Justice (Vol. 2, Iss. 18)

Keywords
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And yet, under the most distressing conditions, it grew more and more and witnessed a rapid development of both the older locals and the new ones.

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

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

Many were secured which, under previous circumstances, would have been of great danger to the life of the International. There were bitter struggles between sister organizations which threatened to destroy the labors of many years, but the International emerged from all these unharmed and with renewed vigor.

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

Our report to this Convention speaks for itself.

The International comes to its jubilee Convention with a membership of 150,000 organized workers.

The unions in New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities joined in the International are 150 per cent. organized and strong. And, although there are some unions which are not so strong, they are moving in that direction.

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

This Convention, we expect, will adopt the necessary resolutions for the realization of further aims. They are great aims which should evoke our enthusiasm and energy. And just as everything toward which we have labored strenuously, hoped and dreamed becomes a reality, so are we certain will be with the aims that the Convention and the time are now presenting to us.

Let but every one of our large membership lend a helping hand and the decisions of our Convention, our jubilee Convention, will be realized. Above all, one must remember that the problem of all problems is more unity, greater solidarity, devotion and loyalty among our members in the locals individually and collectively.

BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER, President, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

INTERNATIONAL SUES TO REMOVE JUDGE AARON J. LEVY FROM BENCH

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

Judge Levy, as is well known, is one of the largest stockholders in the firm of Miller Brothers against which the Ladies Tailors' Union, Local 80, is conducting a series of suits in the Supreme Court. The judge is actively engaged in the manufacture of ladies' garments. He sues and confers with the workers of the firm regarding wages and working conditions. He is constantly planning and scheming to undermine the Union.

The International is asking the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to inquire into this case, and if the court finds this to be true, as the august Judge himself admits ("there is an interest in the Miller's business as a stockholder,"), and remove him from his position.

The judge-manufacturer, of course, is indignant, and he gave vent to his injured feelings in a most unseemly manner, coming to the aid of the Union. The pompous judge makes use of the language that is so popular nowadays. Here is some of his policed, judicial language: "These "red" are obviously evil-minded and are endeavoring to cause my open and public activities against their interests, sedition, anarchy and insubordination give rise to their attempt to wreck vengeance. I have fought them with all the red cross that I have in my armory. I have broken up, for the time being any."

In answer to the charges of the Union that the judge was engaged in the manufacture of ladies' garments besides being a justice of municipal court, he menacingly said: "the public interest and public order as well as the rights of the public, would be threatened if I were to return to the bench in the near future."
Sweet and Co. Triumphant

AT two o'clock, Sunday morning, April 29, the curtain was lowered after the last session of the Legislature at Albany. This session was the most eventful in recent years, the consideration of the Bill by the chief leaders of the opposition and the electioneering of our presidential aspirants.

The laborers two days' double time, and their employers double losses of their wages. They reached an agreement that if any of them should be sent to court, the court shall be held in a friendly way.

A. The conference of the Supreme Council at San Remo was enveloped in the smoke of the fire and the flames that have now destroyed the newspapers and the telegraph lines. Several correspondents could only send to their papers the account of the events in the city, the hotels, the weather, etc. Only 14 of the 106 members of the Supreme Council were present due to the decisions made known.

The Allies have fixed the indemnities to be paid by Bulgaria for the German loans of 1913. Annual instalments extending over 20 years. Germany must be informed that it will not be able to fulfill all or part of the San Remo conference promises.

Soon after the close of the session, Governor Smith issued a statement which is a part of our report:

The Legislature of 1920, just sessions, is the most eventful in recent years. The utter disregard by the members of the majority for the interests of the state has been reflected in legislative bills, in the power of the state, in the general spirit of the state. Not only did the legislature pass measures that meant a gain for business and a loss for the workers, but it also did not move the hands on the clock of progress.

They left the State, at least for this session, without hope of any remedy to check the over-inflation of the currency, which is proving upon the stockmarket.

OPINIONS OF THE WEEK

1. The party of the year is the labor party, with plans of long standing. With regard to Palestine, it is announced that it will be known as the "party of the Jews." It is also announced that the creation of a Jewish nation will be the task of the Congress of Jews in other countries, and that it will not change the constitution of the Palestine mandate.

2. The English government, of course, is the exploitation of the Socialist Assemblies and the passing of a bill which guarantees the political recognition to the Socialist Party and barring its candidates from the official ballot and its members; from appointment to public office, and participation in the government and legislation is the passage of the View Link bills to curb and stem out radical activities generally. Among these bills are the following: the appropriation of $100,000 dollars for the Secret Service bureau in the Attorney General's office. The appropriation of 200,000 dollars for the Secret Service bureau in the Justice Department; the appropriation of 200,000 dollars for the Secret Service bureau in the Treasury Department, and the appropriation of 200,000 dollars for the Secret Service bureau in the Department of Agriculture. The appropriation of 200,000 dollars for the Secret Service bureau in the Department of Commerce. These bills have already been approved by the President and signed by him.

