Justice (Vol. 1, Iss. 23)

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*.
AMERICAN LABOR CONVENTION AT WORK

THE WEEK AT THE CONVENTION. RESOLUTION CONDEMNING POLISH POGROMS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED. FEDERATION DEMANDS REMOVAL OF POST-MASTERS FROM CLEVELAND. ORGANIZE WORKERS OF STEEL INDUSTRY

This has been a busy week at the conventions and important decisions have been arrived at. Progressive and constructive resolutions have been adopted by delegates of American Labor. Quite a number of suggested resolutions have been defeated because of their "radical" character.

The part played at the conventions by the labor movement has been of importance. The international has by no means been negligible. In an editorial article in this issue the readers will find a vivid account of the storm that was precipitated by our delegates because of the unthinkible action of the Organization Committee. The representatives of the International came out victorious and the gentlemen, formally speaking, of the Organization Committee were whipped good and hard.

Our colleagues of delegates scored another triumph. Their resolution condemning the unhuman atrocities of the Pole toward the Jews was adopted unanimously by the Convention, thus adding the voice of American Labor to the universal chorus of protest against the massacres of the persecuted race.

Also in domestic racial affairs the convention lived up to the best American traditions. The assembly by a large majority decided that no discriminations is to be made against Negro toilers; that they, the delegates, are to be wide open for the dark-skinned as well as the fair-complexioned. Where local prejudice against Negroes is strong the Negroes are to have their own Unions. The delegates of the unions that have discriminated against Negroes were shame-faced and they did not dare defend their indefensible practices. The statement of Mollie Briskin, representing the International delegation, that our organization includes 6,000 Negro women, was greeted by vigorous applause.

The Convention unanimously endorsed a strike of the cloaks makers of Cleveland to win the right to collective bargaining and other union conditions.

The resolution of the Convention, unanimously adopted, a resolution endorsed by the Ohio Federation of Labor, the other members of the American Federation of Labor, that is to say by the majority of the American people, requested President Wilson to remove Postmaster General Burleson from office.

The advocates of industrial unionism and other radical reforms were defeated all along the front. 

The Cleveland convention was seething with activity in getting over the memory in shape for a general strike. It is the traditional policy of the International to hasten a strike because every means has been exhausted to settle a difficulty in a peaceful manner. It is safe to predict, therefore, that it will pursue a similar tactics as the Cleveland situation. President Schlesinger will leave Chicago direct and will make a thorough survey of the situation. Whether he will succeed in preventing a clash or not, the Cleveland and Cloak maker union will have mobilized its forces and be ready to move.

The joint board of the Cleveland Cloak Makers union is providing with its preparation on the theory that a strike is imminent. A General Strike Committee has been appointed and every piece of the strike machinery set up in the note.

As to the Cleveland cloak manufacturers, it is doubtful whether they realize the seriousness of the situation, for they seem to be determined in any way to make matters worse and to strain their relations with the unions. They are trying to paint upon the workers' own "unions" which they had kindly invented for their employees. "This union" of theirs is nothing but a device to keep the workers in a state of powerlessness and it is not surprising, therefore, that the more the employers try to leave the union it is the more the workers, the more impatient the latter are to strike for genuine union conditions, similar to those enjoyed by the New York cloak makers.

That the union stands on a solid basis may be seen from the fact that it finds time and energies to spare for activities abroad. At a meeting on Wednesday, June 15th, the Union decided that every man or woman employed in the cloak industry at Cleveland is to be warned to cease for the suffering Jews on the other side.

This fact, beside testifying to the nobility and humaneness of the American Labor union, speaks very eloquently of the vast resources of energy and money at the disposal of the Union.
The SituatioN in the telegraph strike

Regrettably as it is, it must be admitted that the stoppage on the part of the telegraph strikers is not a brilliant success. The main trouble is that not one of the men responded to the strike call. It seems that only a small number of the men believed the strike to be just, so that the companies can conduct their business without serious hindrance.

