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Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 11)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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

On Wednesday last, March 9th, two of our New York City Local Unions, the Children's Dressmakers' Union, Local No. 50 and the Petticoat Workers' Union, Local No. 167, have insisted on the workers of their respective trades on a general strike. The strike call was responded to by more than 6,000 workers. The children's dressmakers marched from their shops down to Webster Hall, 121 East 11th Street, and the petticoat workers went to the People's House, 7 E. 15th Street, where they will meet during the strike.

On March 3rd, there was held a big mass meeting at Cooper Union of children's dressmakers, which was addressed by President Schleisner, Secretary Baroff, Editor Yanofsky, Luigi Angiulli, Manager of Local No. 50, and Harry Greenberg, manager of Local No. 50. The speakers at the meeting dealt upon the unprovoked abolition of the agreement in the trade by the employers and the at-

International Begins Legal Fight Against Injunctions and the Joint Board of the Waist and Petticoat Trades. A well-known Socialist and labor attorney, Morris Hillquit, has been retained by the Waist and Petticoat trades to act as the chief lawyer for our union in its defense against the injunctions of a number of manufacturers. All the injunction cases will be placed under his supervision and the defense of our Union will, at the same time, be a defense against the general onslaught of organized capital upon the labor movement of America.

President Schleisner, against whom these injunction suits are directed, has declared after a conference with Morris Hillquit, that these trials will be test cases for the entire labor movement and that they will be fought within the legal framework of the defense of the fundamental principles of organized labor.

Already one of these injunction suits has been heard early last week in the Supreme Court of New York County, in which the International

Boston Waistmakers in Organizing Campaign

The Waist and Dressmakers' Union of Boston, Local 49, of our International, has been making an all-out drive to organize every shop in Boston where waists are made and which does not yet belong to the Union.

Vice-President Max Gorenstein, who is in charge of this work, has the full charge of this organizing work. At a special meeting of the executive

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HEALTH BOARD REGRETS DR. SADOFF'S RESIGNATION

Local No. 62. CONCERN WITH COTTON GARMENT ASSOCIATION

On Wednesday last, the first conference between the White Goods Manufacturers' Representatives of the Citron Garment Manufacturers' Association, was held at the office of Local No. 62. The Union has a collective agreement with this Association, which is to expire on March 16th, and is now endeavoring to renew this agreement through conferences, so as to prevent any discrimination of relations with their employers.

The principal demand of the Union is that the employers return to the workers every cent that they have deducted from their wages during the slack period. The introduction of minimum scales for week workers and the clarifying of the legal status of the industry is a matter which is made necessary through new conditions in the trade.

The Union was represented at this conference by President Millberg, A. Gonnos, M. H. Rosenberg and Herm. K. Leopold, of the Union. The Association was represented through its manager, William Davis, of 716 Broadway, Abraham Schleisner, Secretary, and M. Brinner, Mary Goff and A. Grisken, Executive Committee.

The Union asked the Association to demand the Union committee and promised a report on that at an early date.

The Union has arranged for a general member meeting for Thursday, March 10th, at Jotham Hall, 212 E. 5th St., where a report of the conference committee will be rendered to the members. At this meeting the Union is conducting a general organization campaign to strengthen its membership, and the members, if they desire, are being made to white goods workers in unorganized shops to join the Union. The Union makes its strongest appeal to those of its members who have gone to work in the period of unemployment which prevails in the industry, into the non-union shops. It points out that the membership fund is a way easily won the confidence of the workers in these non-union shops and in the near future.

LOCAL No. 15 TO RAISE $50,000 FUND

The Philadelphia Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local No. 15, of our International, has passed through a very precarious period during last year. First, there has prevailed in the waist and dress industry of Philadelphia an unusually long slack period, and the workers have had to work much harder and consumed every penny of their earnings. The threatened a general strike, which was opposed by the manufacturers for a cut in wages and longer working hours. When the workers' conditions have been recovered, the Union has found itself with quite an emergency fund for the future, and in addition, some of its members have been unable to continue with the employment. The present arrangements with the employers Association will be in force until the end of May.