3. The conference of the Supreme Council at San Remo was enveloped in the mist of the fire and the flames that have now destroyed the newspapers and the telegraph lines. Several correspondents could only send to their papers the account of the events in the city, the hotels, the weather, etc. Only 14 of the 106 members of the Supreme Council were present due to the decisions made known.

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equipped with all the conveniences of modern life, and to live in a beautiful lake with its swimming pool and boats, billiard room and bowling alley, the football field, the tennis courts, and the baseball ground, and the 750 acres of woodland and mountain— all these do not any longer belong exclusively to the well-to-do who spend their summer vaca-
tions in such places. Also, the Depart-
mant of Co-operative Movement, of education and of family worship. We went to a variety of splendid, with thousands of seats, where our members had the privilege of listening to various speakers to listen to good concerts, see educa-
tional films, and attend plays and political and economic questions. But the one dream of our organisation in particular it includes the entire labor movement. We all feel that the present moment will be for the benefit of ourselves only, but for all workers of the entire country.

Some evening at one and the same time, our members assemble in the Unity Center, where in one of them, for instance, they spend the evening listening to a lecture on music, with demonstrations on the piano, where they are taught how to understand the difficult problems of music and to talk about it emotionally, but wish to ap-
proach it intellectually.

Another phase of our education-

(Continued from last week)

The American Woolen Company in 1917 appeared to be the most prosperous company, as the company acknowledged in its annual report and in its state-
ments to its stockholders. The American Woolen Company, in 1917, had 1,770 employees, and reported a net profit of $35,560,842. The annual report of the American Woolen Company in 1917 shows that the company is making profits, with no debts, and that the company is not in need of any new capital. The company's assets are $60,000,000. The average wage paid to the employees is $2,000 per year.
EDITORIALS

CONVENTION THOUGHTS

What is a convention? Wherein does its power lie—its inspiriting, stimulating influence? Why will the sessions of our Convention attract more attention than any other meeting held during the last two years? Why? Is a Convention regarded as an extraordinary event in the life of every organization? Why does it evoke so much expectation and become a Yasminome for its members? A Convention is primarily a meeting. And meetings are concrete expressions of the life of a particular organization. We are used to airing our opinions collectively. But what happens in a convention? Do we deal mostly with questions of local and temporary character? Do we confine our efforts to the social life of our local? Do not all the meetings of our locals is to find an immediate remedy for some personal or local problem? When we are concerned primarily with the personal and collective welfare of our local, it is the convention that directs the path of our organization. We are concerned primarily with the personal and collective welfare of our local, it is the convention that directs the path of our organization. The convention is the center of our life, the point of contact between the officers and the members, the forum for the exchange of ideas, the place where the decisions that affect the life of the local, and sometimes of the whole organization, are made. The convention is the place where the officials and the members are elected. It is the Convention that decides who will serve in our local, in our District, in our General Executive Board, members of our General Executive Board, delegates to the Convention, and every other function that plays a part in the life of the convention. Shall we be like or unlike the idea of making the right decisions? Will we elect the right officers, delegates, upon those with a right to act and speak in its name? Will we be guided by the principles of sound business, resolutes, devoted and honest leaders, are of utmost importance in the health of a labor organization.

The present convention will be distinguished by a markable feature. It will be a jubilee convention marking the lapse of time since the establishment of the International were laid. Such an occasion naturally stimulating one to make a comparison between what we are and what we have become. A comparison between what we are now, and what we were two years ago is sufficient to inspire us with joy and hope. To take a single fact, for instance, the question of the membership. According to the report of the President, the Secretary, the General Executive Board, the General Executive Board of 1917, had a membership of 8,000, as it was in 1917, to 102,000. In this number are included the members of the various locals who are not listed as members of the Board. If we are to take account also those that were back from the war, it is certain that the Convention would probably reach 150,000. This increase is all the more significant as the stream of immigration during these years was at its lowest ebb.