This does not mean, however, that the strike is lost and that the companies have won the battle of the strikers. There is no excuse of telegraphers in the country. Their work is done by the strike of "Green" keymen cannot take the place of the strikers.

The telegraph strike moves no doubt, would be glad to please to some of the strikers' demands and end the strike as soon as possible. The Postal Telegraph Co. is especially affected by the strike, as the government contracts for the business of the company is below the normal, and from this it may be inferred that the government has really played havoc with the business of that company. The Western United States Telegraph Co. and others though not enough to interrupt service. Both companies are stubbornly refusing to recognize the union. Neither of them is anxious to give in, for the government guarantees them 8 per cent profits.

The brokerage telegraphers, who were the last to strike on the last Monday but at the moment they decided to do so.

On Saturday of last week Postmaster General Burleson ordered the telephone companies to recognize the rights of their employees and organize and bargain collectively. Though they have not yet got that gain for the telephone workers the leaders of the striking telegraphers are not quibbling of the telephone union and to improve the chances of the telegraphers to gain the main feature of the struggle telephone workers won the right to organize without a fight they will continue to fight their striking comrades.

The leaders of the Telegraphers' Union are now in Washington to move in recognizing the right of the telephone workers to organize.

The Postmaster General acted in good faith there is no reason why he should not do so. He has acted also to the striking telegraphers, since the telephone companies are still in business and must obey orders of the Postmaster General. It is even hinted that the postal authorities are to recognize their union and that he broke his promise of the Postmaster General. They are now attempting to gain the right of the telephone strikers to the recognition of the postal authorities. The Senates promised to make an investigation as soon as possible.

Bolshevism in the FORE

The official circles in America are again busy with Bolshevism. Investigation follows investigation and the dull and all of them are still. The readers probably remember the "famous" Overman.

foreign language publications entirely but to see to it that no "dangerous" ideas are spread thru their medium.

OFFICERS OF SOVIET REPS RAIDED

The New York legislators are seeking to raid the bolshievism. They surely cannot be charged with mimic by omission, so restless in the bolshievist's concern.

Our legislature appointed a committee to investigate the bolshievism on the basis of the report of C. L. K. Martens, the official representative of the Soviet Republic of Russia, and the committee Chairman.

It was reported that a raid was made on the offices of the C. L. K. Martens, the official representative of the Soviet Republic of Russia.

It is the first time in the history of public investigations that such a thing has been accomplished. The committee representatives have not been accused of anything, have not been suspected of any crime.

The fact must be recognized. The women are the first social and fundamental one, aiming at nothing short of the remaking of the world. Women may not see this; but the day will come when woman will force man to see an era of the world of work and the conduct of social life. When this day comes those women whose sex habits will be skilled by prostitution and murder of the women in the urban centers, will be a legend of the past.

"Lie down upon the earth and thon will hear: the sound of the voice of man." Women do not declare a war against society, against the institutions that dwarf man's energies and privileges enjoyed by man to her turn. Would that all men and women met at the ballot box yet glorious sound; it is like music in the air: It speaks of a reawakened mass mind. The world will be in harmony with the universal laws which make the state a body that is the product of a day of war and vice and poverty cannot be further seen of the life of his soul and be satisfied, and learn the life of the life of her own kind, and called to the work shamefully neglected by man. She will save her own life, and by delivering herself from the bondage of sex slavery for freedom for man and father of her children out of the slim dehumanized life of to-day and bring the man who has taken to woman into existence to complete the work of God and make a new world. That man and woman who have taken to the depths of manhood has arisen a rational soul, conscious of her own will. Out of the coming revolution and the war of classes and sexes will be created the New Woman, fit to be the mother of the future, and radiant with the light of Reason.
In the Dress and Waist Branch of the Cutters' Union, Local No. 10

By SAMUEL B. SHENKER

Despite the fact that the Dress and Waist industry has passed through a week strike, reports coming in daily from the business agents who are now inspecting the factories, indicate that trade is well in hand, the prospects of increased earnings for the cutters are promising and the advantages of existing conditions.

