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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.
TO THE 35,000 STRIKING LADIES’ WAIST MAKERS

- On Tuesday, the 21st of January, at ten in the morning, you left your shops at the call of your union: What is your union? Is it an external force which can make you do something to which you are opposed?

No! You, yourselves are the union, and it was your own will, your own decision, that you obeyed last Tuesday, a day which will always be remembered.

You did not do it through some caprice, because you were suddenly seized with the desire to enjoy a holiday. You, more than anyone else, know the truth that you left your shops, stopped off working, because the demands which the bosses put before you, as conditions, for your continuing to work for them, were outrageous, humiliating, to such a degree that no man with the least bit of self-respect, could have accepted them.

No, you did not leave your shops through your own free will. You did not want to strike. You were ready to bring your just demands before any honorable arbitrator, before any labor court, but your bosses rejected your demands, and you thought that the alternative remained to you but to go out on strike and in that way to show the bosses, the world, the public, how two thousand American women can stand up to the most violent oppression.

You all know well just why you went out on strike last Tuesday morning. You know that if the boss should actually get the right to discharge whomever he wishes, and whenever he wishes, then it must sooner or later come to such a pass that the best and most active union members will remain without work; it must come to such a pass that your wages, no matter what the agreement, will be lowered and that the working hours will become longer and longer and the word Darmodes, the fear of being sacked, hanging always over the heads of the workers, will in the long run make of the bravest and most courageous, the most abject slaves of the boss.

You, ladies’ waist makers, know better than anyone else, what a terrible weapon the discharge-ship is in the hands of the bosses. And you know that this whip which was taken out of the hands of the bosses about ten years ago after your heroic fight, must never be returned to them, and become in their hands the most terrible weapon against the workers.

You, ladies’ waist makers, know better than anyone else, what an ugly bluff it is when the bosses, in their self-important manner, come out before the world trying to fool the people that you are seeking a life claim to your jobs. The truth is that no greater punishment could be invented for you, for truly free workers, than that you should have to be bound to one factory, one man, one boss, who gets so much on one's nerves that one yearns for the moment when he will let you go. You know how often, of your own free will, you leave your shops, of which you have become so tired, and run to seek other positions, in the hope that somehow you will find things a little better; then you surely know how foolish is the claim of the bosses that you are so enamoured of your jobs that you cannot bear your friends to take them, and want nothing more than to remain ladies’ waist makers for the rest of your lives.

One thing you do not wish, and rightly so, that the boss should be able to discharge you whenever he pleases, no matter how different this is from the stories which the bosses are telling the public by its false statement that it is ready to grant the bosses the right to discharge whomsoever they wish, only that the workers shall also be able to make use of their own right to strike. How can the bosses do not want this?

They want to have two whipers at the same time: they want to be able to discharge them whenever and for whatever reasons they may choose to give, and they also want that the workers shall never be permitted to strike.

You know that your demands, which you put forth, are fully justified, that they are an absolute necessity for you. Here are your three demands: a forty-four hour week, a 51 per cent increase in wages, and the right of your representatives to visit your shops from time to time to see if your demands are being carried out. Your own boss is giving you the proper sanitary, safeguards in your shops so that you may not in a short time fall victims of tuberculosis.

You know, therefore, how justified is your fight. And in this struggle of your full rights, you left your shops last Tuesday in order to fight for these rights.

Fine! You could not have acted otherwise. It would have meant the placing of your necks under the heels of your bosses: here, step on us, do as you wish with us. We are your slaves, body and soul.

And you went into the conflict, knowing what it meant: that it may be that the fight will be a very difficult one. That you may have to suffer all kinds of discomforts, and even worse than that. But you had decided upon this: let the sufferings be great, but the goal for which you are fighting, is great and holy and you are prepared to sacrifice all.

Splendid! The first condition for a good, courageous fight is the consciousness that you are fully in the right. This condition exists; it is clear to everyone. But there are other conditions which are very necessary for the winning of a victory.

Let us see what they are.

