Justice (Vol. 2, Iss. 18)

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.
Pres. Schlesinger Welcomes Delegates to the 15th Convention of the I. L. G. W. U.

The Fifteenth Convention of our International begins next Monday, May 3rd. It is a jubilee Convention. It will be twenty years next month since the International came into being.

The idea of founding an International from all the different unions existing at the time in the ladies' garment industry was quite clear. It was to the disadvantage of every union and local to set for itself. Such a union was always bound to remain weak and would never accomplish anything of importance for its membership. The unions must all be united. They must be organized into a great power so that they could each realize their great objectives.

This was the fundamental idea out of which the International grew up.

But the idea has not so readily been incorporated in the flesh and blood of the different unions.

Although, officially they belonged to the International, to most of them it was only a form. The full significance of the International was hardly appreciated. It must be admitted, however, that even today this thought is far from having imbued all our unions. This accounts for the vacillations period during the first years of the existence of the International. There was plenty of trouble and anxiety but very little joy.

And yet, under the most distressing conditions, it grew more and more. The decentralization which we have marked a growth in the spirit and number of the unions. This, of course, was reflected on the International as a whole.

The International developed greater resources for conducting a broader and more intensive educational campaign tending to more energetic and more carefully planned organization work, and every year witnessed a rapid development of both the older locals and the new ones.

But the most effective and potent period in the life of the International begins about eleven years ago at the time of the first memorable strike of the ladies' waskmakers in 1909, which may be truly designated as the beginning of the Renaissance period for the entire ladies' garment industry. New York. And after 1910, there followed the great victories of the strike-makers.

Since then, the progress of the International has continued to be steady and unflagging.

It is a matter of record which, under previous circumstances would be of great danger to the life of the International. There were other struggles between sister organizations which threatened to destroy the labors of many years, but the International emerged from all these unimpaired and with renewed vigor.

The large membership is thoroughly familiar with the eventful history of the past few years and we need not go into it at length.

Our report to this Convention speaks for itself.

The International comes to its jubilee Convention with a membership of 150 thousand organized workers.

The unions in New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities joined in the International are 100 per cent organized and strong. And, although there are some unions which are not so strong, they are moving in that direction.

All the aims that the International has thus far presented itself have been achieved. The system of week work prevails practically in the entire cloak industry. The working week has been reduced to forty-four hours in all our trades. The conditions in most shops are far better than they were a few years ago. There can be no talk now of a sweating system. And, so far as the earnings of the workers are concerned, they cannot always be depressed. But, much as we have achieved, we do not mean to stop here but forge constantly ahead to higher goals.

This Convention, we expect, will adopt the necessary resolutions for the realization of further aims. They are great aims.

INTERNATIONAL SUES TO REMOVE JUDGE AARON J. LEVY FROM BENCH

The trial of the suit of the International, seeking in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to remove Judge Aaron J. Levy from office, because he was engaged in the mercantile business of outside of his judicial duties created a stir in the press.

Judge Levy, as is well known, is one of the largest stockholders in the firm of Miller Brothers against which the Ladies' Tailors' Union, Local 88, is conducting a campaign.

The idea behind the suit is that Judge Levy, as a stockholder in the manufacturing company, has an interest in the outcome of the case and therefore cannot be impartial.

The case against Judge Levy will come up before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on Monday.

The court will then be asked to remove Judge Levy from office. It is, in effect, an attempt to remove Judge Levy from office of Municipal Court Justice.

The statement of Leon W. Walworth, the Union's counsel in the case, is as follows:

"I have had it reported that he would not be necessary to discuss this matter in the press. Mr. Levy's statement, however, makes it necessary to inform him that the papers served upon him and returnable next Friday before the Appellate Division constituted charges totaling toward his impeachment and removal from office.

"The law wisely prohibits a justice of the Municipal Court from engaging in business in order to prevent his making any connections or entering into relations which may raise a question as to propriety of his judicial acts.

