Justice (Vol. 1, Iss. 3)

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.
Bravo! Bravo! Bravo! Bravo! Bravo!

The shout which escapes from the depths of the hearts of the entire labor movement to the triumphant roll of the striking tailors.

Like a beautiful miracle appears everything that the Amalgamated has accomplished during the four years of its existence, in behalf of the tailors who, no matter what they were trying to resist, was never moved from the lowest rung of the ladder of organized labor for years and years. And therefore it is all the more to be wondered at, that during the past four years they have come ahead with such an impetus that they have left many behind in the very top rung of the ladder.

Yes, they have reached the very top rung! They have succeeded in being the first large organization which dared to go out to fight for a contract. They have dared to come the cry of the unem-ployed; when already it is re-ported that the men and women are going about without work.

And it must be done right forevermore, and we come to the conclusion that the men and women are going about without work.

I shudder to think this may be the case now, when hundreds of thousands of our brothers are still on the other side of the Atlantic. But how will happen when these will re-turn? Then the army of unemployed will swell to a million or more and there will begin the horrible competition for a mouthful of bread. And this will have to bring about that every-thing, everything that the or-ganized workers have won during many years, will all at once be lost. Is not this a terrible thought? And the thought will become a horrible fact if we shall not, in time, adopt all measures to avoid such a state of affairs. And the only just means for making impossible the terrible curse of unemployment for millions, is that in no industry shall the men work more than seven hours a day and the necessary for a large mass of workers to do the work and who want work shall be able to find it; that never shall there be a surplus of workers, but, on the contrary, there shall always be a scarcity of workers for the accomplishment of the necessary work.

This is the great lesson which all workers must draw from the strike of the Amalgamated.

And we assure you, tailors, triumphant tailors, that you shall not remain alone. Large armies are following in your footsteps. Do you see the thousands of ladies' waists markers? They are going to follow your example; to fight and win! Do you see the furriers getting ready for battle? And in this way hundreds of thousands of workers are preparing for battle, to fight for themselves, for their lives and for their husbands and sisters, who will soon come and demand a place at the table.

Bravo, tailors, you have set a glorious example, which many have many emulators, like yourselves, the very same advantages.

But whether it be self interest or good-nature, yet the triumph of the tailors is highly typical of the sentiment which calls to all the workers to follow their splendid example.

The tailors, while happy, say to all the other workers: we were the first to take up the fight. We were the first to march in the front line of this. But to remain alone with our gains, when you remain alone when the same struggle will be very difficult. Therefore, follow us! For thirty years we have served the people.

And now we may tell everything: we west hungry, we and our wives and children.

One cannot really think we were too proud to beg, to satisfy our hunger. We did not want our bosses to know what this fight against them was called.

And so we struggled on for thirteen weeks. We have won out and now it is your chance, organized workers, to do the same. A 44-hour work week must become the battle cry all along the line.

And it must be done right forevermore, and we come to the conclusion that the men and women are going about without work.

Of course, it is not because of their good-nature only that they are so eager for companionship. It is also the feeling of well-considered self interest. They know that the workers of other industries cannot for a long time remain the slaves of their triumph if all the other workers in the other industries remain backward.

They know that in order that the 44-hour work week shall remain firmly established in New York and Chicago in the tailor trade, so that nothing can change it, then the same must be established in Rochester, Syracuse, and throughout the whole country wherever clothing is manufactured. But this is not enough. In order that the tailors may be sure of their victory, the workers in other trades must also win for them-
JOSEPH P. ROGERS

The unemployment problem is one of the most important problems of the day, and for that reason is attracting the attention of the nation. The country is facing a serious economic question, and it is important that we recognize the gravity of the situation.

The unemployment rate is currently very high, and it continues to rise. The government has been working to address this issue, but the problem remains severe. The unemployment rate is a measure of the number of people who are unable to find work, and it is a direct reflection of the economic condition of the country.

The unemployment rate is also a reflection of the overall economic health of the country. When the unemployment rate is high, it indicates that the economy is in poor shape. This can lead to a decrease in consumer spending, which can further hurt the economy. Additionally, high unemployment can lead to social problems, such as crime and poverty.

The government has taken steps to address this issue, such as providing unemployment benefits and creating job training programs. However, more needs to be done to address the root causes of unemployment, such as the global economic downturn and the shift towards more automated and less labor-intensive industries.

