Justice (Vol. 1, Iss. 41)

**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*. 

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CLASSES STARTED AT ALL UNIiT CENTERS
REGISTRATION STILL GOING ON
CLASSES IN ENGLISH AND ANY OTHER SUBJECT MAY BE ATTENDED ON SAME EVENING.

DR. OLGIN TO VISIT THEATRES WITH UNITY STUDENTS AND ANALYZE PLAYS.

Classes in Economics and Labor Problems

BULLETIN ANNOUNCING EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR CURRENT WEEK.

In all of the 4 Unity Centres classes in English and in other subjects were started last Monday, but it will take some time before all arrangements will be completed and the full programme developed. The Educational Department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, under the guidance of Dr. Allen A. Kennedy, will take care of the arrangements and at the same time have the course of lectures, study of plays, and the meetings arranged by the Theatre Committee.

Dr. Olgin will lecture on the 28th at the Yiddish theatre, and the following week at the English theatre, the subject being "Theatres with Unity Students." The lectures will be open to all members and will be of great interest to those who wish to gain a better understanding of the theatre and its influence on the lives of the people.

Dr. Kennedy will also lecture on the 21st at the Yiddish theatre and on the 28th at the English theatre. The subjects will be "Theatre and Society," and "Theatre and the People," respectively.

The Unity Centres are making great progress in their educational work, and it is hoped that they will continue to do so in the future.
Topics of the Week

The United States government is not the only one of a society of all brands are lurking over our democratic insti-
tutions. This week, the press of the reputation of American naval ships and that they would have nothing whatever to do with the rest of the world.

The strike does not believe the fish stories about the Gary conspiracy. Attorney General Robert Jackson says that he knows a man who knows all that secret service men know about all kinds of tricks, and that they are not to be trusted. But they should be found necessary to use some to shoot some people, the rest of the world.

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But soon the kingdom of coal will be overthrown and a democracy of its own will be established in its stead. Gradually it will be recognized that the real assets of Europe are the coal mines, not the steel mills. When the coal mines are efficiently administered for the general good, and when this has been accomplished, it will be found that coal will have taken toward the cooperative commonwealth of the world. Not enough coal is mined for coal is not only the material which gives light and warmth. It is the raw material of all the industries through which the factories are kept running. Without it transportation and all industry itself would cease to exist. It is therefore natural that one of the first facts about the movement to control coal supplies and demand is the effect it will have on the cost of living, on industry itself and on all life in general. The English miners have struggled for the last year to bring about nationalization of the mines. They have convinced the country and the miners themselves that the miners can control the mines, and they have succeeded in that respect. The Trades Union Congress recently asked Mr. Gladstone to support them in nationalizing the mines. The government has delayed the issue of the mines until after the economic crisis has passed. It has not been able to bring the miners into the government to control the mines.

The struggle over the mines and the great changes in Great Britain at its present crisis has been very interesting and dramatic. The miners have shown that they want control of the mines, not only for themselves but for the whole community. The government has been called upon to take control of the mines for the benefit of the community. It has been shown that the miners are not only interested in their own welfare but are also interested in the welfare of the country. The miners have shown that they are willing to work for the common good.

The Balfour government, in the foreword to the report, said that "Neither past experience of state enterprise nor any evidence submitted to the Commission could lead to the belief that the coal industry could be adequately administered by the State in the future by private enterprise in the past." This follows a policy of cooperation among the mine operators for the sake of efficiency. State ownership of the coal and private operation of the mines is their solution.

A great victory has been won for the miners in the reports of the Commission. This victory was due to the hard work of the miners and their supporters. The Trades Union Congress and the National Federation were in the forefront of the movement for nationalization. The government has been forced to recognize the miners' right to control the mines. The miners' movement has been successful in bringing about changes in the coal industry for the benefit of the community.
Under these circumstances, it is evident that many of the leaders of the labor movement are no longer interested in that kind of selfish bargaining which has been prevalent in the past. They are more interested in the principle of collective bargaining, which they believe will lead to a more equitable distribution of the gains of labor. The principle of collective bargaining is based on the idea that the workers, through their representatives, should have the right to negotiate with the employers for the purpose of improving their working conditions and increasing their wages. This principle is gaining acceptance among both workers and employers, and it is likely to become more widely used in the future.

