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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*.
Momentous Decisions Reached at Our Convention in Chicago


Other Resolutions of Far-Reaching Significance Adopted.

The fifteenth biennial convention of our International, which opened yesterday in Chicago, is proceeding with its epoch-making program. Outside of the industrial legislation, the interests of the workers in the needle industry are being considered in the program includes a wide range of resolutions. Among the important features of the convention is the emphasis placed on the appointment of the entire needle industry, affiliation with the European garment workers' organizations, and the establishment of co-operative stores and factories.

The convention also adopted resolutions demanding amnesty for political prisoners and the establishment of a national labor party. These resolutions represent a significant step forward in the struggle for workers' rights and autonomy.

After June 1st Members of All International Locals Will Be Admitted.—All's Ready for the Opening.—Talk of Changing the Name of Unity House.

Registration for vacations at the Unity House opened on Monday, May 10, and during the first three days of the convention, Local 25 registered for their vacation. The Unity House committee has decided to extend the hospitality to the Unity House members of all International Locals. Up to June 1, however, and by a membership in Local 25 will be admitted. This means that if any of the waiters who were members in Local 25 will be admitted. The Unity House committee cannot urge the members of Local 25 to register for their summer vacation at the Unity House before June 1, they can be given preference over members of other locals and have to wait for their turn.

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To facilitate registration, the committee has made arrangement with the various locals of the needle makers' Union to have a representative of the committee present in every hall, and to assist in registering members of the convention. This arrangement has been made in order to facilitate the registration of members and to avoid any unnecessary delays.

Owing to the increased amount of work to be done the membership of the Unity House Committee has been considerably increased. To-day 10 members of the committee have been elected by the members of the Unity House Committee as follows:

- Everything is ready for the opening of our Unity House. Our manager, Mr. Lampert, will see to the finishing touches. What we are concerned with is to direct the registration of our members in the best possible way. We should like to distribute the attendance at the Unity House soon after the entire vacation period. We are anxious to have all our members benefit by our summer resort, but we cannot afford to drag out the registration indefinitely. We therefore have decided to set June 1 as the limit of time when only members of Local 25 will be admitted. We have arranged registration facilities in all of our branches. Now it is up to the members themselves to register for their vacations and to register if they are unable to register we refuse to be responsible for failure to accommodate them later on.

There is talk among the waist makers of changing the name of this summer resort. Many of them object to the term 'House,' since the unity estate consists of 15 equally good and comfortable houses. Suggestions from the readers are in order.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK

The Socialist Convention

The eighth national convention of the Socialist Party of America, which is scheduled to meet in Chicago on Tuesday, May 9, at the Sherman, began its work on Tuesday. At the opening session, the following officers were elected: President, William M. Greene; Vice President, William H. Belasco; Secretary, John A. Reed; Treasurer, John J. Lederer. The convention will continue until Friday.

The Anarchist Convention

The fourth biennial convention of the Anarchist Clothing Workers' Union, which met in New York City, was opened on Monday. The delegates, representing approximately 20,000 workers from all clothing manufacturing centers in the United States, were present. The convention is expected to continue until Thursday.

Revolution in Mexico

The news from Mexico is not favorable. The revolution in Mexico is spreading rapidly, and the government forces have been defeated. The government is in the process of disintegration, and the revolutionaries are gaining control of the country.

Free Speech in the Steel Districts

Free speech is a right that must be guaranteed. The steel workers have been unionizing and demanding better wages and working conditions. The strike is justifiable, and the workers have the right to express their grievances. The steel companies must respond to the workers' demands.

War on Russia

The war on Russia continues, with both sides experiencing setbacks. The Russian army is experiencing shortages of food and supplies, while the Allies are facing a shortage of soldiers.

Economic Conditions

The economy is struggling, with high unemployment rates and low wages. The government must take action to stabilize the economy and ensure the well-being of its citizens.
Dwight Eisenhower's Defense Department:

The need for a strong military and a sophisticated defense system was clear, and the department worked on developing new technologies and weaponry to meet these needs. The department also focused on building a strong and resilient military force, which was necessary to support the country's global interests.

Foreign Policy:
The department was involved in foreign policy decisions, such as in the Cuban Missile Crisis and the Vietnam War. These decisions had significant implications for the country's international relations and had long-lasting effects.

