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

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

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LADIES' TAILORS' STRIKE IN NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD CONTINUES

Two weeks ago, the Ladies' Tailors' and Alteration Workers of New Haven and Hartford went on strike for a 44 hour week, an increase of 50 per cent in wages. The strike is directed by Saul Seidman, organizer and one of the vice presidents of the International. Brother Seidman has been doing organization work in Connecticut State for the last few months, and now he is trying to put the Ladies' Tailor Trade on a sound basis.

The strikes of the Ladies' Tailors of New Haven and Hartford are backed by the working women of the various organizations of those cities. Public opinion is also with the strikers, and prospects of victory are good.

It is quite possible that in a week or so, the strike will be completely won.

HILLQUIT IS ALL WELL AND IS AGAIN WITH THE LABOR MOVEMENT

Morris Hillquit is back in New York after a year spent in a sanitarium to recover his health. At the Broadway Central he was greeted by many friends and comrades.

Comrade Hillquit looks well and is full of cheer and hope. He said he was all well and that he would plunge into the socialist and labor movements with renewed energy. He is quite optimistic about the outlook for the Socialist Party. In his opinion, the split that recently took place in the Socialist Party will not affect the spread of the Socialist ideals.

"I don't agree with the communists," he said, "but I don't consider them enemies of the Socialist movement. I hope the Communists will not carry their quarrel into the capitalist press as was the case with some members who left the party."
COUNT THE WEEK LOST in which Mayor Hyman M. McDuffie of Washington, D.C., announced plans to improve conditions for those who live in public housing. The mayor hopes to reduce crime and violence in these neighborhoods by increasing police presence and providing more resources for social services.

QUEEN OF CARGO. Queen was the first to demonstrate the ability of our city of wheels to move goods and people with ease. The mayor is overseeing a committee of the Technical Men's Union to develop a plan for efficient movement of goods and people in the city. This is to be accomplished through the use of rail and road infrastructure.

THE EMPLOYEE'S RIGHT TO UNION. The Municipal Employees Association will pick up the gluten that it's been bawling at by organizing ballots on each of the city's federal and local offices. This will allow employees to vote on issues of importance to them.

PUBLIC RELATIONS. Public relations is not easy. It requires a lot of skill, especially in navigating the complex world of journalism. Gary and Jonathan, though they may claim to have a good handle on the situation, are very cautious in their approach.

THE LOWLY STRIKER. The United Mine Workers strike was called off. The miners had demand for a four-week strike, but with upward of 300,000 workers involved in the conflict, it will take a few days before the last of the miners strike. But millions will remember the courage of those who fought for a better future.

UNIQUE STRIKE in the annals of working class history. The United Mine Workers announced a strike lasting a year. The miners' strike brought to a close the whole satisfactory to the strikers, after six years of struggle. The union has almost 300,000 members in the district, and they have been fighting for the right to negotiate for a better contract.

A Strike for the Right to Unify. The United Mine Workers strike was called off. The miners have demand for a four-week strike, but with upward of 300,000 workers involved in the conflict, it will take a few days before the last of the miners strike. But millions will remember the courage of those who fought for a better future.

The strike was called off after six years of struggle. The union has almost 300,000 members in the district, and they have been fighting for the right to negotiate for a better contract.

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National Guilds In The Making

BY JULIET S. FOYTZ

The differences between the modern trade union and the guild, as described by Mr. William Penn, have often been misunderstood. But recently there has arisen a group which is trying to close this gap. To this group the associations of producing craftsmen who control the workaday life of the miners have been assigned. Over the last few years are to be a model for the associations of workers who control the workaday life of the miners. The authors have chosen their craft unions as the control of industry and the guilds as the control of the control of the workaday life of the miners. They must be the policy of the trade union of today, say the "Guildists." The workers must seek through their organized struggle not the mere betterment of wages, but a complete control over their industry beginning with the shop. Industrial democracy is to be realized only thru the national guild of workingmen joining with the national guilds of other industries in a Guild Congress with the participation of producers for the administration of industry. This Congress will constitute a national organization of consumers, which is the present political task of guilds and the control of economic activity.

