Keywords
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.
President, Secretary and Vice-Presidents of International will gather at Buffalo to discuss vital matters—conferences to last several days.

Editor of "Justice" will attend.

Leaders will review activities of past three months and map out future work.

Problems before the Executive board include: capturing of unionized trades, organizing small towns, and extending scope of international publications. Committees of locals will be heard.

The regular quarterly conference of the General Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will begin next Monday, October 6, at the Stater Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., and will continue until the end of the week. The events of the last three months in the ladies' garment industry and the plans for the future will engage the attention of all national officers throughout the conference.

The General Executive Board is both the clearing house and the supreme council of the international, the executive committee of the president and secretary of the international and the 19 vice presidents representing all the important ladies' garment centers in the country. At its quarterly meeting the board will consider all the reports of the president and the reports of the vice president on the situation in their respective locations. This meeting will be held after having obtained an ensemble view of the situation throughout the country. To the urgent problems indicated in the course of the reports and map out the work of the International for the next 3 months.

The report of President Schlesinger will no doubt be thickly crowded with an array of momentous events that took place in the various garment centers in the country. Schlesinger has been "on the go" for the last 3 months and during that period every important struggle the International has to record for this period. The movement along the lines of the historic strikes and the strikes in New York, where he stirred the various trades to victory and to the achievement of the historic victories in that important department of the garment industry, in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle, he has surveyed the various situations in the making of history for our International as well as his first hand information.

But the less general sectional reports of each of the vice-front

with great vigor during the past 3 months, but it is not over yet. At its last quarterly meeting the General Executive Board decided to throw all the resources of the International into the organization of the Women's organization campaign, for it was realized that only the gains obtained in the centers are secure with the many scab towns clustering around these centers.

The week work system affects not only the chalkmakers, for it is now in operation also in ladies' tailoring, kimono and wrapper, and raincoat trades; and this sys-

em is coupled with the 44 hour week and weekly wage minimums ranging between $30 and $40. There can be no doubt as to authen-
ticité of information that will be furnished by the various sectional leaders in reference to these aspects of the general situa-

tion, and it is to be expected that the national will work out the question of the week day to day plan for the coming conference.

The Executive Committee of the local unions and the Joint Board of the cloakmakers have not yet appointed their dele-
tates to the conference and are requested to designate 3 delegates from each local. The names and addresses of these dele-
tates should be communicated to the office of the Educational Committee.

The conference is called by the Educational Committee of the Inter-
national. Henry P. Schlessinger, President of the International, will make his first office and, as far as the work of the committe is concerned, he will be responsible for the work of the conference and chairmen of the committees.

The proceedings of the conference will be reported in our next issue.
The second week of the steel strike finds the situation unchanged. Both the union and the steel companies are still holding the line, and appear as determined as ever. The strike has become a battle of wits, with both sides trying to outmaneuver the other. The workers have been encouraged by the support of the public, who are more likely to sympathize with the strike than with the companies. The companies, on the other hand, have been bolstered by the support of the government, which has taken a neutral stance in the conflict.

One thing is clear in the steel strike: the workers have no intention of giving in. The companies, on the other hand, are determined to keep the plants running, and are willing to use any means to achieve this. The strike is now in its fourth week, and there is no indication that it will be resolved anytime soon.

The strike has also had a significant impact on the national economy. The steel industry is a major contributor to the country's GDP, and the strike has caused a ripple effect throughout the economy. Many other industries have been affected by the strike, including those that rely on steel for their products. The government is under pressure to intervene, but so far has been reluctant to do so.

The strike has also highlighted the tension between labor and management in the country. The companies have long been accused of exploiting their workers, and the strike has provided a platform for the workers to demand better working conditions and higher wages. The companies, on the other hand, argue that they are already doing everything they can to maintain profits and stay competitive.

The strike is not just about wages and working conditions, however. It is also about the future of the steel industry, and the role it will play in the country's economy. The companies are looking to modernize and upgrade their plants, but the workers are concerned that this will lead to job losses.

The strike is expected to continue for several more weeks. Both sides are dug in, and it is unclear what the outcome will be. It is clear, however, that the strike has brought a significant amount of attention to the struggles of workers across the country.
OLD PROBLEM IN CLOAK AND SUIT BRANCH

Once more the old question of plant control and the power of contractors in the Cloak and Suit Industry has sprung up. Upon the issue of a strike in this trade, and the signing of a new agreement between the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, it was thought, as a result of the agreement, that this problem was somewhat settled. But recent developments show otherwise.