1. Unity, solidarity, all together. All greater or lesser differences of opinion among the strikers must among you must be forgotten altogether in this fight. In times of peace different opinions are a luxury and necessary thing for the further progress of mankind. But in times of conflict, when you stand face to face against a united enemy, differences of opinion are a luxury which we cannot allow ourselves to indulge in, because whereas we endanger our final victory.

Remember that by unity, not only hoping that there may be a disruption in your ranks; that you keep sending out his hired agents, in some form or another, in order to create discord among you. You must therefore, be on your guard against their tactics. Remember that every such attempt may be a sign that your best and strongest efforts shall be of no avail. Therefore every faithful union member during the time of the conflict must put aside his personal grievances against some one or other member. The whole fight

2. You must have the fullest, the most unconditional confidence in your leaders, in those whom you yourselves have chosen to lead you in the fight.

Through your choice you have placed upon their shoulders a tremendously difficult responsibility. Do not make it more difficult by complaints which are often quite unfounded, because you cannot know everything as well as the leaders do, who have all the various threads of the conflict in their hands.

There is not in all America, not in the whole world, may not be more devoted, better, more tactful leaders than those you have. You know that they have grown up with you. Their honesty is beyond all doubt. More than courageous, they are a call to victory. Remember this. The greater the confidence in your leaders, the more easily will your victory come about.

The howling which may of the entire International and hurl all kinds of horrible accusations at your leaders, be far from courteous and courageous in the fight. But courage and bravery do not bring upon you any glory. Dignified, calm and calculated action brings one more quick and decisive victory which is accompanied by much noise and confusion but in which three things are absolute necessary for the conduct of a victorious fight, and with the consciousness of the full right on your side, with a solidarity which no power can break with the fullest confidence in your leaders, with public opinion on your side, with the rise of the entire "international" and of the whole labor movement of which you are an inseparable part, so that your victory will also be a victory for the whole labor movement, you cannot otherwise win than only you will not for a single moment lose your will to win.

And with a heart full of enthusiasm for you, for your unity, for your union, for your victory, we cry out to you: Lead to the great conflict and carry wishes for a great victory! May every step, every hour of your in the great struggle, bring you nearer and nearer to the triumph of your great cause.
According to telegrams received by the American Journalist and political leader Karl Liebknecht, the death of a political leader, which is often a topic of discussion in the social-democratic circles in Germany, has been adopted in England but which did not exist in Germany. He would put various questions to the government, and force it to speak out. The social-democratic delegates were present at this meeting, and the Rechtag. But they could do nothing against Liebknecht. Some Shanghai party. This could not be done officially because for this it was necessary to sign a protocol, and this could not be signed. Liebknecht would oppose it. He would call the old iron discipline in the camps and in the trenches, the atrocities in Berlin and other places. Two years ago, in May, Liebknecht called out a demonstration. It would call another to a large gathering that listened to him as if spellbound. In this he had been successful, and he tried to keep his privileges. We may be soldiers, we may pay taxes, and we may keep our tongues between our teeth. Through a lie the German workers were forced to take part in the war, through a lie, they are being forced to continue the war. We want peace.

The German revolution freed luxuries. The number of his followers is ever on the increase. In vain does Liebknecht wave his death, the death of the Spartacists will cease to exist. With this a feeling that no revolutionism to exist in Russia.

It seems incredible that Liebknecht is already fifty years old. His courage, his energy, and his knowledge of the problems of the younger man. It seems that there are men who never grow old.

The Cloakmakers in line with the Ladies' Workers' Union, Jan. 22nd-23rd, 1918

General Strike Committee of Local No. 24

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union,

J. Brady, Y. C.

Sisters and Brothers:
The struggle which was forced upon you by your impudent employers, the struggle of the entire labor movement.

Your membership has tried with all its efforts to dispose of all real issue involved in your fight. They are trying to picture you as the terror of the community. In order to veal the pack of ghosts, they have been piled up as a result of their one-sided-minded view of the social life. They succeeded in convincing the people that they are just in their contention and the workers are unjust in their demands.

