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

On Wednesday last, March 9th, two of the New York local of Children's Dressmakers' Union, Local No. 50 and the Petticoat Workers' Union, Local No. 56, have been represented at the meetings of the workers of their respective trades on a general strike. The strike call was supported by more than 6,000 workers. The children's dressmakers marched from their shops down to Webster Hall, 221 East 11th Street, and the petticoat workers went to the People's House, T. R. 15th Street, where they will meet during the strike.

On March 9, there was held a big mass meeting at Cooper Union of children's dressmakers, which was addressed by President Schlossberg, Secretary Baroff, Editor Yanofsky, Luigi A. Allegro, Manager of Local No. 50, and Harry Greenberg, manager of Local No. 56. The speakers at the meeting dwelt upon the unspeakable abomination of the agreement in the trade by the employers and the attempts of the bosses to destroy the trade unions. The workers, unorganised and unprepared, having been discharged as a result of mass unemployments which prevailed in the children's dress trade in New York last winter, were in need of the protection of the guild to cut wages and to otherwise mistreat their workers. The result of this was that when busy conditions returned to the shops, the workers were ready for strikes, and at that meeting they unanimously voted to go out in a general strike.

The children's dressmakers of Brooklyn are meeting at Royal Palace, Manhattan Avenue, and the workers of the Brownsville district are having their assembly place at Columbia Hall.

The children's dressmakers have about 7,500 of their members, the desire is to introduce uniform conditions in every branch of their trade. York and Brownsville and there is little doubt that they will succeed in their purpose. The strike is under the general supervision of Vice-President Sol Steinman, Harry Greenberg, the manager of Local No. 50, and Brother M. Sniota, the business agent of the local.

The petticoat workers are making, through this general strike, another attempt to organise the trade on the same lines, as in the tailoring and other Isidoro's garment industry in New York are organised. The International Union is offering the workers of this industry another opportunity to form a solid organisation, and it is the duty of every member to support their local and to help them in this work.

The management of this strike is in the hands of the organiser Henry Zuckier.

International Begins Legal Fight Against Injunctions

Morriss Hilligut, Chief Counsel for Local No. 62.

The well-known Socialist and labor attorney, Morris Hilligut, has been retained by the International to act as the chief lawyer for our union in its defense against the injunctions brought by a large number of manufacturers. All the injunction cases are about to be placed before the defense and the defense of our union will, at the same time, be a defense against the general onslaught of organized capital upon the labor movement of America.

President Schlossberg, against whom these injunction suits are directed, has declared after a conference with Morris Hilligut, that these trials will be test cases for the entire labor movement and that they will be carried to their logical conclusion, the defense of the fundamental principles of organized labor.

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

Boston Waistmakers in Organizing Campaign

The Waist and Dressmakers' Union of Boston, Local 49, of our International, which has gone on record to organise every shop in Boston where waist and dresses are made and which does not yet belong to the Union. Vice-President Max Gergens, who is at the head of the charge of this organizing work, at a special meeting of the executive of the Local which was summoned for that purpose plans were laid for driving through out of the entire non-union trade on the determination not to leave a single unorganised until the men and the women working in those shops will have been approached individually with the message of Unionism.

It was also decided to levy a special tax upon the members for the purpose of raising an organization fund. Literature of a special kind was to be purchased and a number of meetings will be attempted. Local No. 15 has sent out a number of agents to co-operate in this campaign, and our agents at the remaining shops in the trade cannot come under the fold of Local No. 2.

UNION HEALTH BOARD REGrets DR. SADOFF'S RESIGNATION

On Tuesday, March 1, the Board of Directors of the Union Health League, and at a meeting of the Board of Directors pressing a resolution approving the past services of Dr. Sadoff, the Board of Directors also decided to enlarge the activities of the Dental Department and to make available, to the specialists in various branches of dental practice so that the members have been provided with a special treatment obtainable in the city.

LOCAL No. 15 TO RAISE $50,000 FUND

The Philadelphia Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local No. 15, of our International, has passed through a very precariously period during last year. First, there was prevailing in the waist and dress industry of Philadelphia an unusually long slack period, and the members have been forced to cut back wages and consumed every penny of their earnings. Then came the threat of a general strike provoked by the demands of the manufacturers for a cut in wages and longer working hours. When these working conditions have finally been removed, the Union has found itself with quite an unexpected balance in its treasury. In addition thereto the urgent necessity for money to carry the large expenses of the summer when the present arrangements with the employers' Association will have gone into effect.