It would of course be highly interesting to compare our situation as it is at present with what it was two years ago. But it is with this aim in mind and also with the intention of dwelling on the achievements of the Convention in reverence on the memory of the pioneers who were instrumental in creating the I.O.W.W. that we try to get hold of the report of the first Convention of 1917. And here let me say that we did not find such a report. It may be that the report has been lost during these many years. But it may also be that there never was such a report, either because there were no records made of it, or because of the few cents which would make it difficult for such a report to be published. We were not more fortunate with our attempt to find the report of the first Convention. But we were lucky enough to strike upon the report of the third Convention, 1919. Let us change to see at least how the International looked two years after it had been founded. In 1919, the Convention consisted of 45 delegates who represented 21 locals. The names of the Convention were as follows: H. B. Schumacher, H. B. Bergman, J. M. Messbach, H. G. Ergur, J. Silberman, S. Marmel, H. A. Feit, I. N. Brown, B. L. Rosenbery, L. B. Stender, F. Frank, M. Fried, Ben. Gura, S. Goldstein, J. B. Nuss, and N. Fried. It was a Convention of a J. G. Gelevitz, Reitman, H. Mogilevsky.

Among the guests and speakers were Joseph Barones, and M. Hugh, of the C. P. U.

In general, the members of the Convention are enthusiastic about the work of the Convention and the results of the Convention. The Convention has been well attended, and the results are very encouraging. The Convention has been well attended, and the results are very encouraging. The Convention has been well attended, and the results are very encouraging.
A Review of the General Executive Board Meeting
By S. Yanofsky

After being present at three meetings of the General Executive Board, I was not prepared to anticipate any surprises at its last meeting. I was somewhat disappointed to learn that the three meetings were occupied with the establishment of a new general office for the International Women's Aid Committee in New York and the visit of Ladies' Garment Sales People Union representatives to New York. The meeting was held in New York on Tuesday, April 23rd.

The General Executive Board met to consider the reports of the various committees and to discuss the future plans of the organization. The meeting was held in the offices of the International Women's Aid Committee.

The General Executive Board made a number of decisions concerning the future plans of the organization. The most important of these was the establishment of a new general office for the International Women's Aid Committee in New York. The new office will be located at 100 West 30th Street.

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There are several events advertised in the text. It seems to be a local news article about a weekly news event at the Unity Center, with mentions of a Reorganization Class and a Spring Dance. The text appears to be written in a somewhat formal style, typical of a local newspaper. The article mentions various activities such as dance lessons, classes, and a weekly dance event. There is also mention of a court case involving a Mr. Derich, who apparently attempted to prevent his former employer, Brother Lok, from working. The article notes that the case was postponed for further investigation.

The text also mentions a labor law that has been reprinted for explanation, referencing "Soviet Russia." The law appears to be a legal document discussing labor rights and regulations.

There is also a mention of "Soviet Russia," which seems to be a reference to the Soviet Union, based on the language and context of the text. However, the specific details of the law are not clearly visible due to the coloration and resolution of the image.
CUTTERS’ UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

NOTE OF REGULAR MEETINGS
Special Order of Business: Case of Bro. Jos. E. Schmalal
CLOAK & SUIT
MONDAY, MAY 13TH
WALRY & DRESS
MONDAY, MAY 20TH
MISCELLANEOUS:
MONDAY, MAY 27TH
GENERAL:
MONDAY, MAY 27TH

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Admission with Union Card only.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL 80.
HARRY HILFMAN, Secretary.
War Profits and the Patriots

(Continued from Page 2)

years. In my previous column an attempt is made to attribute the high cost with the wages paid building labor, but the chart shows that, out of 600 contractors and construction companies, 15/ or more than 15 per cent, earned profits of over 100 per cent on their capital stock, and, of those turned 100 per cent, or nearly fourteen times its capital in a single year.

In a recent speech before the Senate, Senator Capper of Kansas made the statement that during the war the American people paid for the coal mines, the steel mills, the textile factories, and every other essential branch of industry. Senator Capper did not give the facts upon which his statement rested, and I doubt if he knew how literally true that is. That is the basis of the Treasury Department's view that it is the duty of the American people to pay the prices which private manufacturers and merchants have charged them, and that there would have been sufficient profit to pay for every dollar's cost of capital stock, and to have been added to the national today in possession and control of the wealth of all its inferior plants.

If this had been done, and the manufacturing officials and employers had performed their duties as officials of the government, as for the private corporations—and every citizen has a right to assume that the Treasury Department and the manufacturing officials or the other employees would deliberately subvert the government—we should have today, instead of a debt of $320,000,000,000, a large part of which was in the pay of the industries, the debt of only the billions necessary to recover even a fraction of our government, the pay of our soldiers, and the loan to our allies. In addition we should have voted in the federal government the ownership of millions of dollars worth of manufacturing and commercial properties. This opportunity now seems to be lost, but the picture of American government as it is now perceived by this official document of the Treasury Department should be a warning to every American citizen.

TO THE LOCALS AND MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS' UNION:

To the Rescue

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

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

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