The department's role in shaping the country's defense and security policies was crucial, and it continued to play a significant role in the country's political landscape for decades to come.
justice
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EDITORIALS
AMERICAN "FREEDOM" VS.
"FREEDOM OF LABOR"
Leon Trotsky, in an article with John Clayton, the correspondent for the Chicago "Tribune" is reported to have said that the "entire economic life must be militarized before a communist society is established." This militarization is the "more important," he continued, "because we have none of these problems on a large scale, with the solution of problems which call for the composition of a large number of people."

The "Tribune" therefore draws the conclusion that it is reported to have said, that despotism is a "militarization of the world." The former despotism rules in Russia and Germany and are child's play compared to the present despotism, and the American worker is asked whether he would be willing to give up his freedom for the despotism of Russia.

The "Tribune" asks: "How should the American worker vote, or farmers, or workers, or day laborers, like such a system? How would they be treated?"

These questions are very important questions, and all questions that have to be answered before we can try to apply to the question of the "Tribune" as follows: Are we really free in this bourguies republic? Do the conditions here not compel to tell whether and when capital forces us to under the "freedom of labor." Do we not, for our families, etc? Does not capital mobilize its army of labor just as the American farmer mobilizes for us?"

The American worker can rightly argue: All your phrases about freedom are only soap bubbles, because they mean only ankylosis hypostatic gestures. Where is our freedom? Are the workers free in Kansas where strikes are prohibited and where even organized labor is prohibited? How free were they when they were driven back to the mines by injunctions? Where is the real freedom of the American worker?

"This" report has a remarkable sadness when it contemplated speech of Russian despotism and asks the American "free" people to be the same as we like live under a similar system.

At the same time the "Tribune" herself states that all this is nothing, besides inviting the express desire of the present rulers, Lenin and Trotsky. This is a rank falsehood. Lenin and Trotsky and their entire Red Army could and would never ever have come into power without the support of the entire Russian people. And if the Russian people decided to buy they regard this as a necessary condition for the introduction of it. There is no talk of despotism.

No matter what objections the foreign and orthodox American labor leaders, against Trotsky's plan of the militarization of labor, this cannot be done by such a plan as the Chicago "Tribune" which represents nothing other than the spirit of the capitalist interests and which could not exist for one day without the disgraceful operative measures. And it should be said that if the workers had the choice between the "freedom" of the bourgeois despotism and the so-called "freedom" of a totalitarian republic, they would not like to have it. The whole American freedom, would not have been free for a long time. The whole American freedom, would not have been oriented in the direction of the parties, which would defend and in many cases, have destroyed militant trade unionism.

Fourteen years ago (1906) the Minneapolis convention of the A. F. of L. declared:

"We are not a political party. We do not have the desire to go into a political conflict over the political parties of our members. We could not if we would, for all the political authority we might assume, violate the express will and the wishes of the American worker from the union which grants him his card."

"If we are to create new tests of regularity in unionism, we must first obtain new power from the affiliated bodies which make up the Federation."

The A. F. of L. has no authority to determine the political policies of the non-partisan political policy," continued Secretary Mearin. "The A. F. of L. is under the control of the theory of voluntary action by wage earners, which is commonly known as an "American unionism" and would annul the guarantee of political freedom that is assured every member of the Federation."

This guarantee has grown out of the expressed will of the members who expressed in their national and international conventions, in their constitution, in their by-laws and later-reflected by delegates who were elected the national and international conventions of the A. F. of L.

"To say that it is time to make a choice whether to join and that rigidly maintaining the economic character of their organizations, refuse to go to vote and decline to turn their union meetings into political caucuses is to ignore the first essentials of correct reasoning."
Impressions of the Convention of Our International in Chicago

By S. YANOFSKY

The first week of the convention was filled with a heady mixture of impressions, thoughts, and feelings. The atmosphere was electric, with the delegates coming from all over the country and abroad, to discuss the future of the International. We heard speeches, debates, and discussions, and the debates were intense, with each delegate bringing their own perspective to the table.

The first session of the convention was on the importance of solidarity. The delegates discussed how to strengthen our organization and ensure that the voice of the working class was heard. The discussion was spirited, with many delegates bringing up their own experiences and ideas.