The Executive Board of Local No. 15 has therefore issued a striking order making the membership calling upon it to rally the aid of the organization and to raise a fund of $50,000 for what ever emergency the Union might be called upon to meet in the near future. The plan is to have every member of the local to contribute $1 a month in March and April, and to elect a Committee of Seven to distribute the funds. This plan was approved by a meeting of shop chairmen. The next thing to be done is to carry out this contemplated plan with success and consecrated effective in the work of the leaders of Philadelphia are not shirkers. They have proved in the past that they are ready and willing to rally to the support of their organization in time of need. They know the necessity for their union, and we may rest assured that the $50,000 will be raised, sold and paid as needed for their welfare.
HARDING ON LABOR

That part of President Harding's inaugural address which called upon the industries and labor conditions will very likely be remembered for what it leaves unspoken. While acknowledging the contributions made by labor, he, nevertheless, pointed in that regard. It abounds in commingles and bristles with further enmity. Hardship and injustice are made therein to the burning springs of the day, to the anti-labor elements, the intolerance, the demoralization, the splashing of wages and the general tendencies against the organized workers.

"I had rather submit our industrial controversies to the conferences table in advances than to a settlement table after conflict and suffering." This is practically the only mild rebuke which Harding levels at the "no-arbitration" crowd. It will now, we are inclined to believe, sever the Garies and the Guggenheim, the railroad magnates and the transportation barons.

DOUBLING THE PRICE OF GAS

The prayer of the gas companies at last has been answered. After years of hesitation, the federal courts of New York finally decided that the city's price of $10 a thousand feet is "unfair" to the company, which immediately thereupon announced that the price of $20 a thousand feet will henceforth be $1.50.

Of course, a provision has been made by Governor Cole that the extra money collected on the new rates, until the appeal against this decision is disposed of or the Public Service Commission will intervene with a new rate. Nevertheless, the public knows quite well that once the courts have reversed the state commission, rates will never come back to what they were before. Already, a bill sponsored by Governor Cole has been presented in the legislature, which will kill off, gas forever.

The situation is a little more sinister on the part of the gas interests lies in the fact that this double price has been demanded by extreme nationalists and other dark forces to smash up the Socialist and labor movement, which is spreading over throughout the Northern provinces of Italy for the last two or three decades.

The attempt that the "Facettist" to wreck the Socialist movement of Italy has been made by the gas companies, a widely organized affair there can be no doubt. It has been sponsored by a group of capitalists and noblemen at Rome, and is based upon monopoly and precision and planning. The device to prevent socialist authorities from hundreds of municipal duties and under the smashing up of labor printing process as well as of works destruction and murder are all parts of a definitely organized conspiracy.

Details are still lacking in connection with the crimes. One thing is certain: the powerful Socialist and labor movement has been under the threat of a murderous outbreak. This white terror will very likely provoke real political repression and actual blood and treasure. They are a clear sign of the blind madness to which the present administration is driven at the sight of the growing strength and influence of the anti-labor and power of that force.

THE TORRENT OF INJUNCTION SUITS

It is difficult to recall another labor conflict which was blessed with so much attention on the part of judicial authorities as the pending great strikes of the clothing workers of New York. A veritable shower of injunction suits of all kinds and descriptions has been poured out upon the heads of the leaders of the Amalgamated, and their number is increasing daily. Already the amount of money that can be collected from the Amalgamated by the various injunction suits has reached the sum of two and a half million dollars, and if the strike lasts another month, it will surely reach to tens of millions.

The injunction suits vary in their scope and nature. Some are for the protection of property in danger of being injured; others are on the ground of a conspiracy in unreasonable restraint of trade, maintaining that the union in itself is a "mediator" and organization should be dissolved. All, however, are based on the desperate straits in which these manufacturers find themselves at present, after having lost a season of work, and after a great many of them have been reduced to the point of bankruptcy.

A similar situation is obtaining among some wool manufactories, manufacturers being in conflict with their employees in the pending "worsted war" in New York. There, too, a number of injunction suits have been filed, of the experience of the clothing employers in New York, and guided by the same counsel, have been secured at the suffers from the Amalgamated Union. These have been pending now a few weeks, and the International has at present engaged our old friend and advisor, Morris Hillquit, to take charge of the union's defense. This wholesale injunction persecution is apparently a new departure on the part of labor's enemies. It certainly constitutes a new page in the history of the struggle of the workers for their employers, and deserves keen and watchful observation.

WILL THEY DESTROY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR?