FEW VIOLATIONS

Of course it cannot be said that the strike has been completely put through. But these are few and are mainly found to have been committed by workers who were outside the non-union shops during the recent general strike and who have returned to work so far as the union has gone.

The strike is the result of an effort on the part of the union leaders to force employers to recognize their demands, and the demands are for a better working class.

Although a few common violations found in the factories during the strike are of the nature of invasion of the workmen's property, they are of the nature of invasion of the workmen's property, and in no case have they been sanctioned by the union.

ATTEND ALL MEETINGS

The members are urged to attend all the meetings of the local organization, both at the general meetings and at the monthly meetings. The next monthly meeting will be held on the evening of the 10th of the month at the Board of Trade Hall, at 7:30 P.M.

TO ALL SANITATION COMMITTEES

In appreciation of the good work on the part of our Sanitation Committees, the Joint Board of Sanitation Control, under the direction of Samuel B. Shenker, will give an OUTING to the members of the Committees at the conclusion of the meeting on Sunday, June 29th.

A luchon will be served in the woods followed by a conference at which the future work of our Committees will be discussed.

The members will be divided into two sections, and they will be instructed to bring with them the names of several men who are interested in the work and who are willing to be placed on the Sanitation Committees. The committee will then proceed to the woods and confer with the members of the Committees.

Board of Sanitation Control
31 Union Square.

There are six of them: B. Schlesinger, president of the Interna
tional Ladies Garment Workers Union, A. Weiss, general manager, H. Holtz, general secretary, S. Kurz, business manager, and M. Finkle, executive secretary. They are in Washington, D.C., and we do not know whether they are staying at the Willard, the National, or the Willard. They have been in Washington for some time and have not yet met with President Gompers. They have not yet made any statement to the press. It is said that they have been in Washington to consult with the first ladies of the Federation and that they have been discussing the question of the organization of the women in the garment industry.

On the other hand, our information is that they have been meeting with various organizations and that they are planning to make a statement to the press shortly. It is said that they are discussing the possibility of forming a separate union for women in the garment industry.

Our information is that they have been in Washington to consult with the first ladies of the Federation and that they have been discussing the question of the organization of the women in the garment industry.

On the other hand, our information is that they have been meeting with various organizations and that they are planning to make a statement to the press shortly. It is said that they are discussing the possibility of forming a separate union for women in the garment industry.

The MOONEY CASE AND THE SPEECH OF S. W. ARBER

In some respects it was a good, well thought out speech. It con	ained a strong defense of democratic freedom and a clear statement of the principle that the right to speak and to write is fundamental to a democracy. It was a powerful statement of the principles of democracy, pointing out our common path and where the cross roads begin. Here, we shall dwell only on one part of his speech.

When he spoke of the Mooney case, he said that it was a new trial for the persecuted labor lea	er, declaring that all the evidence in the case had been destroyed by the court. He said that the administration had been trying hard to obtain a conviction for Mooney, but that he had not been able to do so. He said that the court had been influenced by the desire to punish Mooney, and that the case had been decided on the basis of the evidence.

The MOONEY CASE AND THE SPEECH OF S. W. ARBER

In some respects it was a good, well thought out speech. It con	ained a strong defense of democratic freedom and a clear statement of the principle that the right to speak and to write is fundamental to a democracy. It was a powerful statement of the principles of democracy, pointing out our common path and where the cross roads begin. Here, we shall dwell only on one part of his speech.

When he spoke of the Mooney case, he said that it was a new trial for the persecuted labor lea	er, declaring that all the evidence in the case had been destroyed by the court. He said that the administration had been trying hard to obtain a conviction for Mooney, but that he had not been able to do so. He said that the court had been influenced by the desire to punish Mooney, and that the case had been decided on the basis of the evidence.