Although everyone, in our country, is fighting for your right. Your fight is obvious that you must rely upon your own power to achieve what you want. VICTORY is certain to come.

The Joint Board with its affiliated Local is ready with their moral force and financial resources to support you. We feel confident that your flagrant manufacturers will soon be forced to the focus of society. We have made and their hopes will not be realized of bringing you back to the union. They are being called before you have realized the value of unity and class consciousness.

(Continued on page 6)
The great Mooney Convention, called by the labor movement through the American Labor Union, was held at the World's Fair Hotel, Chicago, to meet in Chicago to take some action upon the case of Tom Mooney. Warren G. Billings, the "framed" labor leaders of San Francisco, has passed into history.

Between 900 and 1,000 delegates attended the convention from all parts of the country. There were over 100 delegates from Pacific Coast unions, and about 200 delegates from New York, Massachusetts, and other labor organizations also, no one was worked.

The sentiment of the convention was resolute in the extreme. During the four days, every session of the convention was roused. The following is a summary of the labor situation was discussed. The Italian Labor Delegation, traveling on the steamer "Bremen," with a delegation of that Government, was asked by an overwhelming vote of the convention to request the majority of the delegates voted to invite Eugene V. Debs to Chicago as their nominee for President. As the vote was announced, Judge Westover, who sentenced Debs, said: "I will stand behind it," and spoke, his bail was cancelled, and he would be committed to jail at once. Debs, however, sent a vigorous message, which was read amid cheers. The convention then voted to refuse the delegation to go to Washington to interfere with the Government, in order to break its "lock that keeps Mooney and Billings in jail.

In addition, a million dollars was authorized to be raised, and it was voted that the only feasible thing to do, in the event that Mooney is still in jail by July 4, would be a general strike to be called on that day, to be succeeded by an attempt to attend the A. F. of L. Convention at Atlantic City next June, to secure the cooperation of that body in such a movement. It was anticipated that there will be some cooperation from the branches of the organization to this radical action at Atlantic City, but the Chicago convention was unanimous upon that point.

The case of Tom Mooney is getting rather complicated. It will be remembered that a bomb was exploded at the time of the Preparedness Day parade in July, 1916, in San Francisco. Mooney has been convicted of the crime, and has been sentenced to hang. Labor throughout the country was aroused by the case, and resolutions have been transmitted to the convention from Scotland, Russia, Italy, Switzerland, and many other countries, demanding his release. It is admitted by all that the Mooney convention, a thorough-going labor representative body, took a long step forward in the labor movement of America. It is the first time that a representative body of this character took such a forward looking stand.

The navy yard workers and shipyard workers are getting the prevailing labor fever. It is reported that 100,000 men in the shipyard and 25,000 in another in the state of Washington are on the verge of a strike, demanding higher wages and recognition of their union. As a matter of fact, a newspaper, who had sailed from New York via the Panama canal from Seattle, report conditions on the government fabricated ships an appalling. In the first place, they say, the building of the ships is done under circumstances that were more favorable to the welfare of the shipyard owners rather than of the shipyard workers. The workers were sweated in the building of the ships. One sailor who sweated on board ship. Out of 106 sailors who set sail from the Coast Guard a few days ago, 32 became members by the time the trip was over. These conditions the convention was asked to do this by his principal, who thought that the Bolshieviki. There was a trap being prepared for him, answered that he thought the Bolshieviki were as bad as they are painted, but that they thought it dangerous for a man to be the victim of a revolution freely. So he declined to answer. A few days later, he was arrested without a hearing as to the accuracy of the charges, or the validity of his argument, as an excuse for getting him out.

The real explanation is not the teacher's answers upon Bolshevism, but because that man is a member of the Teachers' Union, its delegate to the C. F. U., and one of the editors of its excellent organ, the American Teacher.

The mayor of the city boasts of his union card. But he is not entirely sure of his position with the boatmen's strike, and by the actions of his hand-picked Board of Education, that he is a bitter foe of unionism. The case of this school teacher had stimulated the Teachers' Union to renewed activity, and it is likely that its result will be the formation of an organization that will in time tend to end the intolerable conditions in the school system.