"The evidence, which will be produced at the present showing, will disclose the scandalous conduct which furnishes overwhelming reason for the removal of Judge Levy."
TOPICS OF THE WEEK

SWEET AND CO., TRUMPHEANT

At two o'clock, Sunday morning, April 25, the curtain rose upon the opening session of the Legislature at Albany. This session was the most eventful in the legislative annals of the state, and one that has been the subject of much attention and discussion. The proceedings were marked by a high degree of order and decorum, and the electing of our presidential aspirants.

The action of the lawmakers doubtless deserve their fame. They passed several hundred of bills. The most important of these, of course, is the expulsion of the Socialist Assemblyman and the passing of the bill for the national recognition of the Socialist Party and barring its candidates from the official ballot and its members from appointment to public office. Another important development is the passage of the bill to nullify the federal income tax by the state legislature. This bill was passed by a large majority.

The future of the state is in the hands of the legislature. The action of the lawmakers is of vital importance to the state and its people. The legislative session was marked by a high degree of order and decorum, and the electing of our presidential aspirants.

The party caucuses were used to establish a new political significance. The welfare bills were not defeated; they were passed by a large majority. The reconstruction not only met defeat, but what was suggested in the measure of race and enlightened progress was met by a policy of leadership. There was more of leadership in political and cultural importance than ever before.

The progressive measures in the interest of humanity were defeated. The famous 'caucus' bill was defeated by a narrow margin. Only by the support of the newspapers and the people of the State were we able to carry it in a side room behind closed doors. The opposition was very strong, and the many charged with responsibility either acquiesced or voted against it.

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The Alliance has fixed its attention on the question of the labor laws. The Alliance's annual installations extending through the winter. Germany, France, and Russia are to be informed of the Alliance's action at once, the disclaimers of all.

Regarding Russia, the Supreme Council has taken the same position as in the past, that is, that the Provisional Government must be the guarantee of the decisions made known. The Allies have fixed the deadline for the delivery of the papers. Germany, France, and Russia are to be informed of the Alliance's action at once, the disclaimers of all. Peter M. Nitti's statement favoring the Supreme Council in the case of the anarchists in Italy. And even if it will offer some information, it is likely that the Russian government is not in a position to offer immediate economic relief. Russia is still calling upon the Allies to a conference to discuss the situation there. The government of the Supreme Council is perhaps chiefly intended for home purposes. It is expected to continue favoring with the Socialist Party in Italy. And even if it will offer some information, it is likely that the Russian government is not in a position to offer immediate economic relief. Russia is still calling upon the Allies to a conference to discuss the situation there. The government of the Supreme Council is perhaps chiefly intended for home purposes. It is expected to continue favoring with the Socialist Party in Italy.

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Our Workers University

By PANNIA M. COHN

(Registered Educational Committee I. L. G. W. U.)

Our Educational Department is not following up the well defined course of study, the accepted curriculum, in the subjects and in the training. These are worked out within the class by the teacher and the students. We see the necessity, considering that adult labor education within the trade union movement, has therefore it is necessary to develop along new lines. Our public meetings are to be held in a rooming house of ideas. Our students express their opinions and exchanges them.

Another phase of our education, it is the work of the Division, which is to provide the public with arrangements special lectures and concerts for the local centers, which reach the home and the family of our members. Many of the lectures are given at the business meeting of the organization. These activities are planned and directed by the G. B. E. of our International, together with an Educational Director, who is an educator him- or herself.

The joint Educational Committee from becoming too centered and out of touch with the need of the Unions, have established a Permanent Joint Committee of the Local Union. This Conference meets from the 20th to the 24th, together with the Educational Director, and the Chairman and Secretary of the Educational Committee. They discuss our educational activities and make suggestions to the Educational Department.