The MOONEY CASE AND THE SPEECH OF S. W. ARBER

In some respects it was a good, well thought out speech. It con	ained a strong defense of democratic freedom and a clear statement of the principle that the right to speak and to write is fundamental to a democracy. It was a powerful statement of the principles of democracy, pointing out our common path and where the cross roads begin. Here, we shall dwell only on one part of his speech.

When he spoke of the Mooney case, he said that it was a new trial for the persecuted labor lea	er, declaring that all the evidence in the case had been destroyed by the court. He said that the administration had been trying hard to obtain a conviction for Mooney, but that he had not been able to do so. He said that the court had been influenced by the desire to punish Mooney, and that the case had been decided on the basis of the evidence.
The many members of the International Longshoremen's Association, in the building of an educational movement within their unions may have been an idea of the organization which their work is receiving in the trade union world. The local that brought me such bearing fruit in the extension of the idea of the building of a union center. Local 25 at that time the 1916 strike of the local brought within the organization the idea of educational work in the union. A certain high degree of the organization needed to be brought to the membership. Furthermore there was an idea that the education should be done by the organization to the development of the membership that some teacher by some other sign than a dues card. And thus the Educational Committee of Local 25 was organized.

What was to be done? Education was needed, but what and how? The committee began by holding room for classes in the small and overcrowded headquarters. And some of the more of classes were needed to wake the members of the organization. Education in the trade union movement has a vital and inspiring, something concrete as well as theoretical, concrete as well as for the mind. And so the first year of educational activities of the members of the Unity movement with its cradle in the Unity House at Pine Hill and the Unity Center in New York. In the beautiful summer house at Pine Hill was born a desire for joy and beauty and inspiration. They learned lessons which were in the street. They gained a new hope and courage for themselves and their union. As they grew, singing, young, happy and sung the almost forgotten songs together, they forgot the patty conflicts that had filled the shop. Here all was love and trust. Here all were in the truth of the birth of one great family, ministering to each other's needs, moving as a new song to find the things. The first Unity House was a revelation.

Education could no longer be done by self, Education! Cooperation! Organization. It was now the slogan. A great house, a co-operative home and school in the city, a movement for the improvement and strengthening of the local unity organizations, all those made within the scope of the educational movement. How to build in the community and a great Unity House in New York in those early days, now new fellowship and unity sought a spot where it could expand, a place to stay together, a place to co-operate and organize together. Thus there was the story of the work of the Unity and the political significance. The main question at issue is the machinery, the basic question is how to organize, its organization, its significance from the standpoint of trade union and political work.

Thus the need for a building for their own, and they grew to love their Unity Center and almost for that it was not their private property. Often they speculated on the day when they would have a building for their very own, and build within it a structure of revolutionary solidarity.

Within the short space of two years the Unity movement has spread throughout the International, Other schools in various parts of the country have been taken over by the Unity movement and the Unity Centers. Lectures on subjects of vital importance to the labor movement present the most important work there is for a more intelligent participation in the labor struggle. Physical education work has been broken down by early work and privation, weakened by the close ties of meetings and exhibitions brought the great labor family together, the development and solidified.

The educational work of the last year, the final test of the idea is an unqualified success, and proved that there is among the workers a thirst for education development which can only be satisfied by educational activities equipped and which are given to themselves in the spirit of the labor movement. The four Unity Centers and the City Center center of the Philadelphia Union is today the educational work of the year the United States. The Washington Circle High School reached thousands of students in the city, they provided them with a spiritual food which could not be found elsewhere. The idea is spreading to the Philadelphia and a very successful Unity Center was opened under the auspices of Local 13. The educational movement in the International grew so fast that the mand of the Congress, it could not actually be met. Plans for traveling libraries, education films, text-books for workers and other important educational undertakings had to be postponed. What was actually done was very carefully done. The foundation must be laid if the idea is not to be laid aside. The co-operative side of the educational work of the movement had not been successful. Local 25 of Philadelphia owns a beautiful Unity Center. It is the work of some of their small numbers. Local 25 is proud of its magnificent estate, it is valued at the price of $8,500, And a movement for co-operative housing for our people, an idea that is being pushed by both Philadelphia and New York. Other labor organizations are now in our society with the cooperation of the International. The Unified Clothing Workers, United Garment Workers, the Central Women's Circle have combined with several smaller organizations to form a United Labor Education Committee with ambitious plans for "art, labor, and science centers, and other activities."

