Justice (Vol. 5, Iss. 15)

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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.
SECRETARY SIGMAN PAYS VISIT TO BOSTON

President Sigman Pays Visit to Boston

President Morris Sigman left on Tuesday of this week for Boston to look over the condition of the local organizations since the last strike.

As our readers know, Boston has recently had a very busy strike period in the dress and wash shop industries, which are covered by Vice-Presidents Perlstein and Monsonoo, terminated very successfully, and President Sigman has already strengthened our Boston locals.

The activity of the union in Boston, although still requiring considerable coordination and a good deal more system than heretofore, the Boston locals have been very co-operative in allowing Sigman to visit their city and to help them in this work. While in Boston, President Sigman will hold several meetings and will also meet with the executive boards of the locals and of the joint board.

The coming of Secretary Baroff will add the strike immensely. It will encumber the strikers and have a sobering influence on the men and women who still believe that they can break the union. Secretary Baroff's visit to Los Angeles will also make excellent impression on locals in that city. Strikers feel jubilant about his coming to our city.

On his way back, Secretary Baroff will stop off at a number of western locals to address our locals.

President Sigman pays a visit to Boston.
LETTER AND A REPLY

By R. S.

March 21st, 1923.

Editor of Justice:
The officers of the International Federation of Worker Unions of America caused the editor of the "Freiheit," a Jewish Labor Daily published in New York City, to be indicted by the District Attorney of New York City. A charge was made by the District Attorney of New York City to the effect that in a letter from a group of four workers who were arrested by the police in the "Freiheit" on February 28th, this statement said in effect that on February 25th the workers had been beaten up merely for expressing disagreement with and criticism of the policies of the officials of the union. Commenting upon this statement, the editor of the "Freiheit" appealed editorially to the International Workers Union to put a stop to such practices.

When questioned by the District Attorney, the editor of the "Freiheit" explained that it was not the intention of his paper to cause the punishment of particular individuals, but the only aim of the "Freiheit" being to expose conditions as they were, to the fact of irregularities and to the danger of such practices as were mentioned in the above statement. At the second hearing the editor of the "Freiheit" also stated that, if compelled to continue publishing, he and his fellow members of the "Freiheit Union" would have to produce all the necessary facts to prove the fact of irregularities and the danger of such practices in the paper in question. Finally, after due consideration of everything that is involved in the question, the District Attorney of New York City directed the editor of the "Freiheit," at the third and last hearing, definitely refused to appeal to the District Attorney any evidence whatever against the union.

Here is our reply to your inquiry: The appeal of the editor of the "Freiheit" in refusing to submit evidence against the representatives of the International Workers Union that those representatives bring their grievances to an impartial committee of labor representatives.

But before we reply to this question, it is necessary to bear in mind that if this letter was published, it was so published as to be possible, touch upon a very significant point in conditions that exist with this whole matter. You confess in your paper that you have, in a recent article, published a letter from a group of workers in which it is alleged that, upon various occasions, the officials of the union in which they have been having an accommodation of the workers in connection with the policies of the officers of this union. Let me further state that you published a letter to that effect.

Did you, as editor of the "Freiheit," upon the extreme increases of the wage of the group of members had you in that same letter, if possible, have your telephone to the telephone of the officers of this union in order to give the officer of this union to say concerning these charges?

It is an inevitable fact that you did not do this. A few persons forwarded a few letters, a minuscule which tend to besmirch the reputation of an organization which has been nothing but good to labor, and which, through no fault of the workers, find no place to shelter them from the attacks of a section of the workers.

(Amended as before)

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) M. J. OLGIN,
Editor "Freiheit."


correspondent, "by Negro victims of the chain gang system and under the crop-sharing system prevalent in the cotton-raising sections of the United States."

The longshoremen in the Port of New York also won an increase in wages. In the award of General Goethals, who acted as arbitrator, the longshoremen were raised to a minimum wage of $1.25 an hour for overtime. That is, the hourly rate is increased to 75 cents, and $1.25 for overtime. The increase applies also for cargo repairs. Although the President of the International Longshoremen's Union, said it would have no effect on the pay of dock workers in other ports.

The rise in wages

It is a sure sign of growing prosperity when the New England textile manufacturers are raising the wages of their workers. At this writing the Fall River manufacturers are ready to offer an increase of 12½ per cent to 36,000 operatives in the 111 cotton mills. New Bedford manufacturers have been the first to make this announcement in the earning of 14,000 operatives worked in Rhode Island mills. Similar increases were granted in Maine, New Hampshire and New Jersey. New England wages, however, have been the ones of the textile workers were cut 20 per cent, and the present increases are not only due to the fuller employment but to the vigorous efforts of the workers.

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Union Health Center News

THE UNION HEALTH CENTER
DEPLOYS

Because the Union Health Center of the L. C. W. U. has developed so rapidly, it has been compelled to ask the Joint Board of Sanitary Council to seek other quarters. The Joint Board of Sanitary Council occupies that floor of the Health Center, but in order that the Physiotherapeutic Department of the Union Health Center be fully developed, it has been compelled to take this floor.