Classes and concerts have not been the only type of educational activities. Plans have been worked out for traveling libraries; educational books have been distributed in the factories. But one of the greatest achievements was the "Unity House," a beautiful lake with its swimming pool and boat, billiard room and bowling alleys, now available, the basketball and the baseball ground, and the 2,000 seat "woodland" and mountain atmosphere of our workers in the City of New York is to have our own building, that is the labor education. Of the Cooperative Movement, of education and of family life. We want to have a little of thousands of seats, where our members will be able to participate in various concerts to listen to good music and to music. But the one dream of our organization is: to have a place in our labor movement. We all feel that the work we are doing is for the benefit of ourselves only, but for all workers of the entire country.

Some evening at one and the same time, our members assemble in the Unity Center, where in one of them, for instance, they spend the evening listening to a lecture on music, with demonstrations on the piano, where they are taught how to understand the difficult pieces of music, to translate it to emotional music, but to understand musically, but to understand intellectually.

Another phase of this organization is the group of our members listen to a lecture on the Drama, with reading of it, with the understanding and the attitude, where it is explained to them how to understand dramatic pieces, to express clearly the dramatic and the emotional, but the understanding the emotions and problems that are expressed there.

In another Union Center they listen to a lecture on the Labor Movement, its problems, the place of the worker in modern society, and compare it with the place the same worker occupied in the ancient world, and they try to define the status of these different periods in human history.

Another phase is that we listen to a lecture on Health, and learn how to take care of their bodies, that is the fact that the health of the body and the mind, and they agree the health of the body and the mind, we must devote one hour a week to the Gymnasium for the development of the body, in order to have a good mind.

In one another Union Center covers the entire labor and economic history of the United States, and one on getting, acquiring, the knowledge and the ideas. Now, they adopt them as their own; and by studying history, they begin to understand the social movement, and they decide to cherish everything that is good in it, and change those things, which they think bad.

In another place in a big auditorium, the Board of Education is representing about 1,000 of our members with their families, to a concert performed by artists and of a talk given by a prominent speaker on a topic of the day.

All these activities are carried out from one Union Center to another, so that persons attending make a new acquaintance with each of the lecturers. We realize that the trade union today, as the trade union of the future, needs not merely general education, but a particular type of education for adults, which if education fit for adults, and one of its aims should be the development of the individual.

I take the opportunity to express our appreciation to the Board of Education of the City of New York, especially to the Board of Education of the Department of Education, to the Board of Education of the City of New York, and the Department of Recreation, also to the Board of Education of Philadelphia and Newark.

War Profits of the Patriots

By BASIL M. MANLY

(Continued from last week)

Profits have been made out for traveling libraries; educational books have been distributed in the factories. But one of the greatest achievements was the "Unity House," a beautiful lake with its swimming pool and boat, billiard room and bowling alleys, now available, the basketball and the baseball ground, and the 2,000 seat "woodland" and mountain atmosphere of our workers in the City of New York is to have our own building, that is the labor education. Of the Cooperative Movement, of education and of family life. We want to have a little of thousands of seats, where our members will be able to participate in various concerts to listen to good music and to music. But the one dream of our organization is: to have a place in our labor movement. We all feel that the work we are doing is for the benefit of ourselves only, but for all workers of the entire country.

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A Labor Weekly.
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EDITORIALS

CONVENTION THOUGHTS

What is a convention? Wherein does it differ from a meeting? Why will the sessions of our Convention attract more attention than any other meeting held during the last two years? Why? Is a Convention regarded as an extraordinary event in the life of every organization? Why does it evoke so much expectation and become the cause of so much excitement? A Convention is primarily a meeting and meetings are ceremonies which are part and parcel of the life of any organization. We are used to airing our opinions collectively. But in the life of a labor union, in our local unions, we deal mostly with questions of a local and temporary character. It is, therefore, to the satisfaction of many officials and leaders that is the Convention a period of review and legislation by a former convention.

The Convention is also the place where real leaders of our union are selected. Only a few of our leaders are elected officials and leaders are elected. It is the Convention that decides who our President, our General Secretary; our General Executive Board members, our delegates to the International Congress of Labor, shall be. We may like or dislike the idea of making the fate of the union depend on the will of a few delegates, upon those who have a right to act and speak in its name. But it is the Convention, which is composed of representatives, devoted and honest leaders, are of utmost importance to the life of a labor organization.