It is clear that the government must take urgent action to address the unemployment problem. This will require bold and innovative solutions, and it will require a commitment from all levels of government, as well as private sector involvement. Only through a collective effort will we be able to overcome this challenge and build a stronger, more resilient economy.

In conclusion, the unemployment problem is a critical issue that must be addressed with urgency. The government must take decisive action to support those who are out of work, and it must work to create a more stable and prosperous economy for all Americans.

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There are ninety and nine that work and die.
In want and hunger and cold,
That one may revel in luxury,
And be lapped in the silken fold.
And ninety and nine in their hovels bare
And one in a palace of riches rare.

From the sweat of their brow
The desert blossoms.
And the forest before them falls.
Their labor has bulbled humble homes,
And cities with lofty halls.

HELP THIS ORGANIZATION

The Workers Defense Union is a working-class organization, formed to defend or cooperate in the defense of men and women who have prevented the lessening of their activities in behalf of the labor movement, and to secure the protection of all persons imprisoned in consequence of such activities.

Under cover of the war situation, the business interests of this country have carried on a systematic campaign in all parts of the country to suppress workers active in the labor struggle. Hundreds of working women and men have been arrested and imprisoned on flimsy pretexts and convicted on prejudiced testimony. The present lawn has usually been mistreated, resulting in months of imprisonment before conviction.

In addition to working for the liberation of persons imprisoned during the war, the Defense Union plans to assist in the defense of workers who have become victims of the ruthless enthusiasm for the demands of the war through the machinations of the employing class, as in the cases of Monsey and Biagas, in San Francisco, and Ford and Suhre, sentenced to life imprisonment in consequence of the war. In many similar cases there is no reason to suppose that they will not be repeated after the war.

(Continued on page 8.)
The Bosses Are Again Advertising.

Something must be bowing down those manufacturers who in whose shops everything is now so quiet, so peaceful and, yes, so dear. It is a heavy thing to disbelieve their melancholy, their bad mood, by advertising in the papers, just trying to talk their troubles away. May they succeed ever.

With a show of great indignation they declare that Brother Schlessinger, President of a famous International, the leader, the very soul of the present conflict, was guilty of treason. Asked by a newspaper reporter what kind of traitor Schlessinger, stated that in the majority of the shops of the Associated Garments’ Union, the conditions were miserably bad and they, the manufacturers, swear by all that is holy that such is not the case.

What a crime! What a crime! On this manufacturing section seventy thousand people, Brother Schlessinger, before making this statement, had been shown, he said, to be the ringleaders in this movement which was so intended. The readers will find Schlessinger’s story is in these papers—too detailed reports to be repeated here. The conditions of the workmen would lead the workers to think they need try to get some one to look at their troubles. But here another question comes up. Supposing Brother Schlessinger, in telling this story, with his hands, in the good of the advertising, in the good of the advertising, in the good of the advertising, is not the case. A true one, do you dare to call it the certainty of the good, no? Maybe the world is not as the makers of the advertising believe it.

I’d decide who is telling the story of the d’s who lie. If you say that the advertising is not the way it is, I’ll just½ your trouble to it. And again the trouble to you. And again the trouble to you. And again the trouble to you.

And Again We Have the Old Story About a Life-Job.

You are looking for something better, but there is enough that the old story is true. Hiding your eyes, they see the workers of their factories march out as though they were going to a celebration, without any force, being merely the signal of their union. To this better, the fact of the workers laying down their weapons and surrendering after a three-months’ fight and the tailors being granted a 44-hour work week. Then comes something else—men like Professor Ripley, Louis Marshall, great men in our community, come out with different arguments on a different subject. As the workmen lay down their work, they say, "Now what else do you have to say?"

Then what else remains to those drizzling in the sea of universal condemnation of the great labor struggle, but to catch on to a straw. Alas, our workers still believe in the life说不定 their job.