One of the clauses in the agreement with the new association provided that there should be no deal with those employers only who had at least fourteen machines in their plant. The employment of at least one cutter. However, results of investigations, disclosed by Manager Max Goreinstein, showed a large number of employers having only one machine in their segments. Such houses, the investigation further shows, seldom employ cutters. The effect of the agreement when employment was plentiful little—little opportunity was afforded the union to demonstrate the effectiveness of the agreement. When the slack season came on, and when hoard of cutters were employed, the agreement was atonished at the revelation.

Goreinstein stated that he found the matter with Sol. Metz, manager of the division in the joint plant on the condition of the new associations, of which there are 750. A conference was immediately called with Metz, and the matter was discussed. A new agreement was formulated by Goreinstein. This plan was brought before the general meeting of all the contractors meeting held September 20th and approved. The entire matter has been corrected in the new associations, wherein Gross, who has assigned Business Agent Max Margulis, whose duty it was to go out on a joint investigation with a representa- tive of the association, and shops which had not complied will be compelled to put one on to cut out the work, as the association recognizes the necessity of the whole country's grievance.

Manager Goreinstein feels very 

sorrelly about the working conditions and that the plan will be put into effect. Cutters having knowledge of shops operating in which no cutters are employed should report to the manager. Cutters who have been employed in small shops and are let go now, should consult Goreinstein at once.

SPECIAL MEETING OF CHERRY BLOSSOM WORKERS

At the last general meeting of Cherry Blossom workers, it was reported that the strike of the Cherry Blossom workers was in progress. On October 1st, he urged every cutter to quit 1 P. M. and attend the meeting. The work of the workers is of grave import- ance. It deals with the abrogation of the agreement of the contractors' Association of this trade. Space does not permit the reporting here of the stand of the workers. However, the strikers taken to compel the employers to live up the agreement is certain.

OTHER TRADES IN MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH

The paper reported that Underwear trades in the Miscellaneous Branch are gradually be- ing improved. As stated here before, strikes are called wherever firms show an inclination to do downstro- m the organization of Israel Lewis, who is tempo- mery manager, and in conjunction 

with Business Agent M. H. Flesher and Samuel Perlmuter the trades are being lifted out of the state into which they were brought this long time. The appointment of Perlmuter by the Executive Committee was recently made membership of this Branch at a meeting held just ago.

IN THE DRESS AND WAIST BRANCH

There is little of importance to be reported of this Branch. Few strikes have been called and settled. The trade, as is well known, is the one where the men are largely unemployed. The complaints now filed deal mainly with equal payment. The union system is in this trade, employers are still to be found who do not equalize their men. Those who work these days in the slack season, regardless of the fact that they should be back to work, have been doing so the last few weeks. These complaints are being adjusted 100 per cent. The foremen are now under observation which fails to supply a cutter with work to be had in the slack season.

Victory of Boston Ladies Tailors

BY JACK WHITNER, Organizer

It was in 1913, to be exact, just after an apparently successful strike, for the 8 hour day and other improvements, that the Ladies' Tailors' Union Local 36 suddenly found its membership depleted to about half. The Associated Dressmakers Association theretofore repudi- ated the agreement after the local had presented a petition. Active members of the local were blacklisted and compelled to leave work. However, many of them were forced to submit to the non-union conditions imposed upon them by the Association. The complete collapse of the Ladies' Tailors' organization, as at the beginning of January, 1919, did the opportunity for reorganization present itself to the Boston Clothing Industry. The history of the reorganization is interesting.

It happened that Mr. Magnus- 
vitro, business agent of Local No. 30, New York, once came to Bos- ton to investigate the conditions of the Boston's local. His visit, whether work from the firm's New York shops was being sent to Boston was investiga- tion, the work was being done by our Boston workers. A shop meet- ing of the workers involved was immedi- ately called, and the workers were informed that they were working the same work, which made each others in New York were on strike in the shops of their Boston em- ployers. The workers at then decided they should not scab on their fellow workers of New York and as a result the Boston Ladies Tailors returned to work the next morning. The strike lasted for about one month, during which time some of the Boston workers weakened and went back to work, thereby weakening the fighting force. Meanwhile the strike at the Hickson shop in New York was renewed, and Margulis returned to New York, while the Boston workers were not working. The union in New York, it is true, is promised financial aid to our Boston strikers before they quit work, but only twenty weeks before the promised aid came, and not until this article made a special trip to New York for this purpose. Be- cause of this neglect, the tempers of local No. 36, after they had won their battle, we were forced to have our men return to work defeated.

But the loss of the strike in Hickson's was a small loss, to the workers. Their defeat the workers, particularly the women, were defrauded and the fighters, who had fought for an equal pay and a half for overtime, 5 Equ- valent wage scale of $36 per week is per week.

The ratification of the agree- ment took place at a General Meeting, which was attended by the workers, and the victory was piously received by the strikers.