On this floor there will be installed a mammoth dairy, desk, and laboratory department. It will undoubtedly be of great interest to the members of the staff and to the Union. The Health Department has developed so rapidly and so successfully.

The X-ray Department on the floor will also be added to the Health Center and prove to be an extremely important one.

The new electric heating building is also extremely popular among the workers.

The Joint Board of Sanitary Council will move its offices to 31 Union Square, probably by the end of May.

EDUCATIONAL NEWS

A series of excellent lectures have been arranged at the Union Health Center. On Monday, April 17th, for the first time in six months of April, these lectures, given every Friday, at 4:15 o'clock, with the cooperation of the New York University Medical School and an illustrated lecture on "The Teeth and the Nigger-Tooth." Dr. Waldman, of the Long Island College Hospital Health Center dental department, will be chairman.

On Friday evening, April 14th, there will be given a lecture entitled "Glands and Personality" by Dr. Benjamin Rosenbluth, of Mount Sinai Hospital, who has recently published this latest book, specialist in glands.

On April 26th, Dr. Dana Acheson of the Presbyterian Hospital of New York City, will lecture on "Fighting Man's Invisible Enemy," a discussion of how physicians have become familiar with "the invisible enemy, the virus" in his physical examination by his physician.

The Union Health School will concern itself on two accounts: the "apply for admission" class and give the last lecture of the series on April 15th, on "Fifteenth Minutes to Die." The enrollment of the工作者 Education Bureau of the Workers' Education Bureau of the Workers' Education Bureau. We have arranged that our articles shall be of great educational value to our members.

SPECIAL CONVENTION PAGE IN "JUSTICE"

The Educational Department invited a number of persons, prominent in the labor and the workers' education movements, to write short articles on the topic "The Work of Educational Organizations," to appear on the educational page of the "Justice." In the issue of April 15th, the following articles appeared:


Indeed, while the editor of every publication which would disclose the opinions and the activities of the workers required or at least expected to be a properly educated, thoughtful and sincere article, the editor of a labor paper much more of this kind of writing. We urge the workers to take the lead in this direction, to the great benefit of our community.

In this way, while the editor of every publication which would disclose the opinions and the activities of the workers required or at least expected to be a properly educated, thoughtful and sincere article, the editor of a labor paper much more of this kind of writing. We urge the workers to take the lead in this direction, to the great benefit of our community.

Following is a letter entitled "Glands and Personality" by Dr. Benjamin Rosenbluth, of Mount Sinai Hospital, who has recently published this latest book, specialist in glands.

If for a moment you believe that, because you have not committed a crime and are not related to the police of the union, there has been no attempt to organize you as a "criminal" or to "organize" you as a "criminal," you are mistaken. The police of the union have been organizing you for some time, and they have been organizing you as a "criminal."
Winning a "Woman's Place"

BY SYLVIA KOPALD

Mrs. Ada Jerome was one of those aggressive old-fashioned women. "She loves to challenge me," her husband, Mr. Jerome, said with a smile. "She's a firebrand," he said, a term that she would let you understand. The sight of a young girl who ap- peared to be not too bright meant no less a flurry than a match to a dry tinder. She would speak to a child with a snarl, and then walk over to the little girl's mother, who would be right behind the times. Certainly Helen's work had not seemed to have taken off. Helen had not been able to afford to buy the kind of "snoot" folks admired nowadays.

But the girl gave up as easily as all that. Maybe women should mix a bit more with the world. But in the end, Helen drove to stay in the home. So she began to discover that they really weren't fit for other women. Helen's arguments look on a new tone.

"Why take business ability," she argued with Mrs. Baumann, a neighbor, at Messing's grocery store. "I ask you, have women got that shrewd- ness that you need in business? They're always sheltered and taken care of. Any swindler could get the best of—"

"Just a minute, Mr. Messing (to the grocer) I wanted a pound of--"

"But, Mr. Messing," exclaims Mrs. Jerome. "I thought you were going to wrap that up already."

"What did you do, Mrs. Baumann? Oh yes, you knew how it was. Swindlers can always get the woman to do the business. They're not sharp. And between you and me, Mr. Jerome, don't let the swindler get the men to take care of the money."

"Well Mr. Jerome, how much is my bill? What! $1.08! How do you make that out? But sugar was only one cent a pound. We'll wonder you stay poor. And look here I can get mushrooms at Bulner's for ten cents a pound."

"That's the mistake. Ninety-nine cents is a huge price for mushrooms."

As the two women left the store together, Mrs. Jerome concluded.

"I'm glad to see you agree with me, Mrs. Baumann. God made women one way and men another. Let each

stay in his or her place, eh?"

"Helen is a very good home. Helen's got heap more stuff."