A large program, you say, for a small group. But it is a large program, for the National Guilds League which upholds the banner of the new ideas has a strength of 6,000. The strength of the guild idea is not in the propaganda of little groups, but in the organization of the great labor movement today. The Guildists have only caught the spirit of the movement in a phrase that expresses the great industrial processes which they see in the work around them. The great trade unions of England and other countries are national guilds in the making. They have not been taught to be so, but because they are forced to be so. National industrial organization actually being born thru the organizations of labor almost before the thought of national guilds formed.

The report of the Coal Commission of Great Britain issued on June 17th suggests the necessity of democratic control in complete form. This report was drawn up after months of sentimental hand-wringing on the part of the miners, many given, strangely enough, in the King's Baking Room in the House of Parliament before a joint commission of mine-owners, workers and outsiders. Robert Smillie, the manpower of the mine, the witnesses from the gentlemen of unearned riches for the mine-owners wrong from the life and comfort of the workers. While the men who went down into the coal mine did not find in one room houses with their families, the mine-owners were living in mansions. Smillie reported the verdicts, deeds of desolates kings to favorites centuries ago were often the lords of the land. It is the exploitation. In the face of such evidence the entire commission recommended the nationalization of the mines. The miners are the people of the mining district.

The control was to rest with a Minister of Mines responsible to a national advisory committee of 19 members elected by a National Miners' Federation. This central body composed of representatives of 14 District Councils in the various mining districts and serving ties for the miners of the district and a service complete covering all the advice, technical, industrial and commercial.

How then were the District Members to be elected? For here lay the root of power. They were to be elected in proportion to the number of miners and vice-chairmen appointed by the Minister of Mines were added making a total of fourteen members.

The report of the Coal Commission was not accepted by the Lloyd George cabinet but it is the storm-center around which are surging the waves of industrial unrest in England today. Nothing less will satisfy the miners backed by the whole force of the Union Congress, which at its recent meeting decided to give the government one week to accept. Upon refusal the Congress is to meet again to decide upon a method of revolutionary character or upon a change in the government or upon the control of the houses of labor.

In the United States the national guild idea is making headway. The work of the National Home Country, 

ATTENTION OF PHILADELPHIA WAIST MAKERS

The Waist and Dressmakers' Union of Philadelphia has called a meeting of its members on Saturday, 10th, 11th, and 12th, for the purpose of the national guilds. The three meetings will be held on the 10th, 11th, and 12th, respectively. The meetings will be held at the Adelphia Hotel, 14th and Chestnut Streets.

The meetings will be called to order by the President of the Union, and will be conducted by the Vice-President and Secretary. The meetings will be held in the Adelphia Hotel, 14th and Chestnut Streets.

Indiana Starts Labor Party

Indianapolis - At its recent annual convention, the Indiana State Federation of Labor by a vote of more than three to one, decided to start a Labor Party in Indiana. The resolution was submitted to the local affiliates with the federation by referen

Register at once for School

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WEEK-WORK FOR THE CLOAKMAKERS OF PHILADELPHIA

At last also Philadelphia awoke, but not this is the surprising thing, for we are not at all the opinion that Philadelphia is a sleepy town. Persons familiar with the history of the Jewish labor movement know that Philadephia, as a rule, is the most alert with her strikes and her labor movement. It is certain at least that the news has been flying behind but was rather in the front ranks. It is, therefore, not surprising that Philadelphia cloakmakers Unions finally awoke to the necessity of establishing the principle of week-work. The surprising thing, on the contrary, is that it has not done so sooner.

We can only explain the fact that ideas have their queen waves. An idea will arise in a certain location, take root and take the rapidity of lightenning into distant lands, skipping the adjoining localities of the country. The countries that have caught up the ideas and have become revolutionized have been cut off from one another by a great distance, so that their old customs will be preserved. Something similar is going on among the cloakmakers of Philadelphia, who are at one's throw from New York. Where the English cloak industry in New York took place, it was generally thought it would overthrow the entire industry in Philadelphia, and indeed it did not take very long before week-work and a number of improvements common places of the labor movement in New York. This movement has now taken place in Philadelphia, with the cloak centers, reaching as far as the Pacific, and everywhere where it has been needed, in New York. And yet Philadelphia for a time remained unaffected by this tide, and the system of piece work continued, as if nothing had happened.