I have already pointed out the stupidity of this. Only the worker who would be shut up in a mad house, could shut down all illusion upon himself. In a talk with B. Schlessinger, found out that the average period that a man works at ladies’ waists is not more than three or four years. The thing which can be proven both by figures and by reasoning. I shall not be hard on my friends with such work, because now, but shall try to reason the matter out. About 80 per cent. of all work at ladies’ waists are young girls. And young girls have the habit and the privilege of marrying. Only, if they were happy in their shops, they would, perhaps not be in such a hurry, for such is not the case, they try to get rid of the shop as soon as possible. And for this reason rarely happens that a girl works in a shop more than three or four years. But where the marriage decree, she finds, during that period of time, some easier and better work. And the boss does not designate these three or four years as a "job for a lifetime.

The same is true of the young men. Any young man may return to it in his youth, a little adventure to get somewhere, while he will not remain all his life making ladies’ waists. Why should he do this? If he can find some work which pays him more than this job, he will be justified in saying that the young men also do not grow old at the same rate. If you ladies’ waists in two or three years, they find that they must find something that will last longer, that they can see so clearly through the bosses’ bluff about a life job. But they do not feel that the demands of the women—that is where the wrong is. What demands do the bosses make when a woman has a boss, will undertake to assert that when a worker is going to leave the shop for a certain time, the boss has a right to dismiss him without any valid excuse? This is a fact, legal, owned by the owner of the shop and at present none of the strikers are able to take any property from him. But it must be admitted that there is a higher standard of justice and right, although not of law, the workers also have a share in the shop, and if for this share he demands only the right to work and earn a little, well, then I say this is not that the worker is not justified in his demands. One who is not able, mind, mind you, that all the workers have a right to say to the boss: I have worked for you; [I have collected more for you than for myself. Through my work I only managed to earn a meager livelihood for myself; but you have grown rich through my work; I was not working up till now, and if you want to send me away (and workers are not without reason), then I would like to know the reason why. If there is less work to be done, then I shall bring the same industry and share the work with the other workers. You will lose nothing by this. But if you insist on sending me away, and condemning me to misery and hunger, then I know why. How have I sinned?

Who, who, who, can come up with a story where the worker is unjustified and that the boss is in the right?

For this, if you please, is the strongest argument of the bosses: They are silent about all previous negotiations. The only remained the only creature through which they hope to reach peace and under your condition is truly deplorable—it goes to our hearts. This state of affairs only makes us hold contempt for you we cannot hate you. You are too little, too far away. I don’t know anyone’s hatred. One can only hate the strong, the brave when these are in their way to do good work and do it with hands and bars—it is beyond one’s strength to hate such.

Our Strikers Firm and Courageous.

On another page the reader will find some reports about what is happening in the halls where our strikers congregate. The strikers, under the impression that they received but a single instruction from me: describe what you see and report. Not a single word has filtered over that which is unpleasant. I and the readers of this paper will endeavor to make the world international want to know the truth. And I vouch for the accuracy of the reports. I was present. I wrote down what I saw and heard and what we do in their reports. A few who are opposed to the action of the union and the workers is not to give up the fight until it will be crowned with success. A union should be well organized. No matter how great the privations, the sufferings which may occur, it is not to lose its meaning, and employment.

This firm determination, this great courage, this readiness for everything which may come, all this is the strongest guaranty of our success.
THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY

By N. Pomerantz.

The organized workers of England have instinctively realized that their national political representation must be active in the field of politics. Back in 1869 a Labor Representation Committee was founded in England and in 1886 the Trade Union Congress chose a committee to regulate the elections. The aim of these two bodies was to influence the political parties to accept their demands as the basis of their policy and to allow their representatives as candidates and also to get them to include in their platforms the labor issues.

But the political parties paid little attention to the Labor Representation Committee or the Trade Union Congress. They practically ignored it. But the political parties paid a little more when the Labor Representation Committee of 1886 which was an official committee of the English trade union movement came into existence. This was particularly true of the Liberal Party which is today under the leadership of Gladstone. The Liberal Party nominated and elected many labor representatives which the trade union leaders regarded as a step in the right direction.

The Trade Union Congress of 1877, also, under the influence of Keir Hardie, who was then a member of parliament, took steps to establish a labor movement. The Trade Union Congress of 1877, under the influence of Keir Hardie, who was then a member of parliament, took steps to develop a labor movement, the establishment of the Labor Representation Committee. The Trade Union Congress of 1877, under the influence of Keir Hardie, who was then a member of parliament, took steps to develop a labor movement, the establishment of the Labor Representation Committee.

In 1889 the Trade Union Congress adopted a resolution calling for a labor congress for political purposes, and to this end it elected a parliamentary committee.