The second session was on the importance of organizing. We heard speeches about the need to organize the unorganized, to reach out to new constituencies, and to不断扩大 our base. The delegates were passionate, and the energy was palpable.

The third session was on the importance of education. We discussed the role of education in the fight for workers' rights, and the need to educate workers about their rights and how to fight for them. The delegates were enthusiastic, and the discussion was lively.

The fourth session was on the importance of unity. We discussed the need to work together with other organizations, and the importance of a united front. The delegates were determined, and the energy was intense.

The fifth session was on the importance of solidarity. We discussed how to strengthen our organization and ensure that the voice of the working class was heard. The discussion was spirited, with each delegate bringing their own perspective to the table.

The sixth session was on the importance of strategy. We discussed the need to develop a clear strategy for the movement, and the importance of planning and coordination. The delegates were focused, and the discussion was intense.

The seventh session was on the importance of action. We discussed the need to take action, to make the gains we had discussed. The delegates were determined, and the energy was palpable.

The eighth session was on the importance of finance. We discussed the need to secure the financial resources of the organization, and the importance of fundraising. The delegates were passionate, and the discussion was lively.

The ninth session was on the importance of communication. We discussed the need to communicate our message effectively, and the importance of using media to reach new constituencies. The delegates were enthusiastic, and the discussion was intense.

The tenth session was on the importance of outreach. We discussed the need to reach out to new constituencies, and the importance of building relationships. The delegates were determined, and the energy was palpable.

The final session was on the importance of victory. We discussed the need to make the gains we had discussed, and the importance of celebrating our victories. The delegates were passionate, and the energy was intense.

Throughout the convention, the delegates were united in their commitment to the cause. They were determined to make the changes they knew were necessary, and to fight for the rights of all workers.

The convention was a momentous event, and it marked a turning point in the history of the International. It was a moment of hope, of determination, and of solidarity. We are proud of our organization, and we are committed to making the changes we know are necessary. We look forward to the next two years with optimism and determination.

The convention was a moment of triumph, and it was a moment of hope. It was a moment of the working class coming together to fight for a better future. We are united, we are strong, and we will not be defeated.
The following are extracts from the Executive Board Minutes of the past week: 

George Chanan, No. 5347 appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Wilder with having stayed at the Executive Board the night of the 25th, and staying there on the 29th, and the 30th of the month. 

Harry Levine, No. 1007 appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Zeller with staying at the Executive Board the night of the 24th, April 29, 1919, at the hearing of the Koenig Dress Co., 42 W. 17 St. 

Joe Potash, No. 7742 appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Sone with working for and time and a half for the time over the 8 hours. 

Frank Maykow, No. 6182 appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Steinberg for staying at the Executive Board on the mornings of April 30 and May 2. 

The union's position was that the people start in to work at 9 A.M. and have to leave at 5 P.M. on Saturdays and that it took him a few minutes to wash up. He was instructed to appear before the board to charge and upon motion a fine was imposed upon him. 

Julius Potash, No. 7744 appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Sone with taking out a working card for the house of Auer Bros., 155 W. 27 St. 

Also, with requesting a cutter by the name of Alex Levisit, No. 1970 to appear before the board to finish a certain lot of work. 

Brother Potash denies that he ever went out or cut there and he got out at 12 o'clock. As to taking out the working card, he states that he was under the impression that a foreman did not have to appear. Upon motion a fine was imposed. 

Jack Sharchoff, No. 6633 appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Sone with being a member of the firm of the Sec & Co., 252 E. 21 St. 

Sister Sone presented a letter from our lawyer in which he informs us that the firm is not in violation of the post- production papers o the above named firm, he found that Broth. Sharchoff is Secretary to the corporation. Brother Sharchoff was instructed by the Executive Board that he will have to resign by Saturday, May 2, 1919, or he will be expelled from our union by Tuesday, May 17, 1919, by a cutter by Monday, May 19, 1919.

The splendid achievements of the I.L. G.W. U. I am certain that you will continue your progress will be the guarantee that the organization will grow ever stronger and your work and aspirations for the present and the future will be realized. I congratulate you again and wish you success in all your future work.