The awakening has at last come also to Philadelphia, but even New York was laboring under a number of doubts. Themselves questioned the new system and made a number of attempts with conditions of its acceptance.

The present writer was one of those of whom the agitation was called by the Joint Board of the Philadelphia Union and he was asked to visit the various shops and to get the opinions of the workers and the condition of the shop. The chief demand of the workers was the establishment of the day's strike, as the day's strike is the most advantageous system of piece-work and accept instead the hourly and day system of work-week, it is only proper that a substantial compensation be given the workers for the work that they have done; the new system is already. It seems that those devotees of the bundle system were not at all in the fact that under this system half of the cloakmakers were out of work and suffering actual starvation, while the other half was working to the hilt with great appetite. Nor were they impressed with the argument that the work was different and varied far from being benevolent millions, cannot take upon them in any great proportion, if they would take them they could never carry them out. Deaf to the laws of averages, the opponents of week-work were clamoring for a time guarantee as a guarantee of the new system.

This absurd attitude has produced a painful impression so special to the fact that the wages system has stood the test everywhere and stood it so splendidly that the feeling in the same old conditions and the workers have not yet committed themselves from the bundle psychology.

And when we left the meeting we were tormented by the painful impression that it will take before the workers begin to understand their own interests.

Of course it is the old conservative spirit of those workers that made them in their old condition, and pointing in a new direction, but the painful thing is that among those who made those demands and suggestions there were persons who would resent being thought of as compromisers. They consider themselves highly progressive, but when it comes to the question of work one could see plainly that their arguments were rooted in the fear of the new and the unknown.

As we said, we felt greatly dejected when we heard the news communicated by fireman Amund. that two thirds of these workers, who had been so brilliant for the new system of week-work.

We congratulated the Philadelphia Union for this decision. It is really a decision based on common sense and the workers and the trade and the situation, and it shows that the majority of the cloakmakers will not be misled by empty phrases and fantastic, impossible demands.

We congratulate the Joint Board for the correct of the sentiment of the masses in proposing the change without making promises that could not be carried out.

The hardest part of the workers, the crystallization of the cloakmakers' sentiment into a concrete decision, has been accomplished. And now comes the remaining portion of the work, perhaps less dramatic but certainly just as important as the previous. The workers are working out of scales of wages, hours and other conditions that go to make up the system. The last thing, of course, is to secure the consent of the cloakmakers to the demands of the workers? It is common sense to suppose that these workers have made a decision by following the cloak situation throughout the country, they may know that the week-work system is steadily being established in all the cloak centers of the country, Philadelphia cannot be an exception. The International cannot permit such a thing. The manufacturers must also know that the cloakmakers of Philadelphia and 100 per cent organized, and it is not likely that they will back the new demands.

It is quite possible that this revolution in the cloak industry in Philadelphia will be even more quiet than that of New York. But if the manufacturers take it as an insult to the new workers, insistent on an open cloak, the cloakmakers will fight tooth and nail to keep the new workers, and the system under which it was possible for one half of the cloakmakers to live in the new system, is condemned to die. It must and it will die. It is, therefore, only a question of a few weeks when also the cloak industry of Philadelphia will be placed on the sound basis of week-work.

OUR CONGRATULATIONS TO THE LADIES' TAILORS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 80

It was a great struggle and a great victory of which the Ladies' Tailors have every right to be proud. The victory over the law of 40 hours weekly wage, a 44 hour week and week work, as it is the victory over the law which gives the union controlling power in the shops, all this is proof enough that the Ladies' Tailors' did not go out on strike on the impulse of the moment, that they were well organized, and was, organized, so that the manufacturers could not help but yield. The quick victory was also a test of the leadership in the strike, but on this score there was certainly some work to be done by the Ladies' Tailors and of those of whom knew the true organization of the president of the International and the director of the strike.

It is now acknowledged by the staff of officers and leaders under brother Leffowitz was the leading spirit of the strike that is was a most important victory. The strike was made by one wish and thought—to win.

