster General, has been investigated by the railroad companies that are jealous of the packers' control of their own transportation facilities.

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A house on earth should be owned, rented or taxed—

A roomy house for each and all. Provide rent free by Whitehall; A land for heroes on Ashland; The people voted Coalition.

THEATER BENEFIT OF LOCAL 45

The Designers' Local 45 is still a bust. They have raised an interesting great tree of the International. It therefore needs the closest attention and careful planning in bringing up. The designers, the "aristocrats" of the trade, have failed to get the funds organized. During the short time of the existence of their Union it has made considerable progress. It is evident about fifteen there is plenty of room for more. Before Local 45 could become a powerful organization, the officers are certain of the fullest confidence and cooperation of the great body of the membership.

Justice congratulates the new- ly organized Local 45 and greatly honors upon them by the workers in electing them as their representatives.

But also for the hopes of the people, "The debt increases, prices rise, Those houses don't materialize, land forks, houses to be Postponed to all eternity."

The High Cost of Living and the Packers

Not long ago the meat packers were busy denouncing the occupations that they were attempting to extort from their control over the meat market in general. They laid about them viciously on all sides, went a small army of representatives to the city hall, where the banker claimed 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 will put to death the charge of the Food and Drink Trust Act, and which involves a business of more than a billion on the and a correspondence of meat packing. They are splitting out their newly-acquired control over groceries, canned fruit and vegetables, carloads and leather into a large number of smaller concerns. They will retain their control over meats and grossly. The American people have little realized the strength of the food trust which the people have been organizing. Not only have they been extending their control over a billion, but the list includes碱 than those already mentioned, cereals, fruits, vegetables, flour, sugar, and bread, tobacco, grocers, furniture, building materials, fanning, soda water, dairy produce and many meat substitutes. They control 574 corporations including 131 trade unions and hold an important position in at least a hundred others. Their monopoly is still further strengthened by their control over the refrigerator cars for meat, other freight cars, storage and cold warehouses. It is in the protection of the whole of the railroad systems over their own transportation facilities.

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COST OF LIVING STILL MOUNTING

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

It costs more money today to buy a dollar's worth of food than it did in the middle, when President Wilson asked railroad workers to give a three days' strike until the government had an opportunity to bring down prices, figures say.

Up to Nov. 15, which is the latest date for which exact figures are available, retail price of 298 staple articles has been approximately 2 per cent since the President issued his letter to the men in 1913.

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

The following cities showed an increase of two per cent: Boston, Chicago, Denver, Detroit, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City and Scranton.

The following showed an increase of three per cent: San Francisco, Los Angeles, Atlanta, Charleston, Little Rock, Cincinnati, Des Moines, and Butte.

Send to L. W. W. to root out socialistic and communist conspiracy.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The 97 members of the Industrial Workers of the World, on trial here for the first time under the "Bingham" edict were found guilty on four charges in connection with the Lawer Act. The jury deliberated 90 hours before reaching the verdict.
IN THE LABOR WORLD

SOCIALIZATION PLANS

Socialization Problem Subject for Next Socialist Congress

Camille Huysmans, secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, has sent the following communication to the Socialist and labor movement, which is now being worked out in Brussels with the Socialist International:

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

"The Belgian Socialist and labor movement unanimously admits that the war has initiated 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 need of certain measures of socialization."

"Several countries are at present considering definite legislation which prepares the way for socialization. Other countries will soon take this course. In every country the Socialists regard this problem as their task."

"The Labor Congress recognized the necessity of assemblage of all the facts at our disposal, of analyzing the theoretical data and the practical information based upon the experiments made in various countries. It is believed that it will in this manner be possible to elaborate concrete 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 combination of practical socialization measures to guide the working class facing the present period of transition."

"A special commission is under the charge of Mr. Huysmans. At the discussion of this important question for the agenda of the Congress, the Socialist International invited the affiliated parties to send us their reports, presenting their viewpoint and the conditions of the question in their respective countries, mentioning the concrete socialization provisions that they desire to submit to the commission. These reports should reach the General bureau by December 31. If possible...

"You will confer a great favor by informing me at the earliest possible moment if your party will send me a report within the next two months." 

FRANCOIS JOLY,
Secretary, International Federation of Trade Unions.

HOLLAND TRADE UNIONS BEGIN SURVEY OF SOCIALIZATION IN INDUSTRIES

A world survey of the scope and the means 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 coordinated for consideration at the March meeting of the international committee. The executive committee will instruct the secretary to make the surveys by the International Federation of Trade Unions at the Amsterdam congress last summer. The report submitted to the committee included instructions also declared that the ultimate object of the trade union congress was to pass the resolution for the socialization of the means of production. The text of the resolution was:

"The committee requests the congress to declare that the socialization of industry, as contended for by the commission, has been caused by the impotence of capitalism to rearrange industrial production such a way as to insure the well-being of the masses of the people."