To "Justice."

With the appearance of the paper we expect that the feeling of justice should prevail not only in the paper but in union and all over the world.

We hail the new paper and with it, for the first time in our history, the expected when we gave up all our former organs and merged them into the "Justice," with the object of strengthening our union and evoking the benefits of the system which all are affiliated with our national union.

PHILIP KAPLOWITZ,
Treasurer of Joint Board Coach
and Union.
IMPRESSIONS OF THE MEETING AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

One does not often have the opportunity of witnessing such a demonstration of power, enthusiasm and determination. The workers, men and women, came in thousands, from their homes, eager to express their feelings of indignation and bitterness against the conditions under which they labored. The meeting lasted from early Saturday morning until late Sunday. The workers gathered in the thousands to demand justice and an end to the strikes. They were determined to fight for their rights and to win.

The blinders of the bosses.

The bosses have been trying to prevent the workers from joining the strike, but the workers have been successful in their efforts. They have been very determined and have not given up easily. The bosses have tried their best to break the strike, but the workers have been successful in their efforts.

The ballot box.

The workers have been voting in large numbers, and the results have been in favor of the union. The bosses have been trying to sabotage the voting process, but the workers have been successful in their efforts.

The mood of the country.

The mood of the country has been very favorable towards the workers. The people have been sympathizing with the workers and have been supporting them in their efforts. The bosses have been trying to break the strike, but the workers have been successful in their efforts.

The future of the workers.

The workers have been very hopeful about the future of their union. They have been expecting a favorable outcome of the strike, and they have been determined to fight for their rights and to win.
A string of tens of thousands of coal miners has begun in the waist and dress industry in New York City. A thousand factors, including the strike, are long and bitter. That is why it is important to understand the industry's complaints, which are the direct causes, and those responsible for the strike. This is true of the protocol between the Waistmakers' Union and the American Waist & Dress Makers Association ended January 1, 1919.

With the beginning of the New Year, a new agreement between both organizations should have been signed. It is quite natural that the Union should submit new demands on the occasion of renewing an agreement. It is the purpose and duty of the trade unions to impress the conditions of their members. That is why unions are founded, and the occasion for making demands is the most opportune time for such things.

In this case the Waist and Dressmakers' union acted as workers. They submitted demands which the present conditions made necessary. These demands are, first, that the working hours should be reduced from a forty-eight-hour week to a thirty-six-hour week. Only the present time is responsible for such a demand. The Waist and Dressmakers have worked at gas masks, and other war industries, as shirits, clothing, mosquito nets, etc., will now return to the waist and dress trade. Experience has shown that those employed at this trade during the war were going around idle during the last several months. What will happen, then, when all workers of all trades will return to work? That is the question that the union found is the reduction of the working hours to thirty-six hours per week, the newly returned workers in the trade. The union feels that it is the duty of everybody to prevent, or at least, to lighten the course of unemployment by reducing the number of unemployed.

The second demand made by the union is the wage increase which they demand. It is important that the workers as well as the public, at large, be aware of the existence of the demand and not, be misled by the clamor of high wage increases.

It is true that during the war many workers in some trades earned high wages. But it is a false and misleading assertion that the conditions of the workers have improved. Only those in industries directly connected with war work have profited by this improvement, for the duration of the war. The shipbuilders, iron workers, munition workers, and the workers of other conditions in many workers in other trades, has not only required the necessary labor, but workers worse simply because there was not enough work. The waist and dress trade is a good example of such industries.

Theoretically the labor market is small and it is impossible to secure workers. But actually this was not the case. The Waist and Dressmakers demand that the unions must cease to follow the principle of appealing to Government and industry for the answer. It is not the way. Right now the best evidence are the living facts that during the last several months the workers were going around idle.