The principle of collective bargaining is being promoted by the leaders of the labor movement, who are more interested in the well-being of their followers than in their own personal interests. They are willing to sacrifice some of their own personal interests for the sake of their followers, and they are willing to fight for the rights of their followers, even if it means going against their own personal interests.

The principle of collective bargaining is also being supported by the workers themselves, who are becoming more aware of their rights and are more willing to organize and to fight for their rights. This is evident in the growing number of strikes and other forms of collective action, which are being used by the workers to pressure the employers to improve their working conditions and to increase their wages.

The principle of collective bargaining is also being supported by the government, which is beginning to recognize the importance of the rights of the workers and is taking steps to protect their rights. This is evident in the growing number of laws and regulations that are being enacted to protect the rights of the workers.

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I. The French teachers’ congress has voted for the abolition of a new teacher’s strike for the general federation of labor.

The Scandinavian unions have decided to lead German workers $2,680,000, four-tenths from France, through the British mark and Norway, to buy virtual in Scandinavian countries, without any threat of the French government.

Following the example set by actors and actresses in New York and other cities in the United States, a group of American musicians of the Spanish capital have organized a labor union. They will at all times demand more favorable contracts, according to report.

The joint standing industrial council of representation has now been extended to the British Kingdom, but it is necessary, to change the law on rents. These demonstrations of solidarity have been adopted by tens of thousands the workers showed the employers and the government because of whatever cost a more humane life. In all quarters of the country the demand for better wages and conditions again will be made public, because the number of members actually mounted to about $1,500,000,000 before the war. The employers are forced to take account of this, and they have promised an eight-hour day and better wages for all public services. Their present salaries average $275 per year, which are now less than $10 per week. Patients applying for treatment at dispensaries have not been refused.

The Socialist and Syndicalist Parties within what were hitherto separate organizations have been united within the new kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes have united in this way, theĽor the first time, the labor movement. Theypledged to cooperate in political and industrial action with each other. The Socialist Party of Yugoslavia has refused to be represented in the Belgrade Parliament. In fact, it is likely that Yugoslavia will be constituted arbitrarily. Slovakia, as a result of the breaking up of central Europe, is now the only state within the borders of which the number of the new parties has been fixed.

The alieness of the Japanese in their new country is now shown in the quick formation of the “Capital and Labor Co-operative Society,” which has sprang up in mushroom fashion in Japan. The leaders of the movement include the most prominent men in the country. They say it is the duty of wise men to keep the interests of labor and the community at large. They can best be accomplished in Japan by the creation of a body that will work in with the employers during periods of strikes and lockouts.

Representatives of all the European co-operative wholesale societies have met at the invitation of the British White Star Line at the purpose of establishing an International Wholesale Society to

The French workers are in a state of health that though there are a number of trouble-makers in Local 25, the bulk of the membership is to the International and are doing their duty by it; this was also pointed out to the members through times of mental confusion and that it is but natural to expect new unions, a union of girls, emotional and imperious by nature.

Despite their intense suffering, the Belgian workers have had a hard fight to gain concessions during the first round of the country demonstration in favor of a legal eight-hour day, a minimum wage of $60,000 to aid the workers and the miners and even certain districts in the United States have hitherto done business with the English capitalists.

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The other day a man came to Foster's office. He had been on strike three weeks, and now he had split up with some friends. He had had no one to help him. The strikes where there were no meetings, entertainments, provisions, or helpers taking care of their needs for a common purpose—there was nothing like this in the steel mills. He had split off half a dozen strikers stop to talk with him. The law was against strikes, they are arrested for "blocking traffic," "inciting to riot," etc. The striker pointed out that most of the labor in a steel town—no neat laid off the streets to tell the news. No one can be let out of the police. Many towns do not allow any meetings at all. In the strike area, prudently allowed, the halls are so little that they can hold only a very small fraction of the men.

So a smothering silence shuts down over the strike. When they get up to read being reports in the papers. Every day when the mill men try to bring them to go back, a rumor goes around that they are discharged because he was getting men to join the union, and he was told that he had a list of their names, though Mr. Gary states that men are never discharged for that. This man recently met the officer of his shop who offered him $10 old salary to return to work. He didn't go, for they are not going back because they have settled down to their place without a fig. They are in spite of all the women of the public. It's not that they are going to give up forever, in spite of the terror of the "Cossacks," the beatings, and the continual menace of arrest.