Very soon after this the representatives of the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress held a conference with the representatives of the Independent Labour Party, of the Social Democratic Federation, and of the Fabian Society. The representatives of these organizations worked out a program of labor representation. In 1900 a conference was held, at which was founded the Labor Representation Committee. In the year 1901 the Labor Representation Committee succeeded in electing three members to parliament of whom Keir Hardie was one; two others were elected in 1902, one of whom was the famous Arthur Henderson.

The Labor Representation Committee inaugurated its first great election campaign in 1892. At this election 29 of its candidates were elected. That year the name, Labor Representation Committee, which sounded too local, was changed to Labor Party and it was then that the committee was first heard of in the whole world.

The British Labor Party is a party of the labor movement, not a part of the labor movement, but a whole labor movement, of all the factions, which are willing to join it. The formation of the party is not the creation of the independent factions of the English labor movement, but a statistical adjunct to the independent Labor Party, the co-operative societies, the trade unions, and the National Convention. The co-operative societies, the trade unions, and the National Convention are the parties, and the questions they have to consider are the questions that will be considered by the party.

During the whole time between conferences the work of the party is carried on by the National Executive, which is elected by the conference. The National Executive Committee is in itself also a form of the party, for the federated parties are represented, each according to its size of organization. The secretary and treasurer of the party are elected at the annual conference.

The National Executive Committee does all the work of the party. It issues literature, it organizes meetings, it carries on the strike. The party has a valuable platform, which publishes very important pamphlets about the labor movement, and about the labor movement going on in the world. It nominates candidates of the various sections of the country and recommends various plans of legislation to the labor faction in parliament, and also coordinates it with the labor movement in the country.

The same principle of cooperation is applied to the system of nominating party candidates. Every sectional organization of the party has the right to propose a candidate. First the organization submits the name of the candidate to the National Executive Committee. If the National Executive Committee sanctions the candidate, a conference of representatives from all the sectional organizations that belong to the party is called, and at this conference the sectional organization is represented by its nominee, and if his candidacy is sanctioned by the conference, his name is placed on the ballot paper of the party. Every candidate of the party, no matter to which section of the party he belongs, is nominated by the candidates of his section. In the year 1905 the Labor Representation Committee succeeded in electing three members to parliament of whom Keir Hardie was one; two others were elected in 1902, one of whom was the famous Arthur Henderson.

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As the Russian Bolsheviks had done, so did Liebknecht, "All Power to the Soviets!" The Spartacists wanted to keep it, with the expectation that shortly, the people would veer around and put an end to the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

It was an all German Congress of Councils of Soldiers' and Workers' Delegates. It included the Government. Its executive committee gave orders, to the "Peoples' Commissaries," and the Liebknecht group wanted that Council to take the power that they did not want to keep it. Spartacists wanted to feel that with that form of Government, they were closer to the changes that the people demanded.

The result was, apparently, not the dictate of the proletariat, but high grade, democratic government. In the world has ever sought government that will recognize the property of the bourgeoisie in its war debts, and in its right to exploit the people.

Full election returns are not yet in, but enough is known to indicate that the majority of the working class voted with the Social Democrats. The Spartacists did not vote; many of the "independents" of the Social Democrats, who were with Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, did not vote. In all, the two Social-Democratic parties ran candidates against each other. At last, there were 362,000 Socialists, including 36 women, elected to the Assembly. This will dominat

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In Germany, the greatest thing that has happened within the past weeks has been the elections for delegates to a Constituent Assembly, the presi-

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The result was, apparently, not the dictate of the proletariat, but high grade, democratic government. In the world has ever sought government that will recognize the property of the bourgeoisie in its war debts, and in its right to exploit the people.
the only country that opened its doors to women. The Russian Revolution could not have come at a better time, for nothing had allowed to go near her, because they had not been able to meddle with her through the keyhole.

The revolution was not only in the Polish social-democratic party, but the social-democratic party was torn by a conflict between the left wing of the party, the theoreticians, and the party, and the German working class. The public was "the red" because of her fight against the German government for the purpose of her frequent arrests.