A Trade Union College has been established in Boston under the auspices of the New England Labor Union. The labor unions with the cooperation of several professors of Howard University, competent teachers and other people, have established schools which may thus well feel proud of the general movement for labor education well as the useful and solid educational achievements which have been secured in its own local.

**RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS**

By A. ZEIDLIN

Someone said that the future state of his country would be at great extent upon the manner in which the statesmen and politicians will deal with the problems of reconstruction.

The truth of this opinion becomes more and more apparent day by day. There is no doubt that the greater part of the revolutionary unrest throughout the world is due to the fact that the statesmen and politicians that instead of rebuilding the social order, it will be re-established with all its faults and evils. The reactionaries may urge that nothing has changed, that the unrest is artificial produced by German agents, Bolsheviks and others. The economic element remains that basic cause of the world unrest is the discontent of the laboring masses. This fact must be recognized by all who have the courage to face realities.

The psychological effect of the Russian revolution upon the prewar world ferment has been tremendous, but it is clear that the new system of the system that is dying out gradually as compared with the new system of the new society and adherence. This period of transition from the old system to the new will last a number of years. And the reconstruction problems are the psychological effect of the Russian revolution upon the prewar world ferment has been tremendous, but it is clear that the new system of the system that is dying out gradually as compared with the new system of the new society and adherence. This period of transition from the old system to the new will last a number of years. And the reconstruction problems are the psychological effect of the Russian revolution upon the prewar world ferment has been tremendous, but it is clear that the new system of the system that is dying out gradually as compared with the new system of the new society and adherence. This period of transition from the old system to the new will last a number of years. And the reconstruction problems are the psychological effect of the Russian revolution upon the prewar world ferment has been tremendous, but it is clear that the new system of the system that is dying out gradually as compared with the new system of the new society and adherence. This period of transition from the old system to the new will last a number of years. And the reconstruction problems are
We are publishing the writings of authors who dare to be rebels. We are trying to reflect the rising social current of the age—the revolution in thought, the revolution in ethics, the revolution in art, and the revolution in industry. Boiler-plate literature does not appeal to us, and we believe it is becoming increasingly nauseating to large groups of intelligent people. We hold that the public is entitled to an absolutely free press, and we shall publish books of burning truth which may corrode and scorch the timid flesh of our literary pundits. Any book that is vital and interesting cannot be too strong nor too plain to suit us.

REVOLT!

By Harold Lord Varney

This startling novel is one of the literary sensations of the year. Orders covering almost the entire first edition are in hand. The book is off the press. In presenting the work to the public we are introducing a writer whose talent is as unusual as his labor. He writes the theme that he has lived—the wild, the bizarre, and the exotic.

HURRAH FOR SIN!

By Charles W. Wood

A Sort of a Book, Illustrated by Art Young. (Price $1.00)

At his best, Charlie Wood makes people think. But if you worry about the worst he makes it laugh. Here he is at his funniest. HURRAH FOR SIN! is the most intimate lot of revolutionary vaudeville you ever missed. It's the sort of stuff that no "respectable" publisher would print and that every "respectable" person longs to read. Wood knows that either he is crazy or the world is, and he has decided to make the best—and fooled—of it.