The Executive Board of Local No. 15 has therefore issued a stirring address to its members asking their financial support. The address was carried up to it by the aid of the organization and to raise Funds of $50,000 for what ever emergency the Union might be called upon to meet in the future. The plan is to have every member of the local to contribute in round numbers as shown in the following.

This plan was approved by a meeting of shop chairmen. The next thing to be done is to carry out this compartmentalized campaign successfully and conscientiously. The members of the Philadelphia are not shirkers. They have proved in the past that they are all willing to fight justly and rally to the support of their organization in time of need. They know the need for the organisation for their Union, and we may rest assured that the $50,000 will be raised, sold and used to good advantage.
HARDING ON LABOR

That part of President Harding's inaugural address which concerns itself with industrial conditions will very likely be remembered most for what it leaves unsaid. With respect to the relations of the two cul-
citers under which the writer of that address has labored, we must admit to ourselves that Harding is riding very close to the edge in pointing in that respect. It abounds in commonplace and trite phrases. Furthermore, the effort is made therein to the burning springs of the day, to the anti-
trust efforts of the administration, the dem-
ocratic, the slashing of wages and the general attack against the organ-
ized workers.

"I had rather submit our indus-
trial controversies to the conference 
table in advance than to a settle-
ment table after conflict and suffer-
ing." This is practically the only 
weak rebuke which Harding levels at the "no-arbitration" crowd. It will
not, we are inclined to believe, 
separate the Gareys and the Guggen-
heims, the railroad magnates and the transportation barons.

DOUBLING THE PRICE OF GAS

The prayer of the gas companies is heard. After a number of years of hesitation, the federal courts of New York finally decided that the price of gas in New York is "unfair" to the company, which immediately thereupon announced that the price of gas will be doubled. The increase of $1.00 for a thousand feet will be a welcome profit.

Of course, there has been much discussion about the price of the extra money collected on the new rates, until the appeal against this decision is heard either by the Public Service Commission or the courts. Nevertheless, the public knows quite well that once the courts have re-
versed the state commission, the rates will never come back to what they were before. Already, a bill sponsored by Governor Willcox has been presented in the legislature, which will fix the price.

The history of the war in the Middle East and its recent progress is the main mover on the part of the gas interests lies in the fact that the demand for gas has increased. The necessity for gas being put into effect at a time when it is clamped on an already strained public is forced upon 

The gas companies have been sure to materialize before it becomes absolutely impossible.

ANTI-LABOR RIOTS IN ITALY

The capitalization of the press is a much more organized pro-
test of the workers against the employers and the "unfair" rates.

The writers of this article, under extreme nationalities and other war forces to smash the Socialists and laborers, a movement the following is the struggle on the Northern provinces of Italy for the last two or three days.

That the attempt of the Fascisti to 

shock the Socialist movement of Italy is, however, not a wholly unpre-

pared for, is shown by the existence of a widely organized affair that can be continually supplied. It has been suppli-
ed by a number of fascists, Sardinians and noblemen, and is not, therefore, a revolutionary and pre-

paration. The driving forces in the socialists from hundred of militant and educational

smashing up of labor printing press and acts of wanton destruct-
tion and murder, are all parts of a well organized conspiracy.

Details are still lacking in connection

with the killing of the two Russian 

crimes. One item is certain: the powerful Socialist and labor move-

ment of Italy is rising to meet this murderous outbreak. This white terror will very likely provoke a re-

quired answer from the employers.

The massacre is a clear sign of the blind madness to which the "unfair" rates have driven at the sight of the evergrowing strength and influence of the labor and forces of that na-

THE TORRENT OF INJUNCTION SUTS

It is difficult to recall another labor conflict which was blessed with so much attention on the part of judicial authorities as the pending great strike of the cloth workers of New York. A veritable shower of injunction suits of all kinds and de-

scriptions has been poured out upon the heads of the staffs of the Anar-

chist, and their number is increas-

ning daily. Already the amount of money that can be spent from the Anarchist by the vari-

ous branches used up, or have expressed itself in the sum of two and a half million dollars, and if the strike lasts another week or two, it will surely reach to tens of millions.