The present convention will be different from the one of last year in more than one markable feature. It will be a jubilee convention marking the lapse of a quarter of a century of organization of the International.

An occasion naturally stimulates one to make a comparison between what we are and what we would be. As we compare ourselves with others in order to have a better idea about our life, to like and hope. To take a single fact; for instance, the question of membership, the number of members of the President, the General Secretary, and the General Executive Board, the number of locals in existence. In 1886, as it was in 1817, to 102,000. In this number are included members of locals only so far as it is a part of the International. But the number of locals in existence is small compared with the number of members, a fact which indicates the growth of the interest and aims of our organization.

We cannot say that the Convention of 1912 was in any way a convention of the International as a whole. A Convention that has as its aim the representation of the interests and aims of our organization. This is why we will have to deal with the Convention as with a Convention of the International as a whole.

Our leaders are to be considered as an unfortunate accident, due to the negligence or carelessness on the part of some individual delegate, but it will be interpreted as characteristic of our organization.

Circumstances on the part of the delegates is also high important. Another reason is, the decisions of an ordinary meeting can be immediately recalled, but the decisions of a convention are valid and remain irrevocable until the next convention, that is to say, for two years. Only a subsequent convention can, in the case of the International, repeal or modify the decisions of a former convention.

The Convention is also the place to settle the future policies of the union. The officers and officials and leaders are elected. It is the Convention that decides who our President, our General Secretary; our General Executive Board members, our delegates to the International Congress of Labor, shall be. We may like or dislike the idea of making the fate of the union depend on the will of a few delegates, upon those who have a right to act and speak in its name. But it is the Convention, which is composed of representatives, devoted and honest leaders, are of utmost importance to the life of a labor organization.

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Twelve years do not ordinarily signify the death of an organization. But the significance of these years is momentous enough to inspire us with hope for our future. No one can deny that in steering not only safety but also progress, we are not only three years, we left behind the most critical period of our lives. And this is the reason why we are so much encouraged if we are able to accomplish so much in such a short time, not only for our own union, but also in an industry consisting mostly of women who were not supposed to be capable of being organised, much more have we reason to expect a still greater achievement.

The significance of the anniversary lies not only in the hope that the International will be capable of being organised, much more have we reason to expect a still greater achievement. The significance of the anniversary lies not only in the hope that the International will be capable of being organised, much more have we reason to expect a still greater achievement. The significance of the anniversary lies not only in the hope that the International will be capable of being organised, much more have we reason to expect a still greater achievement. The significance of the anniversary lies not only in the hope that the International will be capable of being organised, much more have we reason to expect a still greater achievement.
A Review of the General Executive Board Meeting

By S. Yanofsky

After being present at three meetings of the General Executive Board, I must confess that I did not anticipate any surprises at its last meeting. Even the most ardent supporters of the Hebrew Sheltering Aid Society would have been unable to divine what was going on behind the scenes. I was there, too, to do my best to understand the situation.

Contrary to all my expectations, resolutions were adopted. What kind of special interest were the resolutions of such importance? It was the International Board's responsibility to decide on the resolutions which would be submitted to the General Executive Board.

The International Board, in its wisdom, decided to present the resolutions to the General Board. At the meeting of the G. E. B., the three vice presidents were absent, and the resolutions were discussed by the remaining members. The resolutions were considered by the remaining members, and the minutes of the meeting were recorded.

Upon the adoption of the resolutions, the General Executive Board expressed its approval of the resolutions. The resolutions were adopted by a voice vote.

Secretary Barfield, in his report, stated that the resolutions were adopted because the International Board had made a special report to the General Executive Board. The resolutions were adopted because they were in accordance with the principles and methods of the political faction. The resolutions were adopted because they were in accordance with the principles and methods of the political faction.
THE WEEKS' NEWS IN CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

By I. LEWIN.