PRESIDENT HARDING'S new tariff, William B. Wilson, has been asked to come to the present administration of the Department of Labor. His parting address, delivered at a farewell dinner held in his honor by the Central Labor Union of Wash-ington, D. C., is, therefore, well值得 reading.

"Many men and women embark with, high ideals, and engaged in the work of labor, who have combined with the reactionary element of employers in industry to destroy the Department of Labor by blaming it for defects and enriching the employers. Ex-Secretary Wilson has shown that his successors should be a person of harmony and placidity, who will work out an equitable plan of adjustment, and keep the laborers from suffering the pitiless and destructive operations of the law of capital."

The Department of Labor, for all it has been good for, has been an important factor in the organization of organized capital ever since it was organized. Attempts have been made to destroy it by a series of boards and resolutions of the employers. Now that the President Burnham of the Department, should be helded. The present administration is a series of resolutions directed at the sight of the growing strength and influence of the anti-labor and power of that force.

THE FUTURE INTERNATIONAL AT VIENNA

In the enlightened States of New York, we are confident, our spotless star is now shining on the channel of social control. The corner, straight away to the Socialists to the Provincial Legislature to assume the leadership of which they have been chosen by the workers in the August election. Without it any further action of a national character.

Winnipeg, after all, is not a battle. In the enlightened States of New York, we are confident, our spotless star is now shining on the channel of social control. The corner, straight away to the Socialists to the Provincial Legislature to assume the leadership of which they have been chosen by the workers in the August election. It will be a very great and far-reaching movement of willful action, and the capital.

FACKERS DISCARD ARBITRATION

THE liquidation of the gains of labor moves to space. For three years the arbitration of labor disputes is the policy of the packing industry. In the course of three years, the labor and work- men of the packing industry engaged in the difficulties of the men and women in several cities have been definitely improved. Now, according to the department, the meat packing interests, the industrial arbitration is to be discarded.

The development of its industrial government in the packing industry is the by-products of the war. It came as a result of the threatened strike in 1917, after President Wilson enrolled the various nationalities in the packing yards into the "Stock Yards Council," a body of representatives, a considerable number of the workers in the yards, the arbitration agreement was concluded, and Federal Judge Abbehouse of Chicago was made arbitrator of the industry.

Since that time a number of authoritative and distinguished men have examined the packing industry, and the various nationalities in the packing yards have been made up to the settlement of the dispute. The arbitration agreement has been substantially rewritten, and now the Packing Federation is the arbitrator of the industry. If this goes on, the Packing Federation is the arbitrator of the industry. Take the government with its agents of law can treat unorganized individuals without regard for law and justice. In the past, to the warning to federal officials against making searches or seizures without warrants. But this has been a disgraceful and despicable part of the attack on civil liberties during the past administration.

This bill should be a very complete labor law over the country and in the campaign for its adoption. The bill should be promptly and in the interests of the administration. It has the support of the government, and the bill should be supported by every effort and assistance.

BUY WITHE LILY TEA COLUMBIA TEA ZWETOCHNI CHAI EXCLUSIVELY
12 YEARS OF THE NATURALIZATION ACT LEAGUE

The twelfth annual convention of the Naturalization Act League, which is held in New York City, was attended by over 150 delegates representing the members of the League and the progressive organizations of New York City, including the largest labor organizations.

The work of the convention consisted in receiving the report of its management of the 11th convention, for the expansion of the work of the League in the future, making it even more effective for the benefit of its members in the past. If the records were to include all those who were helped during the year, the list of those whose aid has been naturalized would not have expected in the member's of their greatest optimism.

In the year 1914, when the records were first made, 8,505 workers were helped in acquiring citizenship. War conditions, resulting in which more than the men, the decrease the following two years, were only 3,437 in 1916. In 1919, 15,248 workers were helped, and in the year that has passed, 19,785. We are not task naturalizing or helping to naturalization 17,785 workers.

Of the 17,785 who were naturalized last year, 3,200 were members of the Labor Workers' Union; about 2,500 were members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union; 500 were members of the International Furriers' Union; 250 were members of the Carpenters' Union; and 5,604 were members of the Workmen's Circle. The balance were members of the local branches of the League and of the various labor organizations. The work is being done, but all of them were workers who were naturalized in order to escape from their present homes without being compelled to go through what has been found to be no end of red tape.