"The committee recognizes the congress declares that it is necessary to direct the efforts and the activities of the 31 classes of all countries so that complete trade union organization is a necessary basis for the realizaion of industry."

"The committee requests the congress, however, to make full use of all the means of production are utilized that is only by a normal production scientifically and continually developed that a general and valid well-being can be obtained for all.

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

GOVERNMENT PLANS SOCIALIZATION IN INDUSTRIES IN AUSTRIA

In Austria the fundamental law for the socialization of industry was adopted 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 local authorities and administered by the state directorate or placed under the administration of statutory corporations."

"In addition to this special law for the socialization of industrial and salaried and manual labor, the administration of the establishments in which any employee should be enacted.

A special state commission for socialization, budgeted up and instituted with the drafting of the laws by which these industries are to be run, has already been appointed by the state 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 problem of the war and the conditions that the war is unequally distributed among the working people are better than they were before the war. There is still a gap of only 4- to 1-14 cents a day. In the second place, the number of unemployed workers can hardly be regarded as representing the number of people. Its deputies are elected by a modified system, in which the head man of a party, the leader, is voted for the rest of his fellow citizens.

Conditions in one province are quite different from those in another. What exasperates the people of Belgium may not anger the people of France. It is another matter. It mitigates against a general revolution, but causes local troubles. In Catalonia, for instance, the spirit of separatism still exists among the Socialist deputies, according to the local press.

De Broekers stated that the collaboration opened the way for Socialism. "Either the Congress must be organized into an opposition parliamentary group," said De Broekers, "or it must admit that its program is not to be put into practice and that it will abandon its collaboration with the social democrats and the socialists and will work with the Socialists and the Marxists, and in opposition with the bourgeoisie, and will accept criticism from the Socialists and the Marxists."

In Madrid, newspapers and street car employees, as well as factory hands, are organizing. The business men have declared a lockout and industry is almost stationary. The new cabinet, headed by the president of the Senate, Marquis of Allende Schier, is a purely temporary arrangement, with no obvious object to run last year's budget through the Cortes and then squel. The prime

SPAIN ON VERGE OF REVOLUTION

A weekly paper based on the Social Democratic opposition in Spain has reported that according to one source, the workers are preparing to strike in a large number of factories. But, according to the affidavits of a number of workers, the strikers will be divided into two groups; the first group, consisting of the industrial workers, will be strike the factories and demand their demands; the second group, consisting of the salaried employees and the professional workers, will demand better working conditions and better wages.

According to reports from various sources the situation in Spain is serious. A revolution, local in nature, is quite possible at any moment, according to the Spanish press. The government is very determined to prevent a revolution in Spain, and to keep the country in an orderly state. The government has declared a lockout of the working class, and the factories are now in a state of emergency. The workers are demanding a better standard of living, better wages, and better working conditions.

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CONSERVATIVES TO ENTER GOVERNMENT

The Congress of the Conservative Party, held at Madrid, has decided to enter the government with the Socialists. The first meeting of the new cabinet, which will consist of 31 members, was held yesterday at the Foreign Office. The meeting was attended by the new ministers, who were elected by the Conservative Party.

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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.
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 HILFSMAN, Sec'y.

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OF DESIGNING AND PATTERN MAKING
of Cloaks, Suits, Waists, Dresses,
Skirts, Underwear, Etc.

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Attention of Dress and Waist Cutters!
The following shops have been declared on strike and
members are warned against seeking employment therein:

Jesse Wolf & Co., 100 Madison Ave.
Sess & Ash., 105 Madison Ave.
Salomon & Metzler, 33 East 33rd St.
Clairmont Waist Co., 37 West 36th St.
Mark Kammer & Milius, 130 Madison Ave.
M. Stern, 33 East 33rd St.
Max Cohen, 100 Madison Ave.
Julian Waist Co., 15 East 32nd St.
Dreweil Dress Co., 14 East 32nd St.
Regina Kohler, 332 Fourth Ave.
Deitz & Ottoenberg, 3-10 West 33rd St.
J. & M. Cohen, 6-10 E. 32nd Street.
Max Kurzweck, 11 E. 39th Street.

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NEW YORK
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CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
Local 25, I. L. G. W. U.
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WHITE LILY TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI
EXCLUSIVELY

A. DELBON
Shear Expert
485-90 6TH AVENUE
NEW YORK
Belt 29-30th Sta.

DR. BARNET L. BECKER
OPTOMETRIST
and OPTICIAN

110 F. BROADWAY
100 LIONAX AVE.

Eyes examined by the best specialists

GALA CONCERT
TOSCHAS SEIDEL
MARGARET MATTENAUER
CENTURY THEATRE
Sunday, Afternoon, January 25

TICKETS 75c. TO $2.50
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A Dignified Profession for Man or Woman
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