R. OUSKIN, Chairman. 

United Hebrew Trades.

Yes, this was a great day in the history of the International. But this great day in the history of the International is not an important as we will see in the following articles.

(Continued from Last Week) 

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"Local No. 48 has likewise con- cluded a settlement with the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association with the aid of all our Dress Waist shops, 

and the locals outside of New York, the International raised a large fund of good will to continue the strike, even into the next season, if necessary, until the demands of the girls were won.

"At the end of nine weeks (to- ward the end of March), after an argument made by the International with Schotten and Henry Moscowitz, we were brought together with the manufacturers by the Landau, Fine and Luckett 

and the agreements were again begun. On the 7th of April an agreement was reached which terminated the 

contract, contest.

"The workers won the point limiting the time of review for dis- charge cases to not more than 30 

hours, together with the 44-hour 

week, insurance, and all the other objects sought in their original demands. The workers of several firms which had wished to withdraw from the association were allowed to do so rather than to give in to the union still remained outside, and against those the union was able to maintain a 

head on individual strikers. Others gave up their factories in New York and opened shops in small country towns.

"Thus, this memorable fight 

for the first time showed that an end. If it had not been for the undue obstinacy and bitterness of the employers, the controversy could have ended either in con- 

ference or during the early stages of the strike. The hundreds of thousands of dollars which the strike cost and the privations which the girls administered a costly lesson 

in the labor movement, and to the members of the association, and to be the basis that some of the future employers in the waist and dress trade will consider many times before again plunging the industry into another battle which can be settled by peaceful means through a display of a spirit of conciliation and understanding."

A contrasting picture to this is concurred with in an account of the activities of the Children's Dressmakers' Union of New York. This report says:

"In November, 1918, Local No. 50 presented demands to the Child- ren's Dressmakers' Association for the 44-hour work week, for increases in wages, three legal holidays with pay, and for the 

Saillent points in the report of the C.E.B.
THE STAGE

MARTINIQUE

"Whose child is whose!" In the atmosphere of the ocean-traveler's exi-

dation is none uncommon, judging from the situation in "Martini-

que," now playing at the Elgin Theatre. We frankly confess that the

variable family complications have been avoided and a plot is

til the close of the first act that, we found the answer.

The island of Martinique is part of the French West Indies. Up

usage, colorfully-balmy in climate, peopled by a hot-blooded, temper-

mental mixture of races. his plot makes an ideal setting for a ro-

mance of the 40's.

Lawrence Kyes, the author, has

the most of his background and types, and although the plot is slightly

vage, verging on the melodramatic, he has nevertheless managed to

"Martinique" calls itself a ro-

mance, and a romance it is—not one of modern-day soap operas, but

the sort that thrilled the novel readers of the last mid-

20th century.

There is a heroine, a hero, and a

bad, bad villain, a scheming wo-

man and her scheming mother, and all the others who serve as

the ingredients in the concocting of a romantic melodrama.

The heroine is Zabelle de Chau-

valou, the daughter of Monsieur Chauvalou, who, before the story

begins, had deserted his wife and his daughter, Marie-Clemente, and

fled to Paris with his mistress. Zabelle has been brought up in a

convict and it is not until she follows her father to Martinique, that

she discovers that her father has died during his voyage, and that she is

an illegitimate child, secretly adopted by Marie-Clemente. M.

M. Thomas, Juliette Creace, Margaret Bird and Marion Dyer, with their re-

spective lovers are denizens of the quarter and make up in color what

the story lacks. Paul Vugel, a young Parisian also in love with Zabelle is

fairly well played by Fleming Ward. Arthur Bohl, as the brutal

Frenchman, is not only an actor who makes any heroine tremble. His

gutural French-English speech is gratingly harsh, but carries out the

illusion of the type.

If you like a play with atmos-

phere, action, thrill and, if you are not too critical of the acting—

"Martinique's the thing."

"PAIGE MR. CUPID" OPENS MONDAY

Pearl Eaton and Helen Lewis have formed a stage partnership and will
dance together in the new musical comedy "Page Mr. Cu-

pid," which the Shuberts will produce next Monday.