The following are extracts from a letter written by I. Leewin, dated April 29, 1920.

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The 20th week of the lockout ended last Tuesday, April 24, 1920.

Mr. Derich, No. 9779, appeared on summons, charged with being Business Agent Lipschitz with being Business Agent Albert, 33 W. 5th St., Brother Lipschitz claims that in his capacity as Business Agent he discovered that outside of the regular wages of Brother Derich, in the month of October, 1919, and that at different periods his receivables were in excess of his expenses which corresponded with the sums received by Mr. Albert of the profits of the Joint Board, testified to the same effect and explained to the Executive Board that he had proposed to form a partnership with Mr. Albert. Upon inquiry, Brother Derich was in the Union, and appeared on summons, charged with being in a manner unbecoming a member of the Union. The charge was dismissed.

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Take the case of Schwarzter & Maltz, 129 W. 22nd St. In accordance with the order of the President of Tuesday, April 20, 1920, with reference to the striking cutters of the Pettit Co., the firm was compelled to give temporary working privileges to Brother Margolis. Brother Albert, No. 3282 A, appealed. Brother Albert was sent up on summons for his appearance on April 20, 1920, by Business Agent Stoller, to the Dairy Wain Co., at 35 W. 35th St., where half a day he was laid off for lack of work. Business Agent Stoller testified that Brother Albert had a reason for the four-hour work. The firm of the Dairy Wain Co. had a complaint with the Union, and a check of $75 was collected for him, but he did not come to the Union to present his case. The firm of the Dairy Wain Co. was instructed to file a complaint with the Association against said firm for non-payment of wages for the four hours work. Brother Albert appeared in court, and the complaint was dismissed.

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LADIES' TAILORS AND ALTERATION WORKERS

The Ladies Tailors' Union has many occasions to discuss the numerous problems of the organization with the shop stewards at the shop meetings. The Union is represented by a Board of 8 members in all of the branches throughout the city. The Board includes the members of the executive committee and the names of the members are as follows:

1. J. Thompson
2. W. Johnson
3. H. Smith
4. E. Davis
5. F. Johnson
6. G. Smith
7. H. Davis
8. J. Thompson

THE UNION HAS BEEN IN EXISTENCE SINCE 1910 AND HAS MANY MEMBERS IN THE CITY.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

Special Order of Business: Case of Bof. Jos. A. Schall

CLOAK & SUIT

MONDAY, MAY 5TH

WAIST & DRESS

MONDAY, MAY 12TH

MISCELLANEOUS

MONDAY, MAY 24TH

GENERAL

MONDAY, MAY 31ST

MEETINGS BEGIN AT 7:30 P.M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 ST. MARKS PLACE

Cutters of All Branches should secure a card when going in to work and return it when laid off. They must also change their cards when securing an increase.

LADIES' TAILORS' TRADE

May be a few members who are dissatisfied. We should expect such recalcitrant people in such a vast organization. These members belong to that element which would have the organization revert to the old ways.

The general membership will not permit such destructive methods as a band of discontented workers on the part of a few members. The dissatisfaction may have arisen out of the fact that the members have a special tax in order to help the Union in the various strikes. It is clear that the workers pay them in their own interests and for their own self-protection. It is not for your strong Union your wages would have been cut and all your achievements would have been lost and wasted. Let these recalcitrant members rather help in building up and not to destroy your Union. Let them build it up by adding brick to brick, in order to obtain still better conditions in the future.

We appeal to you. Be on the alert. Write to the Union for the meetings which are held every 1st and 3rd Tuesday of the month at the Laurel Garden, 75 E. 116th Street, and take part in all transactions in the Union affairs. In this way, you will be well informed of what is happening in your Union. It is your Union. Only you can help them better your conditions.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL No. 80

NATIONAL LABOR PRESS

ASSOCIATION

JEWISH ART THEATRE

Macdonald Ave. & 107th Street

(311-890 W. 136th St.)