And they were off. Mrs. Jerome was correct. Helen didn't have "any sympathy with women," as Mrs. Jerome phrased it. "My, ain't you wonderful!" tactics and all. And here they were making her a wife and mother. She must move the whole behind the times. Certainly Helen's work had not seemed to have taken off. Helen had not been able to afford to buy the kind of "snoot" folks admired nowadays.

But the girl gave up as easily as all that. Maybe women should mix a bit more with the world. But in the end, Helen drove to stay in the home. So she began to discover that they really weren't fit for other women. Helen's arguments look on a new tone.

The Conference of the Naturalization Aid League

The fourteenth annual conference of the Naturalization Aid League took place on Good Friday afternoon, March 11th, at the Jonestown Hall, New York, consisting of 170 labor and fraternal or- ganizations and116 members of the Americanization League. The league has been very successful and has gained importance in the matter of naturalization.

The particular feature of the con- ference were the speeches of Judge Jacob Goddard, Judge Meyer, and Meyer London. Both speakers dwelt on the importance of naturalization work for the laborers and the foreign-born, and the necessity for the foreign-born to acquire citizenship. It is the duty of the American born, the Italian, Russian and Polish immi- grants who arrive in this country to help them to become Americanized, and to join the family of American citizens.

The chief speaker with America, said Congressman London, "is that it had entirely neglected the immigrant in the past. It was the immigrant who had helped to build up this country. But if the politicians have neglected this young movement must see that all those who are enrolled in its ranks become citi- zens of this country. This is the best method of obtaining power and influ- ence in the legislation of this great republic, and this work can best be

The Rand School of Social Science has issued invitations for a dinner on Friday evening, April 6th, at 6:30 p.m. at the Metropolitan Club, 200 West Fortieth Avenue. "The Plight of Europe and the Awakening at Home" is the topic of the dinner address in the presence of eminent speakers from various walks of life. Among those who have been invited to share in the discussions are the Reverend Percy Stickey Grant, of the Church of the Ascension, representative of the Church of London, and a prominent figure in the educational work of Europe; the Church and won him the respect of all those with whom he had an interpretation of religion; Mr. Lod- well Denny, Far-Eastern correspondent of the New York Times; and a number of other prominent figures turned from abroad; James H. Mann- ing, one of the political prisoners who sentenced for his work in London, to Leavenworth Penitentiary, and has been raising a tempest in the Boston tea-pot, during the last few weeks, by speaking in the homes of the Boston 400; Morris Hillquit, so well known to New Yorkers that the description silent sum of money for the courts to employ a trial attorney to handle the hundreds of thousands of applicants for naturalization.

Resolutions were also adopted against the limitation of immigration and against the planned registration of all immigrants.

of him as International Secretary of the Socialist Party seems quite un- necessary; Robert Brasse, the Direc- tor of the Plowshares Institute of Search, and John P. Burke, president of the International Brotherhood of Public and Paper Mill Work- ers. Any and all who are interested in the subject of the conference or its achievements are cordially invited to the dinner, reservations for which (at $2.50 per ticket) can be had by writing to the Rand School at 7 East 15th Street. Every effort will be made to be sure that the speakers represent the labor unions and other radical and vo- cal organizations.

PROFESSOR G. VON KLENE AT THE EMPIRE STATE BUILDING ON SATURDAY, APRIL 21st

Professor G. von Kline of the College of the City of New York will lecture on "Hauptman—The Producer", at the Empire State Building, Empire State University, Washington Irving High School, on Saturday, April 21st, at 10:30 a.m.

Professor von Kline is one of the best qualified men to discuss Haupt- man.

NOTICE

The report of the Trade Unions Congress General Council will be continued in our issue of April 20th.
Loss of Life in American Mines

By L. BOBODULIN

A few weeks ago, two horrifying mining disasters occurred, resulting in a loss of about 200 miners' lives. One of these occurred in the coal fields of the United States, and the other in the iron and steel industry. The physical, statistical, and psychological aspects of these two disasters are the subject of this article. The statistical aspect is one of the most interesting parts of the story, and the psychological aspect is one of the most difficult parts to analyze. The physical aspect is one of the most frightening parts of the story, and the social aspect is one of the most important parts of the story.

The Open Shop—A Campaign Issue for 1924

By J. CHARLES LAUE

The dominant capitalist interests of the United States would like to make the open shop a major issue in the 1924 presidential election. The labor unions, on the other hand, would like to make the social security question a major issue in the 1924 presidential election. The open shop issue is not only a question of politics, but it is also a question of economics. The social security question is not only a question of politics, but it is also a question of economics.

The labor unions, in line with the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court, are fighting to have the open shop declared illegal. This is a question of law and order, and not a question of politics. The open shop is a question of law and order, and not a question of politics. The social security question is a question of politics, and not a question of law and order.
Editorials

THE EVIL OF TOO MANY STRIKES

Vice-President Seidman, in his report on the rather gloomy condition of the Clothing Makers' Union of Montreal, hazard an opinion that it was entirely due to the fact that the Montreal clothing makers had "in the past been complacent. An assumption a good deal of truth, something which all our unions might keep in mind.