All this is known. But there is another reason why the victory came so quickly and this is the reason that in any strike, whatever its duration, though quite substantial, were not extravagant. The Ladies' Tailors' did not insist on the 40 hour week, it was possible, they demanded what they were entitled to.

The whole country to emphasize this there may be some among the Ladies' Tailors who were in no way in the strike and were entitled to such "moderate" demands. They may think that if the employers agreed to such demands without much bidding, they would have also agreed to a still stronger work week. If there really are some among the Ladies' Tailors who have been so completely overcome that they would have made a greater mistake than any that even if it could have forced the employers for the moment to agree to a somewhat longer work week, they doubt that the employers would have sought every opportunity to make up that longer week. The circumstance would create situation not at all to the liking of the strikers.

The minimum of $50 per week for a 44 hour week is one of which the Ladies' Tailors are now justly ashamed. Few are the workers in the various industries of the country who can make a minimum wage and such short hours. The Ladies' Tailors' need only to know how to make a living wage and not obtain a higher wage but they ought to be proud that their efforts are on first local in the International that has won such a wage.

We do not mean to say, of course, that the Ladies' Tailors have reached the outside limit of possible gains and improvements. The 44 hour day is to be improved more and will get it, too. But for the time being their gains are complete and the Ladies' Tailors' need to know how to make a the minimum of $50 per week the courageous women of the Ladies' Tailors. By the time next spring they will be stronger in time of peace as it was in the short period of the war.

We hope that this time the membership of local 80 will not repeat the costly errors in the past. Many of their leaders had tried their lucks undered because of their lack of the United. They had not been active, the United. They had not been active, the United.

We hope that the time will not again be too much the United. The United. They had not been active, the United.

Convinced that the Ladies' Tailors will guard their Union as their only hope and reliance, we congratulate them upon their great and quick victory.

White Terroors in Greece.

Ragusa. - Resolution on Greece to be presented by Austria. - Annual Conference at Lucerne: The conference calls the attention of the working classes of all countries to the present situation of Greece, which is the cause of seige of state of siege. Foreign troops occupy the country and all liberties, the people are suppressed, Trade disturbances. All meetings are forbidden, even within the doors. It is a white terroor, organized against workers with the support of the foreign troops. The starving people are demands the instant liberation of the deportees, the immediate cessation of the state of siege, and the return to a normal political life throughout Greece.
Swat the Injunction!

By W.B. RUBIN

The American Federation of Labor, at its Atlantic City convention, took a home run rap at injunctions, and their judges.

Hooray! Bully! Go on to it again!

Labor's greatest enemy, the nation's biggest curse, the weapon of unscrupulous employers, the shield of grafters and profiteers, the dividing wall that keeps Cap- tain who suffers from unemployment and labor and the two from serving in harmony the advance thought of life, not directly the sustaining force of a people.

Our boys, in fighting for democ- racy, have already swept away all the shrapnel and gas, the Zep- pelins and U-boats, but it is an- ticipated that in fighting the injunctions by them enacted is not to be com- pared with the roll call of those we have fought because of the infighting cockie.

Tiny vermin though they are, they attack the human body, and in many ways, carry disease, and many were the boys who had never even had a shrapnel shot because the cockpit had not shielded them from the line.

Imagining a army to en- tangle, a force, that is capable of fighting for material and spirit, for constitution and for life, is not only an annoyance and harassed, infected and quarantined through vermin, which like the fight in the ravaging and laying waste.

Some were fortunate enough to hold the violated, and they not only contempt. Others, in direct viola- tion of vermin jurisdiction, de- livered themselves.

Now, comparisons are often od- ious, and smilies and metaphors sometimes miscalculated, but the above facts furnish a text which mankind would do well to ponder— that Labor, all powerful, all united in its effort toward a higher and better life for all, who lost, its ever halting in its for- ward march by the pest injunc- tions.

Many are the organizations which have been laid low by this means, and the members who have suffered jail in the trail of the injunction's curse.
CONCERTS IN TIME OF STRIKES

ORGANIZED LABOR SAYS NO!

BY FANNIA M. COHEN

That music is becoming an im-
portant factor in the strike move-
ment has been shown during the recent
strike of our New York locals, par-
cularly in the cloakmakers.