OTHER BOOKS IN PREPARATION

THE I. W. W. TRIAL

By DAVID KARSKER

(Price $1.25)

THE RUBAIYAT OF A REBEL

By WILFRED GRIBBLE

Poems of the Class Struggle

HOUSE OF SPIDERS

By JAMES WALDO FAWCETT

(Price $1.50)

This is part of our program. Other volumes will follow. We want to put you on our mailing list. We want to send you our catalog. We will publish the books, but it is you—our unknown friends—who will read them and give them success. Others who have tried & advertised have failed. But we are just innocent enough not to worry about that. If you are interested in the experiment will you send us your name?

IRVING KAYE DAVIS and COMPANY, Publishers, 77 Fifth Avenue, New York City
GRAND OPENING CELEBRATION AND HOUSEWARMING
of the
UNITY HOUSE
of the
LADIES' WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS' UNION, Local 25
at
Forest Park, Pike County, Pa.
July 4th, 5th and 6th, 1919.
CONCERT — ENTERTAINMENT — RECEPTION
SPEAKERS
Quarters have been arranged for 100 Chairladies
at a special price of $6 for the three days.
First come, first served.
Chairladies who wish to go should leave their names at once
REGISTER NOW
FOR YOUR VACATION!
UNITY BOND

LEARN HOW
TO DESIGN, CUT AND GRADE
PATTERNS
By the most easily learned system
for "Women's, Misses', Juniors',
Children's and Infants' Coats, Skirts, Waists, Dressess, Dresses and Underwear.
A PRACTICAL DESIGNER
SYSTEM BOOK
and
A PRACTICAL SKETCHER
given FREE with every course.
Strictly individual instruction given during the day and evening hours at the
LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING and PATTERN MAKING
Practical Designer Building
PROP. I. ROSENFELD, Director
222 E. 14th St.,
New York, N.Y.

ATTENTION OF DRESS
AND WAIST CUTTERS
THE FOLLOWING SHOPS HAVE
BEEN DECLARED ON STRIKE AND
MEMBERS ARE ADVISED AGAINST
SEEING EMPLOYMENT THEREIN:
Jesse Wolf & Co.,
105 Madison Ave.
Son & Ash,
106 Madison Ave.
Solomon & Metzler,
33 East 35th St.
Clairmont Waist Co.,
15 West 36th St.
M. Altman & Co.,
29 West 25th St.
Mack Kruer & Co.,
106 Madison Ave.
Goldstein Costume Co.,
29 West 22nd St.
D. Bendersky,
136 West 21st St.
M. Stern,
33 East 33rd St.

THE UNION
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
Local 35, I. L. G. W. U.
SELLS
WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETCHEN CHAI
EXCLUSIVELY

LEARN DESIGING
Pattern making, Grading, Cutting, Fitting and Modern Construction of Ladies', Misses', Juniors', Children's and Infants' Coats, Skirts, Waists, Dresses, Skirts and Underwear.
The most perfect and easily learned system taught by Prof. S. Shorr.
S. SHORR'S
DESIGNING ACADEMY
138 Second Avenue
New York City
Phone Orchard 7168

MAIMIN CUTTING MACHINES
The Highest Development in Cutting Efficiency

Dr. Barnett L. Becker
Optometrist and Optician
215 E. Broadway
and
360 Lexington Ave.
Open Monday to 6 P.M.

Maimin Machines are Easy to Handle
No fatigue at end of the day's work.

H. MAIMIN Co., Inc.
Manufacturer Electric Cloth Cutters
251 West 19th Street, New York
Hereby informs all its members that the **WEEKLY DUES** will be increased to **25c PER WEEK**  
**Beginning June 23rd, 1919.**

Initiation Fee for New Members will be **$10.50.**

Members, become in good standing prior to June 23rd, before the new decision will go into effect. Those who will not become members in good standing by the date mentioned above, will have to pay all their arrears in accordance with the new decision which is 25 cents per stamp.