The strike is of course the simplest and most important weapon in the hands of organized workers. That its edge might not be blunted, it must not be used too often. But it might very soon become a useless chunk of iron, unfit for the very purpose it was originally intended to serve.

We can only lay the responsibility for what a strike is a not a playing toy with.
A strike demands untold energy, lot of money, and above all it requires self-sacrifice on the part of the strikers. There is however no guarantee that it will end with the possibility of standing a strain for a long while. Still less are we fit, after a strike, let us say, of a month or two, to face another battle. The result of a strike is a frequent and repeated invasion by women, otherwise honest workers and moderately good union people, into that abominable cage which passes under the term of "scab" in the fighting vocabulary of labor.

We would not like to be misunderstood as defenders of strike-breakers. We do not have it in our mind to whitewash that species — by any means.

We desire, however, to point out that it is the duty of the labor movement to avoid the invasion of our ranks by women and other non-workers. The leaders of every union must bear in mind that the frail is the human kind and great are the lures of a worker's cherche.

It is, therefore, must be made to the strikers the shadow of excuse or justification be given any worker for betraying the interests of his fellow-workers.

For this alone the union must endeavor to avoid too much striking, which taxes and often overwhimsical tempers. It is the duty of the leaders of our organizations to make the workers understand that a long static position is of no use to the cause of labor. A strike, in order to have sway and solvability, must not be an every-day, a common occurrence, something that happens every Monday and Wednesday and Friday.

Greater intervals between one conflict and another, the more resistance they possess and the more secure in their outcome.

A strike requires, aside from energy and endurance, a great deal of moral support. The duty of the leaders of the organization is to keep their organizations in a state of readiness. Too frequent strikes inevitably condemn the union to eternal poverty, to never-ending want. It might probably appear wise for an honest agent, for aid, given when such aid only tends to demoralize the union in question. In the history of the American labor movement, there has been more than one labor organization, at one time strong and influential, weakened and demoralized through too many conflicts which have in the end robbed it of all powers of resistance and doomed it to extinction.

Capital knows of this secret and it therefore provokes frequent strikes, which tax the endurance of the workers and thereby ensuring its grip upon them. The leaders of labor unions must therefore be on guard not to be trapped by the game of the employer and they must also be wary of the various phrasemongers of every shade and hue who keep parroting slogans in and out of season, not knowing themselves the most innocent and respectable p rattle, the wicked plan of the employers to break their union.

Another factor must be taken into consideration. A strike, to be truly successful, must be, if not the interest of public opinion. It must be, if you will, a novelty or a sensation in this sense. If workers in a certain industry fall into the cu en, and the employer and his fight, as a rule lose their importance and interest in the eyes of the general public.

It is at times, paradoxical as it might sound, even in the interest of a union to overlook or to ignore a grievance rather than to con
tinue to keep it up before the public, at the time when its members have not entirely recuperated from a protracted struggle and had not fully recouped their strength. At such a time it is wise for an agent to be on guard, that he does not have to endeavor to acquire at the conference table what is risky or impossible to acquire through a fight. Our fiery "revolutionists" might make a sour face at this, but men possessed of common, men who know how supremely important it is to have a strong union and to be able, will realize that this is the only right policy for a trade-union.

Of course, a time comes when a strike is absolutely unavoidable, when it must be called out and fought out to a finish. But it is just because of this very fact that a labor union must see that its activities are in the interest of its membership and its cause. The lesson of the Montreal clothing makers is at this time of particular significance to many of our unions. After they have won a number of improvements in their working conditions, they need not assume that such strikes can be had to order every year. Quite the contrary. Now is the time of peaceful negotiations and settlement of all disputes or grievances that might arise. The more deliberate and calm they are, the better it is for the strike, which will lend even a stronger hand to avoid it if the fight against the enemy becomes inevitable.

THE FASCIST EPIDEMIC AND OUR ITALIAN LOCALS

At the last quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board a new issue was placed on the order of the day by Vice-President Salvatore Ninno and Brother Arturo Giovannitti.

It seems that Italian Fascism, that union of ambition with the ambition of conquering new worlds, Mussolini, the dictator of Italy, is not contented with holding only Italy under his iron heel; he would spread the influence of his vicious despotism far and away beyond the boundaries of Italy. The Fascist pest is beginning to be felt in the United States. Mussolini's agents are operating here under a mask of respectable republicanism, for the purpose of creating the idea that several of them have already found a way into one of our Italian locals, No. 48, of which Vice-President Ninno is manager.

These fellows have already begun making their inroads in other states, attacking our own Italian American labor leaders. No means is too low for them to break and destroy all that has been, after years of struggle, built up in other lands. It is a real danger to the Fascist invasion lies in the direction of our Italian locals, and we must do all in our power to help them fight this epidemic.