The cost of living is ever mounting so that it is becoming more difficult to make ends meet. And that is why the waist and dress makers demand an increase in wages. In addition to this the following facts must be considered. Most of the waist and dressmakers are piece workers. Their means of obtaining wages is the number of hours they work. In demanding the reduction of hours, they are asking to work less in order to ask higher wages. If not, this would mean a reduction in wages, in proportion to the reduced hours leaving the workers in relatively worse conditions than before.

The third demand is that a union representative should be permitted to visit the shops of the members. And it is important that the Association in order to be certain that the terms of the agreements are being followed. The contract grew out of the experience the union had with the association entered into by the parties.

Many of these employers lock upon the agreement as a nuisance which must be complied with whenever and however possible. Their conception of the rights of the workers has not reached the stage where they should feel that an agreement with the workers is just as binding as their contracts with business men. As a result of this manner of thinking the employers are ready to violate their agreement with the union in every way possible if that be the case. But their agreement to be observed they must have somebody to visit the factories or it would be vouched for, first hand, regarding the conditions in the shops.

That is why the union demands that the employers should be required to send to the shops of the concerns of the union some payment of the conditions in the shops where the work is sent; that the shops of other concerns hold to the union conditions, then perhaps it may not pay to starve their people at the expense of the workers elsewhere. What is the value of an agreement with a boss if it is not to be observed? Regarding 20 per cent of the work made in the stores shop while making 20 per cent of the work elsewhere. What is the value of an agreement with a boss that it is observed? Regarding the 80 per cent of the work made elsewhere?

I must remark here that the union is not at all sure that this demand will completely do away with the trouble. That is why this is the only means which the union can propose, and that the employers propose another feasible means and the union will gladly accept.

The fifth demand of the union does not involve any cost to the consumer. It is the most important for the workers. That is why the demand for the creation of a machinery to enforce the agreement is renewed, namely, to permit a union representative to visit the factories. This is observed in all independent shops, that is, in the places which do not belong to the association. Is it not one ever heard that this practice should shake the business.

But the waist and dress manufacturers do not want to listen to this, simply because, it does not pay them. They were never encountered in the promise to observe their agreement with the employers and that is why they are opposed to any control on the part of the union.

There are two other demands dealt with concerning the contracting question comes first. This has been a painful question for many years. The number of shops in the trade is steadily decreasing while the number of workers in each shop is decreasing.

In other words the industry is being indefinitely subdivided. The trade is scattered among a bed room shops, thereby making it more difficult to control the conditions of the workers. This is well known to be the case in the waist and dress industry as sub-contracting is still not the place to enter into details. But its influence is keenly felt and the union was fighting to prevent it. In combating the curse of sub-contracting the union demands that the employer should assume responsibility for the conditions under which the work is being made and that the sub-contracting system the work is being made elsewhere, under contracts which are of no concern to the employers. In other words the union argues with: "You employers agree with us that certain conditions must prevail; you undertake to enforce them, but what good is this to the workers if you send your work to sub-contractors for the sign of union conditions? Your workers have the agreement and obtain nothing, and the workers obtain nothing where the conditions are the same that is, they are only at the mercy of the sub-contracting system.

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As it is the case now, workers' complaints are useless delayed. The worker gets treated as a horse. Unions come disappointed with the union and with all her procedures. And when he finally gets justice it is delayed justice, lifeless and dull. That is why the union demands that the machinery to settle disputes should be improved and enlivened. It is important to remember that the union submitted and was ready to arbitrate. In the letter she submitted, the union was strong in the promise to observe their agreement with the employers and that is why they are opposed to any control on the part of the union. There are two other demands dealt with concerning the contracting question comes first. This has been a painful question for many years. The number of shops in the trade is steadily decreasing while the number of workers in each shop is decreasing. In other words the industry is being indefinitely subdivided. The trade is scattered among a bed room shops, thereby making it more difficult to control the conditions of the workers. This is well known to be the case in the waist and dress industry as sub-contracting is still not the place to enter into details. But its influence is keenly felt and the union was fighting to prevent it. In combating the curse of sub-contracting the union demands that the employer should assume responsibility for the conditions under which the work is being made and that the sub-contracting system the work is being made elsewhere, under contracts which are of no concern to the employers. In other words the union argues with: "You employers agree with us that certain conditions must prevail; you undertake to enforce them, but what good is this to the workers if you send your work to sub-contractors for the sign of union conditions? Your workers have the agreement and obtain nothing, and the workers obtain nothing where the conditions are the same that is, they are only at the mercy of the sub-contracting system.