Much credit for our victory is due to Mr. Max Ryser, who helped draw up the agreement and aided the or- ganization of the local largely, but as one of his devoted friends.

The officers of the local extend their thanks to all those who have given local 36 a helping hand in time of need.
The U.S. Strike

The steel trust is the embodiment of capitalism, the greatest stronghold of capitalism in America, and so the trust fights the battle of capitalism as a whole. It is no wonder, then, that a voluntary capitalist press has taken up the cause of the steel trust and is conducting the one hundred thousand strikers and particularly against their leaders. The newspapers have published articles which present the strike leaders in an unfavorable light. Both Fitzpatrick and Rockefeller have written to the Senate committee that only about one hundred thousand workers voted for the strike, and the papers have caught up this statement as a sensation and in various articles have cast ridicule on the men who have gone out on strike, stating that Gary was right when he said that the majority of the workers had nothing to do with the trust and were only interested in the strike for money. The trustpressed for strikes and is now fighting the strike leaders, especially against the leaders whom they consider to be independent and not to belong to the union. The printers, who have been recognized by the union, have only one object in their strike, and that is to sustain the paper and to make the paper as good as possible.

The fact that the strike call of the union was answered not only by the steel workers, who have been organized by the trust, but by the great majority of the steel workers, three hundred and fifty thousand in all, is the best proof that Gary was simply wrong in refusing to recognize the union. The response to the strike call was entirely voluntary, for the union could not, and would not, use coercion. The workers responded to the appeal because they were convinced that the workers who had been trying to prevent the strike were in the right and that the unions stood for the worker in his struggle against the steel trust.

The wages system is one that has been in existence for many years. It is a system that is built upon the principle that workers should work for wages. This wage system is the foundation of all our economic institutions. It is a system that has been in existence for many years. It is a system that is built upon the principle that workers should work for wages. This wage system is the foundation of all our economic institutions. It is a system that has been in existence for many years. It is a system that is built upon the principle that workers should work for wages. This wage system is the foundation of all our economic institutions. It is a system that has been in existence for many years. It is a system that is built upon the principle that workers should work for wages. This wage system is the foundation of all our economic institutions. It is a system that has been in existence for many years. It is a system that is built upon the principle that workers should work for wages. 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Great Offensive Against the Steel Trust

By A. ZELDIN

With the strike of the Iron and Steel Workers the National Conference of Labor undertook to destroy the greatest stronghold of industrial autocracy in the United States. The Steel Trust is the only uncurtailed autocracy in the American industrial world. It has been the mainstay of the anti-unionism forces in the country. Until recently, the Steel Trust would succeed in suppressing all the uprisings and mutinies of its subjects. But the Steel Trust has remained impudently idle in the face of the United States Sherman Antitrust Act and the new treaty succeeded in suppressing all the uprisings and mutinies of its subjects. But the Steel Trust has remained impudently idle in the face of the United States Sherman Antitrust Act and the new treaty of 1922. The result was to make the strike in the steel industry a very serious matter for the workers. The strike of 1922 was the largest in the history of the steel industry. It was not only a strike of the workers, but also a strike of the employers. The steel trust did not dare use the same tactics against these presidents as it had used against the workers and thus permitted them to hold meetings. But the spies were on guard and the workers who attended these meetings to the strike, the strike of the Steel Trust in the region of the strike.

The American Federation of Labor decided once for all to end this regime in the steel industry. Already in its 1916 convention at St. Paul it had made a serious attempt to introduce union conditions in the steel industry, but on account of the war the attempt was postponed.

The Federation realized that the length of the period in which the workers alone would not be sufficient to break the resistance of the industry and it was decided to mobilize all the unions of the workers in the same way as the steel industry. The government with the miners digging the iron ore and the seams carrying it to the furnaces, and ending with Pennsylvania presents all the apparatus of the American labor movement, and is the only example in the country that unionism is side by side with the employers. The reason why this is so is that the Federation is made up of all the workers of the industry under the counter management of the industry and the steel trust. The Federation controls one of the greatest industries has been successful innullifying all attempts of the organized American labor movement to organize the workers in the steel industry and factories. In 1892 and a decade later, in 1902, the Steel Trust gave the American labor movement a tough fight. Now both have been won. Each time it succeeded in crushing the strike and bloodshed. It was not a strike but an actual war between the workers and the strikebreakers. It was a war in which the strikers fought with guns and fists and the Pinkerton's with bullets. But the state government came to the aid of the trust, and the state railroad struck in blood.

The strike of 1922 which lasted from July 1 to Sept. 15 was no longer bloody. The same arguments that have been used against the workers have been used against the workers. The strike would in such cases the same: 'To fire the committee men.'

An eloquent and expressive system instituted by the trust kept up the strike of every employer, and the strike was accompanied by threats.