Local 48 has certainly accomplished wonders for the Italian workers in the coal industry of New York City. Men and women who have been driven from these shores from Italy without the slightest knowledge of unionism, who have become the worst victims of the merciless exploitation, have, with the aid of our International, become good union people, working shoulder to shoulder and side by side with the entire labor movement of America. The imposing building, the Labor Temple erected by Local No. 48 on East 60 Street, with its importance and virility. Locals 48 and 49 together form a substantial part of our union, one of its strongest divisions.

It is the duty of all Italian unions to have a right to resist the frequent allusion to our International Union as a Jewish labor union. This is not true, in point of fact. All the time, in the cause of labor, men may have been reason for such an assertion; today, however, the Italian workers form a substantial part of this organization.

The Fascist threats to our Italian unions are a threat to America's duty of our own and for all the people, to the things, that if the American people are enabled to their proper color and the complete destruction of labor in Italy must be laid bare.

Publicity is beyond doubt one of the strongest means of combating Fascism in America. Already Fascism has a subsidized press. It is the worst to picture that Fascism, and its spread. But the general American press is a rule silent about Fascism, except that from time to time one finds here and there favorable comments. It is our duty to demand the suppression of Fascist and influential press of our own to present Fascism and its misdeeds in their proper color before the public and particularly before the Italian people, who are the most susceptible.

In his speech before the General Executive Board, Brother Gio
vanni proposed that our weekly Italian organ, "Giustizia," be en
tered. It is our duty to do more to传动 the international
JOUSTE

THE G.F. B. WORK

By S. YANO

JOTs AND DOTS

By EMDEE

Job open!

Harding wants a press agent. That is a piece of news "fit to print", we'll tell an "open-shop" world. The pitiful! Here was a fine upholding citizen in our... unregrettably from the standpoint of the G. F. P. Trot engaged out as the mighty cockpit upon which Harding will ride to glory into another term. But Harding "the poorest advertiser" in the United States is now at least more popular than Secretary of Labor Davis. He simply does not know "How to sell." And so...

What a lucky phrase! What an elegant, tasteful, one-handed-per cent expression! The remainder is being at the good to add the powder, what Lucky Strike did for Navy Flag, and what Casioles did for sleepless children, the "Open Shop" slogan will do for the candidacy of the man who shall not be named.

Believe us or not, all those days while the British were looking honas with the Angora Turks about the Mosul oilfields— an unadulterated humanitarian venture on the part of our transatlantic cousins—we have felt sort of left out of the argument.

Here we have, thanks to every line that pipes all to 26 Broadway, an opus of our own, seared and made great by the unanimous, if not cheerfut contributions of every one of our oil and a few who continue to boast. The remaining all this... period of Great Britain’s ready exactions to retain Mosul for the man and for his civilization, it did not look even for a moment that we were in the reckoning at all.

From the Times came the cockles of our hearts, therefore, to read one morning this week that at last Ambassador Child is going to Lanzarote to protect the so-called Chester churchmen upon some of the jubilees spots of Mosul. We do not know what tingle and what purpose this is, but we are certain that it is... are even less worried by that subtle statement that this claim is "insulted" by the Angora Turks to pay the United States against Great Britain. We feel happy, nevertheless, because we are all for the peaceful settlement, and we all know that, when it comes to cutting the Mosul meat, our own dear Standard Oil, directly or indirectly, will come squarely on the party.

This 20th anniversary business of Little Old New York, which is raising up at the Cats in Blytheville, is getting transfer from day to day.

For ourselves, we honestly cannot make up our minds whether this battle is being staged as a mere advertising stunt for the old bogy or that all these bets-up are really for the good of the nation. For the last... period, and long continued excitement to retain Mosul for the man and for his civilization, it did not look even for a moment that we were in the reckoning at all.

The Aldermen passing a resolution for a $200,000 bond issue to celebrate the event and incidentally to immortalize Hylan for an entirely uneventful meeting and incidentally to immortalize Hylan for an entirely uneventful meeting. The Aldermen enjoining the Board of Aldermen in the courts from passing the ordinance; third, the unbathed celebrants determined on passing the hat and incidentally milking the city employe for the fund; and lastly, Comptroller Craig holding up the "bears" pay if they dare work for the show.

The up-to-the-minute report from the battle-front. The future in... stage is to hope, but to... state, we have a feeling that the right should like to place our little note on the jubilee gang's winning,

"Criminality is a business, and, like other business pursuits from day to day."

"Coming from no less a crime-seated contemporary of ours that Commissioner Knight, these words are both enlightening and reassuring. We humbly confess that we have been a little afraid of the thought, from... one hears even to connect them invariably with the variations of either Commissioner Knight or Mayor Hylan, as some less good-natured folk would. We have a right to be on the alert of these, we think, just the same."

"Criminality is a business, but, gosh, how we are tempted to reverse this false little sentence! With the flaring up of banditry in telephone rates, in sugar prices, in gasoline and coal, who would not say that businesses is fast evolving into criminality?"