ISADORA DUNCAN DANCE REVUE

Isadora Duncan dancers will appear in faceless performances at Carnegie
Hall, tonight and to-

morrow.

The East Side Unity Center, P.

R. 1, 1 Avenue near 44th Street,

is holding an entertainment in the

Auditorium of the school, on Sat-

day evening, May 22nd. The

program will consist of two parts: the first will be a recital, and the

second the play with music entitled "When You're in Love."

Ticket are 20 cents each. We

hope that a great many of the teachers and members of the Unity

Centers of the International will come to see the play. Ticket-

ets can be secured at the school on Monday, Wednesday and

Thursday evenings, and on Satur-

day night in the Auditorium.

NITE TO PLAY AT WAITER MAKERS' CONCERT

Maurice Nitske, the violinist, will play for the Waiters at the closing celebration, at their Unity Center, P. S. No. 40, 330 East 20th Street, Saturday evening, May 15th at 8:30 o'clock. There will be other attractive programs on the program, including Russian Folk

songs by the Fokines, Tchaikovsky, Pictures of the Unity House at Forest Park, Pa. will be shown on the screen and ex-

plained. Exhibition and general dancing will follow in the Gymnasium on the top floor. Ice-cream and cake will

be sold to the general enjoyment of the evening. All members of the Union are urged to come and bring their friends to this last Reunion of the year.

The English Recreation classes are going on as usual and will con-

continue throughout the month of May at least.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 0, ATTENTION.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

MIXED ALCOHOL:

GENERAL:

GLOVE & SUIT

WAIST & DRESSES

Meeting begins at 7:30 P. M.

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SCRANTON LADIES GARMENT WORKERS' UNION IN ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN

The Ladies Garment Workers' Union, Local 125, of Scranton, Pa., is only nine months old, but it has succeeded in accomplishing many important things, according to the report of Herbert Gross, Corresponding Secretary of that union. During the short period of its existence, Local 125 has done away with the piece work system. It has reduced the working week from 60 hours to 41. It has secured a substantial wage increase.

With the assistance of Brother Lefkowitz, vice president of the International, the Union has signed a new agreement with the employees last week. The new agreement provides a wage increase of 28 per cent for women and 16 per cent for men, the establishment of the 44-hour week, time and one half for overtime, and the recognition of the Union.

The Ladies Garment Workers' Union is having an organization campaign in the near future to bring into the ranks of the Union the 2,000 white goods workers. Preparations have already been made for the campaign. The Union is confident that the undertaking will meet with success.

FUR STRIKERS WIN 7 SHOPS

On the third day of the fur workers' strike in defense of their principles that hours should be reduced rather than men discharged in the present slow season, seven shops capitulated and realized their men, including those who had been laid off Saturday.

This indicates a victory for the men whose strike on Monday came as a swift answer to the 35 bosses who had refused to meet the over-employment problem in the manner proposed by the union and the government.

The men who returned to work yesterday numbered about 300, or one-fourth of the total of 1,200 men who were laid off and those who struck.

The conference committee of the fur industry, which is a day to consider the problem presented by the walkout, adjourned without reaching a decision and the meeting probably will be called by the chairman, Dr. Judah L. Magnes, for Monday.

Union leaders are making every effort to adjust the strike.

LADIES TAILORS' UNION TO HEAR CONVENTION REPORT

The Ladies Tailors and Alterations Workers members of Local 85 will have a general membership meeting on Tuesday, May 15th, at 7:30 P.M. at Laurel Hall, 75 East 116th St. At this meeting the convention delegates will render their complete reports.

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Attention of Dress and Waist Cutters!

The following shops have been included on strike and members are warned against shopping in them: J. W. Wilcox & Co., 106 Madison Ave.; Sun & Co., 106 Madison Ave.; Solomon & Meltzer, 82 East 33rd St.; Clairmont, Walsh Co., 15 West 36th St.; Mack, Kamer & Milles, 120 Madison Ave.; M. Stern, 120 East 33rd St.; Max Cohen, 106 Madison Ave.; Julian Weitz Co., 15 East 33rd St.; Drawell Dress Co., 14 East 33rd St.; Regina Robier, 324 Fourth Ave.; Deutsch, 328 West 36th St.; J. & M. Cohen, 6-10 E. 32nd Street.