We must remember that in the steel towns people have been arrested wholesale because they have committed the crime of striking. There are charges such as obstructing the public highways, etc., etc., which make it possible to run a striker in without his knowledge in reaf justice. The strike was to preserve dignity and make sure that their jobs are going to be paid forever, in spite of the terror of the "Cossacks," the beatings, and the continual menace of arrest.

If there has been an interrogative public, not the people, but the company. They forget the oral saying that the blood of the martyr is the seed of the church. There isn't been a home searching or an illegal arrest made that hasn't helped the strike. There isn't been a club that has come down on a defenseless mill town that isn't helping to get their union cards. There isn't been the case of Clairton for insistance. This was the town where the Union had no foot hold—camps such and they were beating the "agitators" out. ("Agitator" is the company's name for all of them.) They had to try to get their fellow workers to join a union. There wasn't a home searching or a illegal arrest made that hasn't helped the strike. There wasn't a club that has come down on a defenseless mill town that isn't helping to get their union cards. There wasn't been the case of Clairton for insistance. This was the town where the Union had no foot hold—camps such and they were beating the "agitators" out. ("Agitator" is the company's name for all of them.) They had to try to get their fellow workers to join a union. There wasn't a home searching or a illegal arrest made that hasn't helped the strike. There wasn't a club that has come down on a defenseless mill town that isn't helping to get their union cards.

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BONUS DEPRIVES MEN OF INCREASE

The acceptance of the bonus plan by a part of the workers employed by a waist firm of a bonus in lieu of an increase in wages, is a move which the Board to hold liable to fine any man who in the future accepts a bonus is a move which the workers involved failed to consult the union before accepting the bonus, and the workers involved failed to consult the union before accepting the bonus. As a result, the wages of the employees were reduced to a minimum.

The adoption of the plan is a contemptible one, that the bonus was given the men with the intention of making it a weapon for the purpose of reducing wages, is a fact. The opportunity is apparent. The men have been told, for months, that the firm has been in financial difficulty, and that the increase in wages was a small one, and the fact that all other firms were increasing the wages of their cutters from a minimum of $25 to $30 a week, the men in question felt that they, too, were entitled to an increase.

The best they could get was $30 a week, or an increase of $6. That they were not satisfied with the increase is indicated by their refusal to work. On the contrary, the increase was so small that the firm could not be so narrow as to attempt to reduce wages.

But they discovered that they had been easily mistaken. They were able to show the workers the difference between their present wage and the minimum wage of $30 a week. They then refused to work, and the firm was forced to reduce wages.

The Union was powerless. The firm was careful enough not to let the workers know about their plan. They decided upon an elaborate plan. They would place the regular minimum of $25 a week, which the employees were paid, and then increase it to $30 a week.

When the union's representative heard of this plan, he argued that bonuses as a rule were given at the end of the season or the year, and that the union had been asked to agree to a bonus being given weekly.

The workers were told that the bonus was a bonus, and that it was not a bonus. They were told that the bonus was a bonus, and that it was not a bonus. They were told that the bonus was a bonus, and that it was not a bonus.

It will be found that some time ago the Union broke off its relations with the union, having been in existence for 10 years. It is not unusual for a union to accept a bribe. This connection has brought on piece-work.

It also shortens the season. There is then any industry other than the clear-cut business that has such long slack seasons. It is a long time before the last deliveries of overcoats are made in February and cloak cutters are out of work in October.

Many is the time that the cottage worker, in a case of this kind, can be proved to be the buyer, that he must have the goods. The consumer must wear clothes and we cannot make them for everybody at once.

This production question has been taken up by different organizations and some have established a grade of prices for different work figures. A day's work (established by the Union) full scale. Less work, by less competent and less old men—no man is allowed to do his own work and make a secret agreement (that nobody knows anything about) and then put the shop in a position to keep the shop, but the shop delegate should have no dealings with a boss.

I would like to see a contributor's column. I know that any cutter in the country could write on this subject. I would like somebody to answer the young girl's question to my satisfaction.

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