Philadelphia. It bold in detail all the events that led up to that struggle and what was accomplished by it. From the first day, he determined that it shall not be unduly prolonged; and in conformity with the plan which united the singular columns of "Justice," the strike was settled a couple of weeks after it began. For everyone’s good work for themselves. The dynamers of Philadelphia have now a strong union under the new constitution which is in abeyance under union control. The only shops that remain outside of the union are the branches of the Army Post office.
ITALIAN COOPERATORS RUN HOTELS

A model women's hotel run on cooperative lines and providing all the modern conveniences and comforts had been established by some of the Italian cooperators at Milan. It is run by the Cooperative People's Hostel, which is one of the notable enterprises of the Milanese cooperators.

Every evening the "Dormitorio," which is in charge of M. Luca, a noted member of Italian cooperation, is full and many applicants have to go away. With a capacity of 52 beds, 1,200 lire, or almost $600, lodgers were accommodated during 1922. The large swimming pool was especially enjoyed by the guests of the hostel. "Many of the enterprising and ambitious Italian cooperators will be happy to have a cooperation by the scenes of great European nations," M. Luca told the visitors.

An important feature of this hotel is the free meals which are provided for the co-workers of the hostel. In the past, these cooperators could not properly provide themselves with the necessary provisions. This is the first social service of its kind to be provided by an Italian cooperative.

COOPERATION SAVES PHILIPPINE FARMERS

Philippine farmers are reaping the benefits of cooperation in their own country. This is due to the fact that the Philippine government has adopted the cooperative policy and has established a cooperative bank to provide loans to farmers on favorable terms.

In the past, farmers had to sell their crops at a low price to middlemen who then resold them at a much higher price to the consumer. This was a disadvantage for farmers and a benefit for the middlemen.

With the establishment of the cooperative bank, farmers can now sell their crops at a fair price directly to the consumer. This has improved the lives of many farmers and has helped to reduce the income gap between farmers and the middlemen.

Moreover, cooperatives have helped farmers to pool their resources and to invest in necessary equipment and facilities. This has further improved their productivity and income.

In conclusion, cooperation has played a significant role in improving the economic condition of farmers in the Philippines.

O. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NOVEMBER 15, 1923

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DOMESTIC ITEMS

SUGAR PROFITEERS ROB PUBLIC.

"For every 1 cent advance in the price of sugar the people are robbed at the rate of $90,000,000 annually," said United States Senator Liddy in a statement before the committee of 59 soybean growers in the field on the "Honor" field if profiteering is not curbed.

Mr. Liddy said Chicago packers are buying hogs about 10 per cent below pre-war prices and selling land at 10 per cent, ham at 55 per cent and bacon at 20 to 25 per cent above pre-war levels.

EMPLOYMENT GAINS.

Electrical work is up 2.2 per cent in February over January, reports the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The largest increase in employment, 17.2 per cent, was in the fertilizer industry, followed by agricultural implements with 12.5 per cent and automobiles with 6.1 per cent. The largest decrease in employment was in slaughtering and meat packing and in car building and repairing, being 4.4 per cent and 2.5 per cent respectively.

SOUTHERN NEGROES "STRIKE" AGAINST POOR CONDITIONS.

The exodus of negroes from Mississippi has caused a panic among plantation owners. There are 1,000 negroes in Mississippi, and it is estimated that one-twelfth of that number has left the state within the past six months. At that rate it will be but a short time until the state will be stripped of its plantation labor. Plantation owners see visions of bankruptcy. That they are genuinely alarmed is indicated by their willingness to make an effort to stop the migration by improving conditions on the plantations.

STATE INSURANCE PAY.

The surplus in the State compensation fund last year increased $346,000, evidencing the fact that the claims paid out were less than the amount of the premiums received.

The fund has a surplus of $1,090,000, and of this $850,000 is set aside for a catastrophe surplus, leaving a net divisible surplus applicable to the policy holders of the fund amounting to $1,080,000. The number of policies increased from 10,750 to 11,401, showing a wider participation in the fund on the part of the employers of the State.

STEEL TRUST'S PROFITS REACHES INTO MILLIONS.

Last year's profits of the steel trust were $19,858,455, according to a report issued by the Steel Corporation. This is after deducting interest on bonds and other charges. President Gary relates a lurid story to stockholders that high wages have reduced the earnings. He says the earnings were "relatively small for the volume of operations conducted and were not commensurate with the investment employed."

The judge did not indicate what production by sweat-eared employees of the steel mill inferno would be satisfactory to him.

LEADS IN TEXTILE MILLS.

North Carolina has more textile mills than any other state in the Union. With this state leads with 282 cotton mills, Massachusetts holds first place in the total value of textile products manufactured.

Trade unionists are associating these figures with the present unionization agitation among textile workers. The textile manufacturers have made profits beyond their fondest dreams, but they pay no attention to employees, who at last are beginning to realize that they must depend upon themselves. The mill bosses are using every device and appealing to every prejudice to stay this movement, but their efforts, of course, will fail because they run counter to economic necessity. Trade unionists are urging the factory workers to form a united industry to accept this fact rather than waste time and energy in paralyzing.