The injunction suits vary in their scope and nature. Some are for the purpose of compelling the strikers 

sitting; others are on the ground of a conspiracy in unreasonable restraint of trade. It is very possible that the union in itself is a conspi-
cacy and organization should be declared a public nuisance. All those 

of the desperate straits in which these anarchists find themselves at present, after having lost a season of work, and after a great many of them have found themselves with a

are facing bankruptcy.

A similar situation is obtaining among some small manufacturers who have broken with their workers in the pending, Walter, court in New York. There, too, a num-

ber of issues are involved, not of the experience of the clothing employers and guided by the same counsel, have found themselves in a desperate state against the Union. These have been pending now for a few weeks, and the International has at present engaged our old friend and advisor, Morris Hillquit, to take charge of the union's defense. This whole situation is a new page in the history of the struggle of the workers with their 

employers, and deserves keen and watchful observation.

WILL THEY DESTROY THE LABOR DEPARTMENT?

FOSTER Fears of a Labor Department

F. M. Foster, Secretary of Labor, is widely credited with expert knowledge of the labor laws. He is the present 

administration of the Labor Depart-

ment. His parting address, de-

clared at a recent semi-


mental meeting given in his honor by the Central Labor Union of Wash-

ington, D.C., is, therefore, well worth reading.

"Many men and women endowed

with, high ideals, and engaged in

moral and political work; we are

have combined with the reactionary

element of employees in industry to

destroy the Department of Labor by removing it by degrees and com-

mission of Wrists, F. M. Foster, "Who will be the successor of a man

in his position? I am... training, which will enable him to "carry

in the councils of the Profes-

sional and with" the consciences and hopes and aspirations of those who fell for it." and

The Labor Department, for all it has been, had been the last hope of organized capital ever since it was organized. Attempts have been made to undermine it, but chiefly to substitute something else for it. The warning of ex-Secretary Wilson, that the Labor Department is "an im-

portant department, should be heeded. The Labor Department, which surrounds the present administration at Washington, is likely to substitute something else for the Department of Labor. Workers, and not yet is it nor even is it a part of British dominions, where rank and hypocrisy, however powerful, will never be able to stand up in the face of the force of the law. Workers, and not even is it the law of the land, for the million dollars of the British government, which have been spent on this bill for its adoption by the next congress, and it will undoubtedly receive the support of the liberal members of both houses.

It is true Palmer has gone, but the evil he did lives even in the minds of a number of workers who have seen the government break its own laws and remain unpunished. Precisely that which our agents of law can treat unprivileged individuals without regard for law or precedent. The danger is far more serious. The danger is a despicable part of the attack on civil liberties during the past administration.

This bill should receive the support of organized labor all over the country and in the campaign for its adoption labor should lend every effort and assistance.

BUY

WHITE LILY TEA

COLUMBIA TEA

ZWETOCHNI CHAI

Exclusively

ORIENTAL
12 YEARS OF THE NATURALIZATION AID LEAGUE

17,785 WORKERS AIDED IN 1820

Radical Press "Sweatshops" in Paris

By RICHARD ROHMAN

To the writer who has seen service for a number of years on a Socialist daily in New York, the visit to The New York Call at 449 Pearl Street was a revelation. For the period that it was in existence, the Call offered a radical paper to the working class. The editor, who is also the indefatigable genius of unworked men, who triumphed over every obstacle to serve the cause of the Socialist movement in France. Two floors above "Le Populaire" is perched the office of "Le Penseur," the paper of "Le Populaire." The office is located in a building at 12 Rue Payenne, near the Bourse, above a small house. The offices are reached from the back of the shop, consisting of several bars, rooms, and a large room which is the editor's isolated chair. An inner room is the sanctum of Jean Lefebvre, who, when not practicing law or appearing at a mass meeting, writes the editorials when these are not contributed by violently patriotic and rhetorical spokesmen of the factions

Seeing "Red"

By OBSERVER

There is no gaining the fact that the reds are the real revolutionaries. The evidence is of its up-building on us so thick and fast that the days when the reds of the Thamas must succumb to it. Who would have thought, for instance, that the reds of the Christian Association, the Episcopal Church, the Methodist Church, even the Red Cross are leading the radical activity? Staggering information, that! In circumstances, would have fallen upon deaf and inoffensive ears. The reds are a menace of the first order. Not so, however, these days. In these various times, the specter of Chairman of a Committee on Education of the National Civic Federation, the New York Daily News, and the mass meetings and proclaiming this menace of the reds, churches threatened by a redsy fire. Even the Roman Catho-
JUSTICE

EDITORIALS

HARDING'S RECIPE FOR THE MILLENNIUM

In his first speech as President, Harding has already proved beyond cavil that our good, great, public, our democracy, can be relied upon in the hands of those who would do its bidding and would fully express its noblest thoughts, feelings and stirrings.