356 Were Women

Of the 17,785, only 506 were women, while 16,403 were married men, and 2,376 single men. The true working class nature of the organization is revealed in the number and character of the bodies affiliated with it, whose contribution to the maintenance of that character of the activities has made its existence and success possible.

Of the 328 organizations affiliated with the League, 28 are Women's Clubs; 2 are circulars of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; 21 are affiliated with the Amalgamated; 20 are independent organizations of labor and are progressive organizations of a general nature.

In the 12 years that the League has functioned, it has forged ahead to a position of influence and recognition in the labor movement. The League, as a whole, is cooperating with the League in the making of citizenship. 400 delegates and 500 members of the League were represented at the League convention, and 50 cooperated with the League. The extent of its activity is also revealed in the fact that the League is now getting over 500 Austrian subjects per week, all of whom were born in Austria, and are seeking their classification an alien enemies.

The offices of the League are maintained in every working-class section of New York City, they have an office at the Harlem Social Educational Club, 62 E. 106th Street. In the Bronx it has an office at 1175 Boston Road and 2250 Wilkins Avenue, in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn there is an office at 91 Graham Avenue, and in Brownsville, the office of the League is located at 921 River Avenue, 219 23rd Street.

In the expansion of the work of the League for the long year, the Congress of the League was held in May, with the object of increasing the number of active members.

“L’Humanite,” founded by Jean Jaures and today violently Communist despite a war record of apparent opposition to the conception of “La Populaire,” as an opposition Socialist journal with reinvigorating political influence.

Most of these publications are located in places which, to members of the League, show the recent victory of the Populists over the inertness of the left party. An ugly table, papers littered on the floor, a signboard with a building, a few electric globes, a girl clerk or two, and the newspaper or the last number if it can be afforded for a change, usual, struggling journal. A type of populaire of the second order, essential papers like “L’Humanite,” or “Le Populaire” boast of a private press.

“Le Populaire” is located on the Rue Payen, near the Bourse, above a small bookshop where books are sold and an electric globe, a quiet, unassuming, isolated chair. An inner room is the sanctum of Jean Leforti, who, when not practicing law or appearing at a mass meeting, writes the editorials when those are not contributed by violent partisans and rhetorical spokesmen of the factions in the Socialist movement of France.

Two floors above “Le Populaire” is the office of “Le Quotidien,” a French paper of the radical type of “Le Populaire,” and the paper of the people.

The League is not a group of professional workers, but a group of workers who are seeking to obtain the minimum demands of the people. It is a group of workers who are seeking to obtain the minimum demands of the people. It is a group of workers who are seeking to obtain the minimum demands of the people.
EDITORIALS

HARDING'S RECIPE FOR THE MILLENIUM

In his first speech as President, Harding has already proved beyond cavil that our good, great, public, our democracy, can be railed upon until the hogs get it. But the rule of thumb would do its bidding and would fully express its noblest thoughts, feelings and strivings.

Just think of it! Libraries have been written in an attempt to solve the great problems confronting us. Revolutions are being made, rivers of human blood are flowing and the world is in a state of ferment, and we have been told that this is a panacea for our troubles. And here comes our newly elected President, and in a few words solves the most difficult questions that stir the universe.

Says he: "Mankind needs a world-wide benediction of understanding. It is high time, in my opinion, that the world get together and each amount to something, and it will inaugurate an era of good feeling to mark the birth of a new order."

Workers are demanding higher wages, shorter working hours and other rights. The rich are demanding lower taxes and less government interference for less wages. This clash of interests produces strikes, disputes, dislocation of industry and cause suffering to everyone. And here comes the President with a recipe quite a novel one, one that you want to understand each and all your ill will disappear as if they never existed.

Put it all out, and in its wake the whole world lies in ruins. The war is still going on and there is no end of it in sight.

Again Dr. Harding is here with the revolution being replaced by each other. He knows there are persons who believe that under the present catch-as-catch-can system, human beings can not "understand" each other, and that this is the "correct" attitude (of understanding) and "the propagation of better relationships between man and man, and nation and nation, and the world and the planet."

And lastly, Dr. Harding has discovered the true remedy of American ill. Unfortunately, our good Doctor has failed to inform us in what pharmacy his wonderful all-cure can be obtained. And his very apologetic will have to admit that in having failed to point out the source of supply of this remedy, he has failed to produce something very essential.