After two such victories the strike became even more tyrannical towards its employees. The strike captured the power in the Pittsburgh district and in all the towns and cities where its plants were located and obstructed, in every way, the efforts of the A. F. of L. organizers and the iron and steel workers, the administrative functions of the strike-minded municipalities are controlled by the trust, the judges are under its influence, the officials are in many ways connected with the trust, and the state police have been relatively easy to keep undesirable influences out of their jurisdictions.

When an organizer would come he would not be able to procure a meeting hall, and the police would not be able to keep order at the air meeting. If an attempt was made to hold a meeting without a permit, the organizer would be arrested for blocking the traffic and would be released from the trouble maker out of the city. But it was not the city of heavy very little power. Seven organizers were killed in the steel district during the past three months.

If a committee of the workers ever dared appeal to the mass meeting of a steel factory for conciliations or improvements in work conditions the police would in such cases the same: 'To fire the committee men.'

In McKeesport, on the same day, there were a number of meetings of the Steel Trust in the district, and they were suppressed. They were arrested and thrown into jail in Pittsburgh, 30 miles away and each held in $200 bail. One man had a black jack thrust into his pocket by one of the state constables, whereupon he was immediately charged with carrying concealed weapons. After he was in jail the same people confused his automobile, and thus they have secured another monster for the terror-stricken workers.

In McKeesport, on the very same day, there were several meetings of the Bosch, who was there to see that order was preserved at the meeting, it being the first meeting of the year. But the state troopers were driven by the workers to the county council, and any one who decided for a violent course of action in the campaign against unionism, denouncing it as un-American and the Federation as a band of Bohemians.

Such was the state of things in the Steel Kingdom when the strike broke out.

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Reign of Terror in the Steel Districts

...
QUARTERLY
MEETINGS

Ladies' Tailors
WIN IN BALTIMORE.

Miss Anna Neary of Local 101, Baltimore, informs us that a splendid settlement has been secured by the Ladies' Tailors' Union of that city.

Every shop in the city has signed the agreement for the $4 hour week with a $44 minimum scale. It was necessary in the case of the firm of Chertkoff to strike for one week, but it was brought in time and promised to be good.

Every other is at present working and quite happy with the splendid victory. Too much cannot be said in favor of Brother Snyder who so ably assisted in the negotiations. Were it not for his presence in the city, so much could not have been accomplished in so little time. Local 101 unani-

mously express their kind appreciation of the work done by representative Abraham Snyder.

Now, a word in behalf of the Alteration Workers of Baltimore, who are progressing nicely—slowly but surely. Each week a few are added to their membership.

Through the efforts of their shop chairman all members have received an increase in wages and a special meeting has been called for Monday next to take up the question of the forty-four week in the department stores.

JUStICE

ADDITIONAL SYMPOSIUM RESOLUTIONS

Locals that wish to lay matters before the General Executive Board will please write or send committees to Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N.Y.

Committees will be received on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 7th and 8th.

AB. BAROFF, General Sec.-Treas.

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The meetings will begin Monday, October 6th, and will continue all week.

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REMEMBER THE RICH MAN'S CHILD NEVER GOES TO AN ORPHAN HOUSE. UNFORTUNATELY IT IS ALWAYS THE CHILDREN OF WORKINGMEN. WE HAVE NO FEDERATION AFFILIATION. WE ARE WORKINGMEN AND WORKINGWOMEN OURSELVES.

YOU MUST HELP US.

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LADIES’ TAILORS AND ALTERATION WORKERS’ UNION, LOCAL 80.

THE UNION CALLS THE ATTENTION OF EVERY SHOPCHAIRMAN AND EVERY MEMBER SEPARATELY NOT TO ALLOW ANY WORKER TO SIT DOWN TO WORK WITHOUT A WORKING CARD OF THE UNION, ESPECIALLY THE CHAIRMAN WILL BE KEPT RESPONSIBLE FOR VIOLATING THIS RULE.

Ladies’ Tailors and Alteration Workers’ Union, Local 80.
H. Hidpm, Secretary.

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“THE FUTURE OF MARRIAGE”

Sunday, Oct. 12th—5 P. M.
Dr. Will Durant
“AFTEMRATH OF THE REFORMATION”

Sunday, Oct. 19th—5 P. M.
Speaker: Dr. Jonathan C. Day
“THE WORKER IN THE CHANGING SOCIAL ORDER”

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Mack Kanner & Millus,
136 Madison Ave.

M. Stern,
33 East 33rd St.

Max Cohen,
105 Madison Ave.

Julian Waist Co.,
10 East 33rd St.

Drewell Dress Co.,
16 East 32nd St.

Regina Kobler,
304 Fourth Ave.

Deitz & Ottenberg,
2-16 West 33rd St.