Just think of it! Libraries have been written in an attempt to solve the great problems confronting us. Revolutions are being made, rivers of human blood are flowing and the world is in a state of war in which we can find no panaceas for our troubles. And here comes our newly elected President, and in a few words solves the most difficult questions that stir the universe.

Says he: "Mankind needs a world-wide benediction of understanding. It is necessary that we should speak the same language at all points and that it will inaugurate an era of good feeling to mark the birth of a new order."

Workers are demanding higher wages, shorter working hours and a shorter work week - in some cases for less wages. This clash of interests produces strikes, disputes, dislocation of industry and cause suffering to everybody. And here comes our President telling us that the world is a little world, that you want to understand each other and all your ill wills will disappear if you never existed.

The truth is out, and in its wake the whole world lies in ruins. The war is still going on and there is no end of it in sight. Again Dr. Harding is here with the notion that the world is a little world, that each other and all ill wills will disappear if you never existed.

His Doctor apparently surmises that there are people in this world who insist that our entire social system must be changed before human life can be saved. And each other and all ill wills will disappear if you never existed.

The last passage is certainly worth its weight in gold. If Debs, for instance, and several other hundreds are in prison today, they are there because of the want of understanding and each other and all ill wills will disappear if you never existed.

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

And again says our Dr. Harding: "If revolution insists on eternizing established order, or makes any change, and make the tragic experiment. There is no place for it in America."

"Ours is a constitutional freedom where the popular will is the law supreme, and minorities are sacrificially protected."

The last passage is certainly worth its weight in gold. If Debs, for instance, and several other hundreds are in prison today, they are there because of the want of understanding and each other and all ill wills will disappear if you never existed.

In addition to original ideas, our President has also given wise suggestions. Says he: "I had rather submit our industrial conditions and working conditions to the test of a settlement table than to a settlement table after conflict and suffering."

How can we expect disagreement with such good and pious wishes! There is only one fact about labor, which is that it is to nowhere, and, as the vernacular has it, hell is paved with them.

CLOAK MANUFACTURERS ARE HEARD FROM AGAIN

It is still quite busy in the cloak industry. The cloakmakers are still "making a living," and, of course, our cloak employers are doing their best to make more than a living. Nevertheless, as it appears from various statements in trade papers, the cloak employers appear to be very disgruntled. They still dream of the days when the worker could be "fired" at a moment's notice; when the cloakmaker could make a proposition to his employer at his task in order to eke out an existence. In their statements the employers threaten that they will soon abandon their factories and that the time is not far distant when good accidents.

The cloakmakers are not surprised at these statements by the manufacturers, statements which are still given anonymous

THE A. F. O. L. v. THE SOVIET REGIME

Soon after the labor conference in Washington, the American Federation of Labor has gone on record as being against the Soviet regime in Russia. In this call to arms against the Soviet regime, the Federation asserts, on the basis of several days of discussion, that the régime is being punished for a rebellion conducted by the Soviet Government to a condition of slavery; that many Russian union leaders who have disagreed with the Soviet regime have had their lives endangered or been killed; and that the Soviet regime has made the present worst tyranny in the world's history. The A. F. of L., therefore, calls upon every man and woman of labor to raise a howl of protest against the brutal régime.

Let the employers prepare them for battle. Let them forge all their weapons, in secret or in open, of one thing we can assure them: They shall never catch the Union unprepared. The Union is ready, and as Heine once said: He is a scoundrel who will leave the battlefield first.

LABOR-OWNED BANKS

At the last meeting of the Baltimore Federation of Labor a resolution was introduced by the local organization of boilermakers at the union meeting, asking the union to consider the advisability of withdrawing from the private banks and having the members of the union open accounts in a labor-owned bank.

The resolution was referred to the executive committee for a report. It was notGo

"Union has never for a minute permitted itself to be bullied into a sense of permanent security. The Union was always on guard, and the episode of the "red" attacks in the union halls have been the exception of the tens of thousands of its members.