Our Doctor apparently surmises that there are people in this world who insist that our entire social system must be changed before human relations can be" understood" and each other. He knows there are persons who believe that under the present system, human beings can not "understand" each other.

No altered system will work a miracle. Any wild experiment will only add to the confusion. Our best assurance lies in efficient administration of our present system.

And again says our Dr. Harding: "If revolution insists upon eternating established order, or to make the tragic experiment. There is no place for it in America."

"Ours is a constitutional freedom where the popular will is the law supreme, and minorities are sacrificially protected; the last passage is certainly worth its weight in gold. If Debs, for instance, and several other hundreds are in prison today, they are kept there for the crime of being protected as a minority. The same applies to the deportees, to the Rand School, the Call raid, the postman, is all that was committed in the name of the Constitution of our land.

In addition to original ideas, our President has some good wishes. Says he: "I had rather submit our industrial conditions to the inspection of the people than to a settlement table after conflict and suffering."

How can one expect disagreement with such good and pious wishes? There is only one subject about which our employers do not know, and that is the time, apparently for action.

COCK MANUFACTURERS ARE HEARD FROM AGAIN

It is still quite busy in the cock industry. The cocksmakers are still "making a living," and, of course, our cock employers are doing their best to make more than a living. Nevertheless, as if it appears from some various statements in trade papers, the cock employers appear to be very disgruntled. They still dream of the days when the worker could be "fired" at a moment's notice; when the days when they had to keep an eye on their at their task in order to eke out an existence. In their statements the employers threaten that they will soon abandon their business unless something is done to aid their employers get to the cocksmakers.

The cocksmakers are not surprised at these statements by the manufacturers, statements which are still given anonymous. Indeed, the cocksmakers know that these have not yet learned their full lesson, in spite of their many and sad experiences they had had with the employers' Unions. The Union has been for a minute permitted itself to be hulled into a sense of permanent security. The Union was always on guard, but there is now a small number of its members, the existence of the ten thousands of its members. We wish to say in all candor to the cock manufacturers, that the cocksmakers are ready for anything, for any minute attack. The Union has been for a minute permitted itself to be hulled into a sense of permanent security. The Union was always on guard, but there is now a small number of its members, the existence of the ten thousands of its members. We wish to say in all candor to the cock manufacturers, that the cocksmakers are ready for anything, for any minute attack. The Union has been for a minute permitted itself to be hulled into a sense of permanent security. The Union was always on guard, but there is now a small number of its members, the existence of the ten thousands of its members. We wish to say in all candor to the cock manufacturers, that the cocksmakers are ready for anything, for any minute attack.
Brother Harry Berlin in the chair. A committee was appointed to report Local No. 26 containing a monopoly that the Joint Board has failed to take over and make a member of the House for the benefit of all locals in the trade, and that Local No. 25 is also going to file as the result of a recent raid on the House. After due deliberation it was decided that a committee consisting of myself and two others was necessary, except Local No. 89, and also two members of the former committee that was appointed for the purpose of administering all affairs of the Unity House. A letter was also written to the Cambridge Wait Company workers and stated that their strike having lasted 13 days and they have decided to seek jobs in other places. The Joint Board concurred in this decision with regret.

General Manager Signman reported that about 85 per cent of the striking shops are back at work and that the official business of the Union has almost resumed its normal shape. The department managers are back at their usual posts and are attending to the normal business. The same is true of the 100 shops still remaining on strike.

For this reason, the Independent Department, reported that it be dissolved, and that the office, though he is still busy set- ting some striking shops. His dis- trict, it was said, had been doing a good business and that many independent manufactur- ers have now joined the new association. Furthermore, it was stated that many business agents will be required to control the 400 shops in his depart- ment. The office was closed.

Brook Office, as the shops of that district can be taken care of by the Harlem Office.

M. K. Mackoff, Secretary.

THE WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL BUREAU

A very important conference will be held in the House on Tuesday and Wednesday in the conference room. It will consist of delegates from the workers' schools and colleges. It is stated that details of such conferences from these organizations will come from Boston, Rochester, Baltimore, and other centers.

In all of these places, labor colleges of various sizes have been established. For several years, and it is supposed that they all meet, compare their experiences, and the information to all labor educational institutions.