MINERS SECURE CONTRACT IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Organized miners and coal owners of the Kanawha district have signed an agreement. Both parties are determined to make the coming year a successful one, although surrounded by anti-union coal owners who call on the federal government to send the highest possible order to aid them in their union-smoking, low-wage campaign.

The Ohio river coal owners have also signed an agreement, which is almost identical with the one in the Kanawha district. In this state have not permitted profits to blind every sense of justice.

$1 A WEEK IS WAGE.

The weekly wage in 1921 for employees in the cloth-glove and metal industry averaged $1, according to the United States Bureau of the Census.

DEFECTIVE LOCOMOTIVES.

Nearly one-quarter of the railroad locomotives on the railroads of this country are in need of repair. The actual number of defectives on March 1 is reported at 15,269, or 23.8 per cent.

FOREIGN ITEMS

MEXICO

MEXICAN OIL INDUSTRY OWNED BY FOREIGNERS.

Mexican citizens have been crowded off the oil lands of their country, and out of the Mexican oil industry, according to figures made public by the Mexican consul. It is shown that Mexican citizens own but one per cent of the oil lands of that country, and that they own and control one and one-tenth per cent of the Mexican oil industry.

The figures show that the Mexican oil industry is valued at $1,955,000, 000, of which foreign oil magnates own $654,635,219, or 32.8 per cent.

British capital has invested $134,761,192, invested, or 32.8 per cent. of the total; Holland has 6.7 per cent of the total; Mexico, 1.1 per cent; France, Germany and Cuba combined hold the remaining value, seven-tenths of one per cent.

NEW SCHOOLS IN MEXICO.

The Mexican government is establishing hundreds of new public schools, according to reports received by Spanish Language Secretary Vargas of the Pan-American Union.

"During the months of January and February of the current year," said Secretary Vargas, "over 600 new schools have been established throughout the southern republic. Villages and hamlets that have been neglected by previous governments in the matter of public schools are now receiving attention by the federal department of education. Over 60,000 children are receiving instruction in the new schools. The department of education is planning to provide facilities for the children of every village and hamlet in Mexico."

AUSTRIA

The menace of the Austrian Fascist organizations and their aggressive movements are being replaced by a campaign under the new Austrian Labor to restore by the formation of a Republican Defense League. The first executive meeting of the new League was held recently, and the Socialist ex-Minister of War, Herr Julius Drueck, was appointed as its chief. The League is reported to have 35,000 members, and its activities will extend throughout Austria. It is determined not to provoke violent conflicts, but is equally determined to meet the armed attacks of Fascists on Socialists workers.

SOUTH AFRICA

NO BAND AMNESTY.

A motion supported by the Nationalists and the Labor Party, asking for a general amnesty for all who were convicted in connection with last year's "strike" on the Rand, was rejected by the South African Union House of Assembly by 69 votes to 44.

CHINA

CHILD LABOR IN CHINA.

Women and children of tender years by the tens of thousands are being driven into the newly created industrial system in China without the protection of legislation or public opinion, according to a report received from Shanghai by Miss Mary Dingman, representative of the World's Committee of the Y. W. C. A. in China.

JAPAN

FACTORY REFORM IN JAPAN.

A bill to reform the Japanese Factory Act, now being introduced in the Japanese Parliament, proposes to restrict the women's hours of work from 12 to 11, and in silk yarn factories from 13 to 12, and to prohibit women and young persons from working at all between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. Protection for child workers up to the age of 16 is also sought.

WORKERS AND THE RUHR.

The workers' conference, called by a committee of 23 trade union representatives in the Ruhr, to be held in Cologne on March 18, has been prohibited by the British authorities. It will probably take place elsewhere.

An appeal has been issued to all railwaymen by the German Railwaymen's Union, asking them to raise a voice against the barbarity of Franco-Belgian militarism, which has been shown recently in the French decree in the Ruhr imposing the death penalty for sabotage by workers on the Rhine-land lines.

The G. E. B. at Work

(Continued from page 7)

The future of Local 62. The strike of the white-glove workers ended well enough indeed, but the local must guard against the repetition of its fate in the last few years during which its troubles were due to sheer neglect and mismanagement. There are other locals in New York which require similar attention from the part of the International.

Concerning Chicago, from where President McRae came straight to the meeting of the Board, and where he had spent a couple of weeks, he declared that dissensions still prevail in some of the locals, and this friction taxes heavily the energy of their most active men and interferes greatly with the work of the union. Chicago wants today an energetic and faithful person who would take the situation in his hands and make the union strong in order to fight the real industrial war. An active organization campaign among the dreamers and the aloof is also needed; but like every other city Chicago is covered in the general organization plan worked out by the presidents and adopted later at this meeting.

The last matter was by far the most significant achievement of the meeting; we shall enlarge on this subject in our next issue.