We wish to say in all kindness to the cloak manufacturers, that the possibility of such a thing is not ready for the world. The Union has not for a minute permitted itself to be bullied into a sense of permanent security. The Union was always on guard, and the episode of the "red" attacks in the union halls have been the exception of the tens of thousands of its members. Not because the Union is so fond of warfare. Just the reverse. It is because the Union knows that the act of such conflicts. It was the employers who had refused to carry out the decision of the Governor's Commission, a decision they had made, to his decision about the wheat situation in the industry. The Union always felt that the day is near when the cloak employers will force upon it another fight, and it never will be up to the eventual outcome.

Indeed, the statements of the manufacturers contain not the slightest promise of any new or new campaign. Their threats and their arguments for declaring war against the Union will not produce a panic feeling among the cloakmakers. Let the employers prepare them for battle. Let them forge all their weapons, in secret or in open, of one thing we can assure them: They shall never catch the Union unprepared. The Union is ready, and as Heine once said: He is a scoundrel who will leave the battlefield first.

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Friday, March 11, 1921

With the Wait and Dress Joint Board
(Meeting of Wednesday, March 2, 1921.)

Brother Harry Berlin in the chair. A committee was appointed from Local No. 25 containing a complaint that the Joint Board has failed to take overt and making representations to the House for the benefit of all locals in the trade, and that Local No. 25 is in the district and has not received the benefit of the House. After due deliberation it was decided that a committee consisting of Brothers from the various locals except Local No. 9, and also two members of the former committee be appointed for the purpose of administering all affairs of the Unity House. The Workers’ Educational Bureau of the Cambridge Wait Company workers appeared and stated that their strikes having lasted and they have decided to seek jobs in other places. The Joint Board concurred in this decision with regret.

General Manager Signman reported that about $5 per cent. of the striking shops are back at work and that the official business of the Union has almost resumed its normal shape. The department managers are back at their usual posts and are attending to the work. The executive committee and the local committees are in the same position to dispose of the 100 shops still remaining on strike.

For the purpose of the Independent Department, reported that he has tried to work with the officers in the office, though he is still busy settling some striking shops. His district offices are running full time and the local unions have informed the Union that as many independent manufacturers have now joined the new associations and that they have been more than one hundred local unions. The local unions will be required to control the 400 shops in his department. He will report to the Bureau of the Boston Office, as the shops of that district can be taken care of by the Harlem Office.

M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary.

THE WORKERS’ EDUCATIONAL BUREAU

A very important conference will be held next Tuesday and Thursday and on Friday, the 3rd. It will consist of delegates from the workers’ schools and college graduations. These are all full of stories from these organizations will come from Boston, Rochester, Baltimore, Chicago, and New York, among others.

In all of these places, labor colleges of a very high type have been established for several years, and it is proposed that they all meet, compare their experiences, and exchange information about all labor educational institutions.

This conference will consist of several sessions. The first session will be devoted to reports from delegates who will relate what their own experiences have been. At another session, the teachers will discuss methods of instruction; at another session, the students will tell their impressions and opinions of the work which they receive in these organizations.

Finally, plans will be perfected for organizing the Central Bureau. It is hoped that this will be a great asset to the trade and will be one of the greatest steps in the labor education movement to date. It is also desired that the bureau be able to give results of the efforts of the various organizations to those who have not had the opportunity to serve the purpose of stimulating the existing organizations as well as to further and more efficient activity.

Details of this conference will be published about eight weeks, they will be issued in great number. They will be able to attend the dinner which will take place on Sunday evening, April 2nd.

Brother Hopcroft, manager of the Association Department, was present and he also returned to his office on Monday and that he finds it difficult to get along with the present staff owing to the fact that the number of Association shops have been increased and the committee really feel that the Association is honestly endeavoring to dispose of the complaints that are being made by the local unions. In order the circumstances the progress is slow, the time of the committee and the fact that the pressure upon the committee of those who are claiming immediate attention but who can not understand the need of the committee to keep in an upright and efficient state of the business and that the committee be appointed for the purpose of making necessary arrangements with reference to increasing its membership.

Upon motion decided that the Board of Directors reconvene at the earliest possible date for the purpose of reorganizing the various departmental staffs to meet the present requirements.