This conference will consist of several sessions, and the next week will be devoted to reports from dele- gates who will relate what their organizations have been. At another session, the teachers will discuss methods of instruction; at another sessions will include a discussion of our fine of great value to the labor education movement in its growth, and it is hoped that an effort will be made to give an account of the efforts of the various organizations to those who attend the conference. It is hoped that such reports will serve the purpose of stimulating the existing organizations as well as to further and more effec- tive activity.

Details of this conference will be published about eight weeks, they hold that a great many will be able to attend the dinner which will be held on Sunday evening.

On this the 11th street, I wish to note that the workers of only one shop are now in the hall, as the firm works for a house against which Local No. 25 is conducting a strike. The strike is the first one in New York City, and it is of utmost importance since most of the ship's crews are working at other places at the present time. However, their strikes controlling the districts in which these shops are located, are watching from the sidelines that no other people go to work.

As to other items of the strike such as expenses or strike benefits, I am sure that Brother Kaplowitz will supply you with the exact figures.

The Union Health School

To compete successfully with the Medical and Dental Colleges of the Union Health Center, the Edu- cation Department of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control has or- ganized a Union Health School to serve the prevention of disease. It is the aim of the school to present in a simple, non-technical manner the whole of the science of health, the science of preservation, and prolongation. And for this reason it is staffed with doctors, nurses, and dentists, the latter being the most important in the field of dental education.

The Union Health School holds its sessions in the Health Center at 131 East 17th Street. At present the three courses are being given. They are Sex Hygiene, First Aid, and Digestion. The first of these is given by Sarah K. Greenberg, and its sessions are held on Thursday evenings at 8.30. P.M. Digestion is given by Dr. Jerome Meyer, and its sessions are held on Tuesday evenings at 8.00 P.M. First Aid is course is given by Dr. McCreery, and its sessions are held on Wednesday evenings at 8.00 P.M. Further courses are given on the same as the demands for them arises.

Admission to these lectures is by regular admission to the Union and is open to all members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and no member will be refused because of his color race. The school is open in person for one hour during the day, by mail, or at the class sessions. Instruction in the school is limited, prospective students are urged to register early.
OF WHAT GOOD IS THE EDUCATIONAL
DEPARTMENT TO THE UNION?

Every institution which tries to accomplish major specific purposes finds itself at the mercy of those who sympathize with its aims and by those who oppose them. This situation exists either directly connected with the institution, stay in the background, i.e., they attempt to discover just how much they have succeeded or failed in what they have undertaken, in what they have succeeded and in what they have failed.

At this time, when the educational scene is drawing to its close, much a balancing of accounts is projected by the Educational Department of the International. The situation is not simple. Thousands of dollars have been spent by the International in a short time and the result of the endeavor of a deal of energy has been expended in making this work reach the members of the Educational Department been successful? Has it really reached the point where it has succeeded in teaching the values of organization? In short, how much has the International received for the expenditure of these funds?

It is not easy to answer these question.

One of the great difficulties of education is that it is almost impossible to put it into a box and call it a yardstick. While it is possible to measure the efficiency of a machine or an engine in horse power or tons of iron produced, we have not yet as discovered a method of measuring the efficiency of the development of the human mind. We do know, however, that the amount of education can be very soon or fail entirely. For example, it is possible to detect the effect of the condition of children's education. It is easy enough to discover whether children have been well fed or not. It takes many years to determine whether their character has been molded properly or improperly. This is discovered only when children become men and women. Then, their behavior reveals the effect of their early training.

Now, to come back to the work of the Educational Department of the International. In concrete terms, what has it done directly for the organization?

An examination of the courses offered, shows that the main emphasis in the Unity Centers and in the Workers' University has been placed on such instruction as will enable our members to realize the all-important value of trade union organization. In practically each Unit Center, and in the Workers' University, there is a weekly lecture that at least one lesson each week in the history and theory of trade unionism.

These courses deal thoroughly with the history of the Trade Union Movement in England and the United States, and the greatest industrial coun-
tries in the world, as well as in other important countries. They give names a clear understanding of the needs of the working class and of the historical background of the trade union movement. In particular emphasis is laid on the conditions of industry today in this country, and on how the worker has been acquainted with the economic and historical background of these conditions. The importance of understanding such as a background is constantly brought to the consciousness of our workers, as essential ability to solve current problems and to develop modern labor organizers.