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The agreement between the cloakmakers' union and the cloak manufacturers of New York City was signed on the fifth of August, 1919.

The present agreement, as it is termed, had been under discussion for some time after the cloak manufacturers had made an attack upon the cloakmakers, who have a lockout of the workers which ended in a general strike that lasted from the ninth to the sixteenth of July. Of course, at that time the manufacturers thought to break the lockout, to make it weaker than it was. They did not succeed in this object, and the agreement was now in any like attempts. The cloakmakers' union emerged from the strike stronger than ever, and the manufacturers were forced to sign a new agreement that was far better than the previous one. It is not necessary at this time to dwell over the bad and good points, as the court will see if cause enough before the agreement comes to an end, conditions will be more favorable to the workers. As far as the new conditions and which are of interest to us, we will now solve the new problems which have sprung up in our trade.

Let us now take the chief demands which we shall have to put before the cloak manufacturers, even before the actual agreement comes to an end.

What are they?

The first and most important of these demands will be the setting up of the present system of week work, and to give an absolute necessity for the workers and the cloakmakers' union is to put their work under the present system of piece work. Their affairs, praise be to God, have been going well under the present system, and they have no inclination to change it.

The second point, as important as the first, is the establishment of a minimum scale of wages. The cloak and suit trade is a season trade, and we must work and live on the minimum scale that the earnings of the workers shall be such that they may be enabled to make a living.

The third demand, which is as important as the other two, will be shorter working hours. The events of the past few years have given a great upheaval in the industrial field. Hundreds of thousands of new workers, who have been put in it and have taken the places of those who had to leave their previous employment and occupation in trade. In our trade new workers have been added, who understand the business and who would never have thought of joining our trade. So the work at the beginning of their increase in places and must be made for the new arrivals as well as those who are here. And this can only be done in one way: the working hours must be shortened.

The fourth demand will be to draw up an agreement which will provide for the conditions which have been, and which shall solve the differences of the cloakmakers in the trade and of the trade itself. It must be an agreement without any loopholes, through which there may gradually leak out all the workers have won.

When we ask, truly and faithfully the exact meaning of these four demands, we can readily understand that we shall have to face a difficult task. It means that we shall have to give up our hard-earned revolution in our trade and set it up on entirely new foundations.

To carry on such a great and difficult task will entail so many reforms both when the workers and for which they must be prepared. Because we may certainly expect to face opposition on the part of the bosses.

The cloakmakers' union is strong and mighty, and truly united. Our cloakmakers' army is well organized, and the solidarity of our demands shall have been won.

But this is not enough. In order to give effect to the agreement that the army will keep up the struggle as long as necessary, we shall require a constant watch over the situation. Our ammunition consists of provisions. We must see to it that the armament of the workers do not have to suffer hunger and will be protected from all social upheaval, which may happen along in time of strike.

And because of all this, the cloakmakers' union, through the Joint Board, have decided to gather a tremendous and money will be supplied by a tax which every man and woman of the union will have to pay as soon as the present season will be under way.

The cloakmakers received this resolution with great enthusiasm, and the first letter, which has been sufficiently trained, as organized workers, to understand how the government is going to be prepared for the important conflict which confronts them. And we are sure that there is in their minds the great and mighty fight which they waged against the employers. So prepared for the coming battle is the password of the cloakmakers, for the sacred call for preparedness. To be well prepared for a struggle means half of the battle won before it is begun.

Let us get ready for the great and holy day of our fight for a better and brighter life as workers in our trade.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT MASS MEETING
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Saturday, January 10, 1919

We, the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, of Local 65, 25 and 58, employed in the dress and waist factories of the City of New York, in a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden on this 18th day of January, 1919, hereby declare our unwavering loyalty to our organization.