The report of the Organizational Committee was rejected by General Manager Signman and approved by P. B. Petterson, who has been absent for the third time. He reported that this committee is engaged in getting a checking system by which it will be able to follow up the work on the one thousand companies. As soon as a number of business agents will join in various offices they will be able to organize the open shops in his district, besides attending to the union shop.

M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary.

Local No. 23, Dress Shops in the General Strike

I herewith wish to submit to you a report on the strike of the dress shops under the control of the Joint Board.

On Tuesday, February 5th, 1921, a request from the Independent Department at which instructions were issued that as soon as the call for the general strike is given, all employees in these shops shall respond to Labor Temporal. On that day, Brothers Fleming, Carl ROTSLY and Dietssl were assigned to take charge of this work, while the other number of each and every shop should not return to work before the notice of each and every shop is received by the company.

The business agents Bawlin, Bartlett, and S. E. and Stammen were assigned to investigate the shops which firms applied for settlement, to ascertain the number of employees.

Number of shops which appeared at the Labor Temple were 229. Out of these 229, 202 were union shops. Eighty-two shops were settled without depositing security. Shops settled 6

1 500 security each
2 300 security each
3 200 security each
4 150 security each
5 100 security each
6 500 security each
7 300 security each
8 200 security each
9 150 security each
10 100 security each
11 50 manufacturers settled
12 2 jobs settled 1 $1,000 security and $400.00

Amount of security deposited with the Union, $50,000. Shops still out on strike, 11. In regard to these 11 shops, I wish to note that the workers of only one shop are now in the hall, as the firm works for a house against which Local No. 25 is conducting a strike. The other shops are not as unimportant as might be supposed, as important since most of them employ no more than 5 or 4 people in the shop. The Independent Department of these shops are working at other places at the present time. The workers who are controlling the district in which these shops are located, are watching from time to time to see that no other people go up to work.

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

THE UNION HEALTH SCHOOL

To compose with the work of the Medical and Dental Clinical of the Union Health Center, the Educa tional Committee of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control has organized a Union Health School to combat the prevention of disease. It is the aim of the school to present in a simple, non-technical manner the ways and means of health preservation, and prolonged. And for this reason its staff is composed of persons who have had the experience in the field of labor education.

The Union Health School holds its sessions in the Health Center at 131 East 17th Street. At present three courses are being given. They are Sex Hygiene, First Aid, and Digestion. The first of these is given by Sarah K. Greenberg, and its sessions are held on Thursday evenings at 8:30 P.M. Digestion is given by

Dr. Jerome Meyers, and his sessions are held on Tuesday evenings at 8:00 P.M. The First Aid course is given by Dr. McCrea. Medical and Dental Clinics are held Monday evenings at 5.50 P.M. Further courses are held on request as money will be made for them.

Admission to these lectures is by request only. There is no charge for this school. It is open to all members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, except in person in any time during the day, by mail, or at the card sessions. There are no examinations and it is limited, prospective students are urged to register early.

The Furness-Merrill Debate

A statement calling attention to the Furness-Merrill debate was made by Miss Merrill at the Open Shop debate Sunday afternoon, March 13th, at 2:45, at Bergen Union Hall. The debate will be held on Wednesday, March 9th, by Abraham Barlow, Gen eral Manager-Treasurer of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. The question for debate will be: "The Open Shop is beneficial to the interests of the country," Walter Gordon Merrill, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, will represent the "yes" side of the proposition, and Miss Merrill, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, will represent the "no" side of the proposition. Both speakers will hand in written arguments in ten days, and the debate will take place in the Assembly Hall of the Union. The debate will be held at 2:45 on Wednesday, March 9th, and will be open to anyone who wishes to hear it.

The debate will be held in the Assembly Hall of the Union, at 2:45 on Wednesday, March 9th.

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EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

OF WHAT GOOD IS THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT TO THE UNION?

Every institution which tries to accomplish some definite purpose different from that of the union must be a great help to the union, if by those who sympathize with its aims and by those who oppose them. There is a close connection between the success of the union and the success of the institution, i.e., they attempt to discover just how much they have helped each other in the public's eye, in what they have succeeded and in what they have failed.

At this time, when the educational scene is drawing to its close, such a balancing of accounts is projected by the Educational Department of the International. The situation is not simple. Thousands of dollars have been spent by the International in its educational efforts. A good deal of energy has been expended in making this work reach the members of the International. Has the International Department been successful? Has it realized its aims? Has the trade unionism it seeks to carry forward been successfully accomplished? In short, how much has the International received for the expenditure of this money?