LOUIS SCHNITZER, Gen. Mgr.

NOW PLAYING

'GREEN FIELDS'

By PERNET HIRSHEIM

Staged by Dan Ami

A LUSCIOUS IDyll in 3 Acts

MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL

912-920 Broadway (Cor. 21st St.) New York

Phone, Topvey 6563

In designing Women's, Men's, and Children's Wear, a Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools Means an Immediate Position and Higher Pay. 75 Mitchell Schools are located all over the country. Trained Teachers, Grading, Draping, and Fitting have been established for over 50 years and have established New Systems, Best Methods, and Best Results. Individual Instruction. Day and evening classes. Reasonable terms. Write, phone or call for free sample demonstrations and full information.

Evening Classes: Monday, Wednesday & Friday

CATHEDRAL PAGE HOUSE

MASS MEETING, Mon. Box 225, Sull. Co., Parkville, N. Y.

IDEAL COUNTRY HOUSE Electric. All Modern Improvements. Large dairy. Auto Service.

LADIES' TAILORS AND ALTERATION WORKERS, LOCAL 80

All members are requested not to work on MAY FIRST

come and celebrate the International Labor's Holiday with a CONCERT & MASS MEETING Saturday, 1st of May, 10 A.M.
at Laurel Garden, 75 East 116th Street, corner Madison Avenue. An extraordinary concert is being arranged for the members of the Union. Admission with Union Card only.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL 80

HARRY HILFMAN, Secretary
TO THE LOCALS AND MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS' UNION:

To the Rescue

NO FRIEND OF THE RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE NEEDS TO BE TOLD OF ITS GREAT PERIL AT THE PRESENT MOMENT.

Should Senate Bill No. 1,274, which has passed the State Senate and the Assembly, become a law, The Rand School must carry a constitutional fight on behalf of all freedom of education into the courts. Should the Bill not be signed by the Governor and the school have a chance to build up its work, thousands of dollars will be absolutely necessary to cover the financial losses caused by the Lusk Committee's vicious and lying publicity.

If you feel you can give one dollar, make it five. If you think ten dollars is your limit, make it twenty-five and send it at once if you want to save your school.

TO SEND TO

BERTHA H. MALLY, Executive Secretary.
7 East 15th Street,
New York.

"EARN $5,000 TO $10,000 YEARLY" (Continued from Page 3)

Voluntary attempt is made to attribute the high cost to the wages paid building labor, but the report shows that out of 1,000 contractors and construction companies, 154 or more than 15 per cent, earned profits of over 100 per cent on their capital stock, and one of them earned 1,900 per cent, or nearly fourteen times its total capital in a single year.

In a recent speech before the Senate, Senator Capper of Kansas made the statement that during the war the American people paid for the coal mines, the steel mills, the textile factories, and every other essential branch of industry. Senator Capper did not give facts upon which his statement rested, and I doubt if he knew how literally true that statement would be. What the fact is—and this report of the Treasury Department proves it beyond any doubt—is that the American people during the war did pay in net profits for the entire capital stock and the operations in the essential lines of industry and trade.

Further, it is clear that if the national government at the beginning of the war had taken over the essential lines of industry, and the American people had been required to pay the prices which private manufacturers and merchants have charged them, there would have been sufficient profit to pay ever dollar's worth of capital stock, and leave the nation today in possession and control of practically all its important plants.

If this had been done, and the manufacturing officials and employees had performed their duties as officers of the government, as for the private corporations—and every citizen had a right to assume such official capacities were performed and the manufacturing officials nor the other employees would deliberately sabotage the government—we should have today, instead of a debt of $20,000,000,000, a large part of which went to pay for the products of these industries, a debt of only the billions necessary to cover the expenses of our government, the pay of our soldiers, and the loan to our allies. In addition we should have voted in the federal government the ownership of billions of dollars worth of manufacturers and commercial property. This opportunity now seems to be lost, but the picture of American citizenship as revealed by this official document of the Treasury Department should be laid before the mind of every American citizen.