We hereby denounce the act of the Waist and Dress Manufacturers' Association in refusing to consider our request for a shorter workday, for a living wage and for the observance of humanity beyond any bounds. Weigel, for the act of this Association in demanding from us that we surrender a number of standards that have been in practice in the industry for the past six years and that we are acting in concert with other trade unions in order to render our workers more efficient, is an act that is inimical to the interests of the Waist and Dress Manufacturers' Association. We are of the opinion that an Association such as ours is not only necessary for the present but in the future for the benefit of the whole industry.

We hereby declare that we will not be satisfied until we have obtained a living wage for our workers and that we will not be satisfied until we have obtained a living wage for our workers and that we will stand firm in our determination to protect the rights of our workers and to secure for them the justice which they have long been demanding.

The recommendations of the board follow:

First — The adoption of a 44-hour week to begin from the date when work shall be resumed.

Second — In view of the absence of any reliable data in which we can base our claim for compensation to the employees and the cost of living to which their wages are subject, it is impossible without first obtaining the result of an inquiry and collecting statistics to make an investigation. It is therefore recommended that such an investigator be appointed by the board, on the expense of both parties to this controversy, to proceed forthwith to make the necessary inquiry and to report the facts as shall be obtained by the board for further recommendation.

Third — The board recognizes the importance of, to employer and employed, of the formulation of principles and by which machinery is calculated to put them into effect, which will render it possible to chart for the collective good, as far as efficiency, discipline and cooperation are concerned.

We, therefore, in the confident request of the board is unanimously of the opinion that the employers, when the time shall come, will send the board their representatives to their posts, and that the employers shall proceed to open their shop as usual without further notice.

WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY.
LOUIS MARSHALL.
FELIX FRANKFURTER.

The Advisory Board in the strike of 55,000 members of the American Men's and Boys' Clothing Manufacturers' Association against the American Men's and Boys' Clothing Manufacturers' Association had decided yesterday that the decision would be in favor of the employers and that the workers would have to work another four weeks, and had advised the workers to return to their shops. The 75,000 men and women are affected by the decision in New York City, and many thousands of nearly 250,000 workers throughout the country, the strike had been on.

At the request of the union and the manufacturers' association, at this preliminary meeting was called up by Dr. William Z. Ripley, Assistant Secretary of Labor Standards on December 11, to Professor Felix Frankfurter, Chairman of the War Labor Policies Board, and the representatives of the manufacturers, the union represented by Sydney Hillman and the manufacturers by Henry Kelman and Samuel Schenck.

The recommendations of the board follow:

First — The adoption of a 44-hour week to begin from the day when work shall be resumed.

Second — In view of the absence of any reliable data in which we can base our claim for compensation to the employees and the cost of living to which their wages are subject, it is impossible without first obtaining the result of an inquiry and collecting statistics to make an investigation. It is therefore recommended that such an investigator be appointed by the board, on the expense of both parties to this controversy, to proceed forthwith to make the necessary inquiry and to report the facts as shall be obtained by the board for further recommendation.

Third — The board recognizes the importance of, to employer and employed, of the formulation of principles and by which machinery is calculated to put them into effect, which will render it possible to chart for the collective good, as far as efficiency, discipline and cooperation are concerned.

We, therefore, in the confident request of the board is unanimously of the opinion that the employers, when the time shall come, will send the board their representatives to their posts, and that the employers shall proceed to open their shop as usual without further notice.

WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY.
LOUIS MARSHALL.
FELIX FRANKFURTER.
The CAUSE SPREADS OVER LAND AND SEA

By William Morris Feigenbaum

So when the great strikes of the past few weeks broke out, it was the workers, resulting from the machinations of "foreign" agitators. It was the workers when the majority of strike was been going on for months, if not years, for all we are permitted

The strike that began with the fighting around the iron was in the north and has spread to the entire city. Soon, every worker in every line of activity knew what usually follows, police, soldiers, violence, and butchery. This is the outbreak that began at the iron works in the outskirts of the city and into the provinces, and that was beaten down by military force in a week.