It is not easy to answer these questions. One of the great difficulties with education is, that it is almost impossible to measure results, to judge the success or failure of a undertaking which is a part of the development of the human mind. We do know, however, that the more education we have the more intelligent we are. The education of children's education. It is easy enough to discover whether children have had the instruction of public schools. It takes years to determine whether their character has been molded properly by past experience. This is discovered only when children become men and women. Then, their relations reveal the effect of their early training.

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

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

These courses deal thoroughly with the history of the Trade Union Movement in England and in the United States and in the greater industrial countries of the world, as well as in other important countries. They give our members a clear understanding of the needs of the working class and of the means by which these needs can be met. Particular emphasis is laid on the conditions of industrial today in this country. Our members are being acquainted with the economic and historical background of these conditions. The importance of understanding such a background is constantly brought to the consciousness of our workers, as essential in ability to solve current problems and to develop modern labor organization.

In the Workers' University, the most important courses given is that of "Trade Unionism." The course deals with thorough analysis of the present situation of the trade union movement in this country, the problems of which the American worker must solve, and various methods of meeting these problems which will help him to solve them.

The other courses given by the Workers' University consist with history, psychology, economic geography, etc., though not directly connected with the trade union movement, served to give the students an historical and psychological background which will help them to understand the problems of the individual worker and of his organization.

The question may be asked now to what extent are these classes successful and how far away current ideas are? Are the students merely so many listeners, who pass into the车间 according to schedule, when they are men and women who profit by the instruction received in the class, and make it a basis for action? As a matter of fact, it is impossible to do so with absolute accuracy. We do not know that any kind of teaching is effective, particularly when it is not connected with the practical application of the knowledge gained. It can only be asserted, that when students come to a class, and when they join the ranks of the workers, they seem to be interested in the subject and show that they consider it of personal importance to them and that they must necessarily be affected by the work of the class. It is absurd to try to measure the work in this way. It may be true that some of the students will never translate these ideas into practical action. But on the other hand, there may be others who will, and if the class can reach a few persons, the work is well justified.

This brings us into a consideration of the question, What can labor educate its workers to do? Can it reach the countless thousands who are not union members? Do they reach the masses of the workers and convert them all into intelligent, thinking workers? Can labor not use the valuable instrument of education to this end, to attract certain people to the labor movement? They frequently appeal to masses of workers, and prod them into effect.

But, there is very little hope, if any, that these masses can be attracted to serious study of serious matters. The conditions in the labor movement does not demand that they can all become intelligent and thinking workers for progress. There will consist mainly of a small minority, the comparatively few men who are educated, men of vision, men of capacity, class, race, and all above, the capacity for serious thought and work. But if the labor movement can reach the large masses of labor more, and to some extent, give them opportunities for development, and if this and other groups of intelligent flag-bearers who will lead their fellow-workers to the head of industrial democracy. If any system of labor education will accomplish this, it will have fulfilled its highest duty. More than that, it cannot do.
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I have received some very interesting
statistical information on the Recent
Committee of the German Clothing Work-
er's Federation concerning the work-
ing conditions in the tailoring industry
in Germany.

The first part deals with the alterna-
tion of the working hours, the weekly
and daily earnings in the made-to-
order branch during the period from
1914 to October, 1929. This part gives an account of the piece-
work wages in the "ready-made" branch of the tailoring.

In the made-to-order branch of the
clothing trade in Germany there is
not a single trade union, only a National Wage Agreement in
which is indicated the time allowed for the
making of each garment and for extra work.
The wages are then calculated
in accordance with this time agreement on the basis of
the time rate agreed upon. The piece-work rates are determined
by multiplying the working hours by the hourly wage.

For making a long-sleeved jacket with five pockets (including one "fitting"
there are the following seven series:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure Tailoring (for Gentlemen)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Workday Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hourly Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Earnings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The daily wages in Berlin, there-
fore, have increased by 629 per cent.

The daily wages in Berlin, there-
fore, have increased by 629 per cent.
According to the official index Fig-
ures, the cost of living in Germany
has increased by 1,182 per cent.

As shown in the previous table, the piece-work rate in
Berlin has increased by 228 per cent.