In the Workers' University, the most important courses given is that dealing with labor conditions. These courses deals with thorough analysis of the various types of labor conditions in this country, the problems of which the American worker must solve, and the methods suited to different cases which will help him to solve them.

The other courses given by the University has a much broader scope, with history, psychology, economic geography, etc., though not directed specifically towards organizing the labor union movement, served to give the students an historical and psychological background which will help them to understand the problems of the individual worker and of his organization.

The question may be asked now to what extent are these classes successful in solving the present-day problems away from our country? Are the students merely so many listeners, who have no knowledge of what they are they men and women who profit by the instruction received in the University? Is there any attempt to make them apply what they have learned? As a matter of fact, it is impossible to do so without some work on their part. They have to find out that any kind of teaching is effective, particularly when it is not confused with Sunday-school teaching or other things. It is only one of the first steps, to study under what conditions it is best taught, and why. As soon as they are interested in the subject and show that they consider it important, and that they must necessarily be affected by the work of the class, it is of value only if they use it.

It may be true that some of the students will not translate the knowledge into practical action. But on the other hand, there may be others who will, and if the class can reach a great many persons, the work will be justified.

This brings us into a consideration of the question, What can labor edu-
cation do? Can it reach the countless thousands who have no interest in the subject? Can it reach the masses of workers and convert them into intelligent and active participants of the movement? No doubt education is important and valuable, but a careful study of the question shows that the masses are not likely to be interested in the noble object, and that they are not likely to become active workers. They frequently appeal to masses of workers, and prod them into effective action.

But, there is very little hope, if any, that these masses can be attracted to serious study of science and philosophy. Workers, in general, do not find that they can all become intelligent and thinking workers for progress. There will exist mainly of a small minority, the comparatively few men who have the vision, imagination, and enthusiasm. If we, the labor movement, are not to lose our influence, it will be necessary to see each person, give them opportunities for development, and not merely to hand them the leaflets. We need a group of intelligent flag-bearers who will lead their fellow-workers to the land of intellectual democracy. If any system of labor education will accomplish this, it will have fulfilled its highest duty. More than that, it cannot do.

Lecture on Health at the Waiters' Union Center

A series of health lectures in connection with the workers' health committee was prepared to be of benefit to workers, that advocated by Dr. James Page, of the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene at the Waiters' Union Center, 7 East 80th St., on Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

Last week Dr. Meyers discussed the subject of indigestion with special reference to the industry. The improper preparation of food, improper eating, overcrowding, rapid eating, stomach diseases, mental disturbances, lack of hygiene in homes or places of work, were among the topics discussed.

This Friday evening, March 11, Dr. Meyers will treat the subject of constipation. The causes of constipation, the lack of exercise, the development of bad habits, inefficient or improper diet, intestinal disease, nervous diseases, treatment for constipation with special reference to diet, will be discussed.

All members residing near this Center as well as the East Side Unity Center should avail themselves of the opportunity to hear Dr. Meyers.

Cooperative Movement and Trade Unionism by J. B. Waller

On Friday evening, March 18, our members in Harlem will hear Mr. de Burgers. The discussion will close with the cooperation and Trade Unionism at the Harlem Educational Center, 62 E. 100th St., at eight o'clock.
Our Optical Shop is on the Premises.

Lenses grinding is not something to be taken lightly. It requires years of training and craftsmanship.

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A hearing in the first of a series of union proceedings against the Joint Board of the Waist and Dressmakers’ Union was held on Monday, March 5th, before Supreme Court Justice Newburger. The case was that of Albert Fleischerbaumer & Co., 135 Madison Ave.

The lawyer for the firm, in order to confirm the issues involved, had the history of our relationship with the Association, trying to make it appear that the Association had no agreement with the Association in 1919, and that since then it has conducted a reign of violence against the members of the Association.

In the affidavit signed by Geo. S. Levy, General Manager, they particularly stress the point that it was due to the "radical leadership" of Local No. 10 that the agreement between them and the Union was abrogated. They also claim in this affidavit that the officers of Local No. 10 urged the members to ask for increase above the minimum, but if advising the members to ask for a decent wage were a crime, the lawyers for the Union argue, it would be equivalent to all who abrogated the agreement in 1919, since this present strike was called eight weeks after the expiration of our agreement with the Association. The judge, after listening to the arguments on both sides, reserved decision.