It is self-understood that this revolution was not only the left wing of the party, but the whole party, and the whole working class, which was not without any false patriotism. Luxembourg, at the outbreak of the war, was in prison in Liebknecht. In the press and at meetings she condemned militarism and expressed her readiness to join the soldiers in the camps. She was tried and sentenced and was acquitted; but because of her physical condition, her sentence was postponed. She was sentenced, however, she was re-arrested and put into prison. Liebknecht was sentenced again. He was the opinion that a woman like Rosa Luxembourg who was not used to the German police were capable of misunderstanding and of ignorance.

It was only natural that this extreme socialist should belong to the Spartacists. It is true that she had to apprach her. But at the same time great respect was shown her by the German workers. Luxembourg had been freed, I found myself in the Putilov and the people was appealing us that "This is where Rosa Luxembourg sat; this is what she did. Luxembourg would get her meals from the secretary; Luxembourg would be interviewed in the official's chambers; Luxembourg read a great deal, etc." There was a great deal of guards. The political prisoners who were imprisoned at the time were not the smallest of Luxembourg, because they had not been able to meddle with her through the keyhole.

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LADIES' TAILORS AND ALTERATION WORKERS' LOCAL 30

Those members who are present at the election meeting on Monday, Jan. 13, noticed the need for voting in a decent and fair way.

Some times such campaigns brings in life an organization, but never is done in a decent and fair way.

We did not have any primars. We suffered from the ignorance of the members to vote for whom they chose, but all were united in the meeting seeking a well organized one in whose interest it was to get

The Executive Board at its last two meetings discussed the question and came to an unanimous conclusion that the election was carried on in an illegal way and therefore the Executive Board decided to order a new election.

For this purpose Tuesday, February 4th, at 8:30 P.M., a general member meeting will be held at the Mariners Hall, Fifth Avenue, near 143rd Street, where the question of the election will be discussed and decided by the members whether the election was legal or not.

We believe that it is not necessary to appeal to you to come to the very important meeting and give your honest and sincere opinion according to the facts that will be produced to you. Do not forget Tuesday, February 4th.

HORUMS are gathering around that our local is against the amalgamation with Local 3. The only fact is that Local No. 3 broke off the negotiations of amalgamating the two locals, because they wanted that Local 30 should conceed to their wish in a certain question to which we could not assent and therefore the County of the members will de-

The statement by the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association is an indication of the fact that the leaders of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. In conference with the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, absolutely on the same question of a meeting agreement until the Association would agree to assure the membership of a good working life for their members after she had been in any organization in the union for two weeks, "is equally untrue.

No such demand was ever made by the Union. The statement is clearly in the following paragraphs.

The question of the employers' right to discharge workers who work as unfair employes by some means as we have at our command. On the other hand, they may claim to be entitled to discharge their workers, justly or unjustly, fairly or unfairly, and in that case we must protect the right of our members to strike and that is the right of the workers to strike as a remedy against abuses of the employer's prerogatives, they are entitled to a substitute for such remedy in the form of a machinery for the speedy adjustment for their complaints against unreasonable and unjust discharges. We are prepared to meet them on either side of the proposition; they may claim to be entitled to discharge their workers justly or unjustly, fairly or unfairly, and in that case we must protect our rights to se-

We call upon all the fair employes of the employers by such means as we have at our command; or they may limit their right of discharge, and in that event we shall be quite ready to surrender our rights to strike against discharges.

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

With American Federation of Labor, 31 Union Square.

HELP THIS ORGANIZATION! (Continued from page 3.)

SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS:

SUS.MANUFACTURING PROBLEM TO BE DISCUSSED:

MAX OORENSTEIN, Manager

HARRY BERLIN, President

MEETING OF BRANCH A, CLOAK, SUIT, SKIRT, REEFER AND RAINCOAT CUTTERS MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1919, 7:30 P. M. AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 ST. MARKS PLACE SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS:

SUB-MANUFACTURING PROBLEM TO BE DISCUSSED.

MAX GORENSTEIN, Manager

HARRY BERLIN, President

Fourth Grand Annual

RECEPTION AND BALL Given by the EMBROIDERY WORKERS' UNION Local 6, I. L. G. W. U.

SATURDAY EVENING FEBRUARY 15TH, 1919 AT Eight O'clock AT MCKINLEY SQUARE CASINO 141 Street and Boston Road Music by HENRY M. KIELY'S JAZZ BAND Tickets including war tax and Wardrobe 50 Cents.