Already in the second week of the strike, some hall chairmen to arrange
concerts in their halls, and these
concerts have been held with promp-
tude as it was practicable.

The first few concerts were ar-
ranged by the American Federation
such as Webster Hall, Manhattan
Lyceum, Prospect Casino, etc.
The idea spread rapidly, and the later
halls preferred to arrange concerts
than to industrial meetings, which
was impossible.

The news that the entertain-
ment and Speakers' Committee
was arranging concerts for the
halls discouraged this belief, and the
talent spread with the rapidity of
lightning. Since the large halls had
arranged other programs, the arranged were few, the small halls serv-
ing as district speakers' homes, and
so forth. Some of the larger halls began coming in from the chairmen of the "neg-
lected" halls.

The most popular entertainment was a concert over the tele-
phone between the chairman of the
Entertainment Committee and the
indignant hall chairman, who protested that the strikers knew nothing about
musical instructions, and that the hall
should have the use of the hall.

The phone concerts were the evolution, and the demand for more of these larger halls has a stage fit
for concerts and theatrical perform-
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Dealing with what it terms European "agression," the Guardian has the following to say in connection with the policy of neutrality and boycott of Germany in this country. "The outstanding feature of the editorial is the frankness and preciseness with which it states its case. The facts are written as editorials in this country.

The current situation in Buda-
pest is a dramatic judgment on the statesmanship of the Peace Conference. The Powers are openly defying the de-
crees of the Conference and claim-
ing the right to violate the
Conference's decrees. One might suppose that there had been a war between the two powers and that
Germania had emerged victorious, and that there was no such body as a nation as the Peace Con-
ference. This spectacle of indisci-
pline is humiliating and ominous. But nobody can be surprised by it. The Peace Conference lost long ago the respect of Europe. It al-
lways had the right to be fulfilled. It encouraged the smaller Powers to force decisions, and it has nei-
ertheless been the persistent principle of public policy. The fate of the Karolos Govern-
ment is an example of the fusion which was either willful or stupid on the part of the agents of the conference. That fusion has brought many troubles in its train, was characterized. If the conference were per-
formed throughout by the simple de-
sire to reconstruct Europe in the rules and prin-
ciples, their task would have been immensely difficult, but would have been surely easier than the task they attempted. For-
two complexes—to be fulfilled from every conceivable science of the hour, distrusted and conf-
flled, the present policy quite al-
aim. The French, under the influ-
ence of shell shock, have always been asking at every turn the}
re-education of Europe is the most likely to prevent Germany from build-
Fighting for the life of a nation is fight-
ing for the life of a nation. Theirs are na-

tural and intangible, and it is only that they have not been realized, scarce fixed, should make al-
lowance for those fears. But fear is}
a bad condition, and all the more so

when it is of a system. The sovereign
pleasure of Wilson's prin-
ciples to the statecraft of a Revel-
len or a Magyir is fate, to

Churchill is dangerous and a

The responsibility is

for all times, the responsibility is

to all the Allies. Indeed, at the

moment it is England that is

the chief offender. More con-
spicuously than anybody else, it is

spending blood and treasure in

the attempt to suppress revolu-
tion. This was no part of the

business of the Berlin Berliner, and the

involves his government to

undertake it. No soldier had

consciously given his life for it.

In an evil hour for the world, the

Parliament has taken the best tradi-

tions of their history, for

getting the lesson learnt at such cost by England and France in the French Revolution, and

leaving the atmosphere of a school as old as Fox, resolved to

repeat the experiment of the

Holy Alliance. What have been the consequences of this policy? Turkey, Russia, and

democratic nations have been

brought to the verge of revolution.

Be that as it may, the momentous

crises of the Peace Conference are

belated. For it has been stated that the

Peace Conference has enough to

try to do without coming into

sovereignty. But it looks at

the moment doubtful whether the

Peace Conference has enough sovereignty to

try to do. Many of the

members of the Peace Conference are

reported to have said that he sometimes

feared that Europe would

never be able to deliver itself from this state of

chaos for the world has not, so far, understood

himself to do it. That deliverance will be

accomplished unless the Con-

ference and the Western Govern-

ments change their action. They

have not until the people have

changed their governments and a new

Conference has been assem-

bled.
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