As a matter of fact, the origina of the strike lie further back than last winter's, and its effects will en

There has just come to us a weekly newspaper published in Budapest, Hungary, dated September 13th, 1919. In that paper we read that in the present age, it is commented upon "the wave of labor unrest and agitation pass-

It seems as if there had been strikes affecting hundreds of thousands of people in Acre, Cordoba and Jinjuy before then. The strike at that time was a strike of a few railways, with the port strikers in Montevideo, against

After the end of that strike, another one broke out. The editor of the government's "per" speaks, "On Friday last, another and much more serious strike became a foregone conclusion, and by Saturday, it was a calamitous certainty. This was the strike of the postal workers of the State. These employees abandoned their work throughout the State, threats of a strike on Friday with a unanimity." One newspaper to get the de
tails of this strike, even though it happened four months ago, and even if it has died down. The workers had been promised a minimum wage of $100 a month in the new contract, but when they received their August pay envelopes, they found that the promises had been broken, as a special favor, it seems, that the Government would promise for the benefit of its employees. They protested to the Gover-

The tension between Chile and Peru has not lessened. The existing clouds of labor strife over the two countries. A sig-

And the labor unrest also "The rebel" president ad-

The World" says the editor, significantly, "attributes this strike to Socialist machina-

The report further states that every cruel and brutal means was employed, to beat down the rising of the workers.

and in every way, the workers showed that when united, there would be nothing that the workers do not know the results of the strike as yet.

Labor conditions in Japan seem to be dangerous near a serious industrial situation. Unrest is terrible in that country. Wages are stationary, while the cost of living has risen to 200 per cent within the last few years. War industries are closing, and the government is using military terror is walking over the land. There are likely to be seri-

These are some of the state-

Another victory for Democracy was the overthrow of the monarchy of Luxembourg and the substitution of a republic. The monarch, a beautiful Grand Duchess, Marie Adelise, was removed and the people of Luxembourg are now independent.

News comes slowly from Central Europe,—it is impossible to get complete and authentic news from any part of the world in the days of the triumph of Democracy. Nevertheless, the Republic that was established in Hungary by the workers with the aid of their soldiers is more than a success; that the 'radicals and liberals' are out in force, and that the Socialists are taking complete possession of the government.

There are rumors of a "pro-

monarch. It is reported in the capital press that American women are interested in the monarchy in the tiny country.

Elections were recently held in Sweden, and it is reported that the Socialists received a majority report from the Social Democrats of the Parliament. A private let-

The Swedish Socialists and workers have it within their power to establish republic at once if they have the courage to do it.

July 10, 1919

At last the dream of many of us is going to be realized—we are going to have a weekly publi-

We have always wished to have one organ issued by the National Industrial Union in each of our localities, because we believed that such a publication could serve to unite our large membership and that it would reflect the aims, hopes and aspirations of our large membership that composes the big International Union.

Our International Union is big, its locals numerous and the membership can populate many cities. This makes it almost impossible to be in personal touch with many of them, and this fact is that not many of them know each other.

An organ issued by the In-

The "World" says the editor, significantly, "attributes this strike to Socialist machina-

Then they all went out and tied up the mails and the tele-

The "Government" says the editor, significantly, "attributes this strike to Socialist machina-

The report further states that every cruel and brutal means was employed to beat down the rising of the workers.
The New Temper of Working Women in the Needle Industries
By Juliet Stuart Fényez

Nowhere has the influence of the strike felt itself more acutely than in the needle industries, where a new spirit of independence and responsibility has supplanted the old one almost completely. The spirit of independence is necessarily a hard and stern spirit, striving for, and it is extraordinary that trades where women have never before been asked to pitch in their whole being for the improvement of conditions have since the war been the scenes of serious and victorious struggles.

The needle industries, the age-old principal source of women's income, have experienced a veritable revolution within the last decade. Never have the women of the needle trades worked so long and hard for the improvement of conditions. The<Key短缺>