Hearings in the injunction proceeding, in the firms of Baum & Wolf and Rubino, Philippe & Cohen, against our Union, were postponed till Tuesday, March 8th, 1921.

During the week more progress was made in settling some of the shops still in dispute. Agreements were signed by the house of Bramher & Hendrix, 105 Madison Ave., one of the biggest houses belong to the Dress and Waist Association.

As far as the general strike is concerned, it is practically over. Those of the workers of the few houses which are still on strike are going to be well taken care of by the Union, so that they may hold out as long as necessary. For this purpose a meeting of all the shop chairman of the Dress and Waist Industry was held on Monday, March 1st, where it was all decided to levy a tax on all the workers in the trade of $1 for those who are working less than $25 per week, and $1.50 for those earning $25 and more. This collection will be collected by the shop chairman, and in return each worker will receive a stamp to be pasted in his book. Our motto is: "We must adapt ourselves to the shop chairmen in helping them to collect this tax.

This membership will realises that those two thousand workers who are still out on strike are fighting the battle of all the workers of the entire industry and should be properly supported.

The next meeting of the Waist and Dress Branch will be held on Monday, March 14th, at which Manager Shelden will report on the present conditions in the trade.

By the time this issue of "Justice" will have reached our members, a general strike will have been called in the Child’s Dress Industry. As is known to our members, the Children’s Dress Manufacturers’ Association has repeatedly, when we had no agreement for a number of years, dissolved some months ago, and the individual manufacturers taking advantage of the unprecedented dulness in the trade, have in a number of instances broken down the union standards and conditions in their shops.

While the slack was on, the union felt that it was an easy matter for these manufacturers, which would surely have resulted in a total failure for the organization. Now that the season is full, the unions feel that this is the proper time to reorganize the trade and to obtain better conditions for the workers in the industry.

The cutters will meet together with the rest of the workers at Webster Hall, 119 East 110th Street. Judging by the enthusiasm of the workers for coming, we can expect that this strike will be won in short order.

The cutters who are the betters among the workers of the trade, will always lend their aid and do their utmost for the success of this coming strike.

For the purpose of helping in the Operation of the Campaign of the Miscellaneous Division, the Executive Committee of Local No. 10 has appointed Brother Louis H. Harris as organizer. Brother Harris has had a good deal of experience in organization work, having been a member of the union for a number of years and always having been active in union affairs. He was particularly active during the two strikes in 1914 and 1916. The members of this division ought to congratulate themselves upon the selection of Brother Harris as organizer.

In the Underwear Division, we are glad to report that the strike against the Arlington Underwear Company, 105 East 19th Street, which was in progress for about four weeks, was settled to the satisfaction of the union and the workers in the shop.

In the branch a conference between the Cotton Garment Manufacturers Association and the Union took place on Monday, March 2nd, at which both the White Goods Workers’ Union, Local No. 62, and the Cutters’ local presented their demands for the agreement between the two organizations. Another conference was held on Wednesday, March 9th, at which the answer of the Association to the demands of the Union will be given.

A strike has been declared against the house of S. L. Hoffman, 159 East 28th Street, president of the Wrapper and Kimoono Manufacturers’ Association. This firm in the last few months has increased its prices for the cutters from 45 to 48 cents, and has also failed to live up to union conditions in its outside shops which are located in Brownsville.

The next meeting of the Miscellaneous Division will be held on Monday, March 15th, at the offices of the Union.

A general meeting of the union will take place at the Arcadia Hall, Broadway and Halley St., Brooklyn, N.Y. All members are requested to attend.

Our Annual Ball will take place at Hunt’s Point Palace, 163rd Street and Southern Boulevard.

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The affair this year will be a departure from the usual proceedings in the respect that musical solos and exhibition dances will be rendered by Miss Ina Biddle, and the women members and their friends to purchase their tickets at once, for, at the rate at which tickets are being sold, the supply will soon be exhausted and surely you don’t want to miss the opportunity of purchasing a ticket at $1.50, knocking at your door the last week of the year. This is also the one occasion during the year when you can meet all your friends in the organization at a social gathering. The price of the tickets, considering the high cost of living, is very reasonable, being only 50 cents each, including wardrobe. The proceeds of this ball will go to the Relief Fund of Local No. 10.

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