In this branch of the Clothing In-
dustry there is a National Wage Agree-
ment by which the tailors in Germany
are thinking of starting another move-
ment for an increase of wages. The
Versailles gentlemen who dictated their peace terms to Germany have
reason to be satisfied with the results of
their work.

The conditions of the
working classes of Germany are ap-
parent.

"The piece-work rates in Men's "Ready-Made" Clothes in
Germany"

I will also give a tabulated sum-
mary of the wages obtained in this
branch in various towns, as well as
an account of the change in the piece-
work rates from 1914 to 1920.

In this branch of the Clothing In-
dustry there is a National Wage Agree-
ment; the piece-work system still prevails.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Hourly Rate</th>
<th>Total Earnings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>$20.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>$20.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cologne</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>$20.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munich</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>$20.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leipzig</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>$20.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dusseldorf</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>$20.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darmstadt</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>$20.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiesbaden</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>$20.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breslau</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>$20.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weimar</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>$20.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dresden</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>$20.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dresden</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>$20.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>$20.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the above table the column un-
der R.B. refers to "Retail Buyers"
and column III refers to "Wholesale Buyers."

For many months the Central Ex-
ecutive Committee of the Clothing Workers Federation was
pleading for the conclusion of a National Wage Agree-
ment to be applied also to ready-
made tailoring. Now we have an article by the Editor of the "Be-
kleidungs-Arbeiter" which is in this present issue a schedule show-
ing—as in the case of "Measure-
Tailoring"—the conditions in this branch for making each article as well as the time
for extra work. The negotiations con-
cluded with Berlin and several large
firms in the tailoring industry.

As to the details of the new
piece-work system, it is the result of
many years of struggle and the
work of the Social Democrats, the
Socialists and the worker's unions.

The new system is called the "Coopera-
tive Piece-work System," and
it has been worked out by the
Socialists and the worker's unions.
The Weeks’ News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

A hearing in the first of a series of arbitration proceedings against the Joint Board of the Waist and Dressmakers’ Union was held on Monday, March 7th, before Supreme Court Justice Newburger. The case was that of Albert Fleischhacker & Co., 125 Madison Ave.

The lawyer for the firms, in order to confuse the issue, reviewed the his-
tory of our relationship with the Asso-
ciation, trying to make it appear that our agreement with the Association in 1919, and that since then it has conducted a campaign of violence against the members of the Association.

In the affidavit signed by Geo. S. Levy, General Manager, they particu-
larly stress the point that it was due to the “radical leadership” of Local 10 that, the agreement be-
tween them and the Union was abro-
gated. They also claim in this affi-
davit that the officers of Local 10 urged the members to ask for increase above the minimum; we, if advising the members to ask for a decent wage, were a crime. The lawyers for the Union misunderstood their assignment as to who abrogated the agreement in 1919, since this present strike was called six weeks after the expiration of our agreement with the Associa-
tion. The judge, after listening to the arguments on both sides, reserved deci-
sion.

Hearings in the injunction proceed-
ing at the firms of Baum & Wolf and Rubin, Philippo & Cohen, against our Union, were postponed till Tues-
day, March 8th, 1921.

During the week more progress was made in settling some of the shops still on strike, even a start was made in the house of Bramh & Hendrickts, 105 Madison Ave., one of the biggest homes belong to the Dress and Waist Association.

As far as the general strike is con-
cerned, it is practically over. Those of the women of the few houses which are still on strike are going to be well taken care of by the Union so that they may hold out as long as necessary. For this purpose a meet-
ing of all the shop chairman of the Dress and Waist Industry was held on March 8th, 1921, at which the men de-

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

A MEETING OF THE LADIES’ TAILORS AND ALTERA-
TION BRANCH, LOCAL 3, WILL BE HELD ON

Tuesday, March 15, 1921, 7 P.M.

in LAUREL GARDEN, 75 East 116th Street.

All members are requested to attend.

CUTTERS UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION

Our Annual Ball

will take place

at

Hunt’s Point Palace,

163d Street and Southern Boulevard.

Make no other appointments for the above date.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

WAIST AND DRESS:

Monday, March 14th.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Monday, March 21st.

GENERAL:

Monday, March 28th.

CLOAK AND SUIT:

Monday, April 4th.

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

Cutters of All Branches

should secure a card when going in to work and re-
turn it when laid off! They must also change their cards when securing an increase.