(To Be Continued.)
EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM. THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE, WORKERS' EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA

To Be Held Saturday and Sunday. April 14-15, 1923, in the Auditories—New School for Social Research—469 West 23rd Street, New York City

FIRST SESSION
Saturday, April 14th, 10 A. M.
Convention opened by John L. Service, President, Central Trades and Labor Assembly.
Address of Welcome to Delegates: Governor Alfred E. Smith or representative. (Testimonial.)
President's Address—James II. Mauser.
Executive Committee's Report—Secretary.
SECOND SESSION
Saturday, April 14th, 2:30 P. M.
Address—Prof. Harry Overstreet, College of the City of New York—"The Importance of Educational Method." Subject: Curriculum—Discussion opened by Chairman of Curriculum Committee.
Problems: What in general are the present courses offered in the various workers' educational enterprises? How far do these serve to provide a full balanced curriculum? What are the particular curriculum problems for adult workers' classes? What direct contribution to a synthesis in the curriculum can be made by the workers' educational movement?
Discussion limited to one hour.
Address—Prof. H. J. Carman, Columbia University—The Text-Book Problem.
Subject: Text-books. Discussion opened by Chairman of Text-Book Committee.
Problems: Are the present college texts adequate for workers' education? What are the essentials in the preparation of adequate text-books for adult workers' education? To what extent has the Workers' Bookshelf fulfilled the requirements for such text-books? What are the suggestions for the future volumes? Discussion is open to all.

THIRD SESSION
Saturday, April 14th, 7 P. M.
Annual dinner at Yorkville Casino, 219 East 86th Street.
Toastmaster—James H. Mauser.
Subject: Education and Social Progress.
M. Royal Merker, Pennsylvania Commission Labor and Industry, formerly Chief of Statistical Division in International Labor Office, "Workers' Education and the International Office." Robert H. Blessing, New York Department of Labor; "Brookwood Workers' College."—"The Student's Point of View." E. H. Holman, Chairman of Workers' Education Committee, Twin City Brotherhood of Railway Clerks—"How People Think." Dinner ticket $2.50.

FIFTH SESSION
Sunday, April 15th, 9:30 P. M.
Report of Officer's Committee.
Report of Constitutional Committee.
Report of Membership Committee.
Report of Nomination Committee.
Election of Officers.

SIXTH SESSION
Sunday, April 16th, 8 P. M.
Problems: What is the essential difference in teaching methods between adult workers' education and college education. Relative value of discussion versus lecture methods. Has the lecture method any place? How can the discussion method be utilized?
Problems: How should a student organization be organized. What is its function? What is the limit of its services?
Subject: Membership.
Problems: How can people be interested in workers' education? What methods have succeeded best?
Subject: Publicity.
What is the relation of the workers' education? What methods are most effective? How generally does the press carry material on workers' education?
Discussion is open to all.

INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY

Ever since human beings began to associate in groups, the problem of proper relations between individuals and society has been the center of thought, discussion and action. Not only have many volumes been written on this subject, but rivers of blood have been spilled in various attempts to solve this problem.

Next Saturday, April 14th, Alexander Fincham, Educational Director of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, will discuss this question as the Worker's University of the I. L. G. W. U., Washington Irving High School, at 8:30 p.m. He will take up with the class the point of view presented by Ibsen, Shaw, and other writers, and express only a short fragment of Laurence Houseman in his "Last Poem."

These views will be compared with the views presented by social psychology, as formulated by such writers as McDougall and Dewey.

It is hoped that the discussion will help the students to formulate a working philosophy which will aid them to adjust their own life.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY
Washington Irving High School
Irving Place and 16th St.
Room 603

SATURDAY, APRIL 7th, 1:30 p.m. Alexander Finchammer—The Individual and the Collective.
SATURDAY, APRIL 14th, 1:30 p.m. Professor C. von Kleist—Hauptmann and the Proletarian Dramatist.

UNITY CENTERS
A COURSE ON THE HISTORY, AIDS AND PROBLEMS OF THE I. L. G. W. U., BY MAX LEVIN in the following Centers:
MONDAY, APRIL 9th, 8 p.m.: Wiastakers' Unity Center—P. S. 40—239 East 20th Street—Room No. 302.
TUESDAY, APRIL 10th, 8 p.m.: Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 61—Cromola Park, Bronx—Room No. 601.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11th, 8 p.m.: West Side Unity Center—P. S. 65—4th Street near First Avenue—Room No. 494.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11th: West Side Unity Center—P. S. 40—239 East 20th Street.
6:00 p.m., Loretta Ritter—Physical Training.
THURSDAY, APRIL 12th: West Side Unity Center—P. S. 40—239 East 20th Street.
6:00 p.m., Jacob A. Rubel—English—Room No. 493.

A COURSE IN SOCIAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
By Dr. H. J. CARMAN
Given at the WORKERS' UNIVERSITY of the INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION Season 1922-1923


I. The drafting of the present Constitution of the United States.

1. The weakness of the Articles of Confederation.

(a) In the course of the Revolutionary War, the thirteen colonies became independent states and then bound themselves together in a republic by a contract called the "Articles of Confederation."

(b) But this did not go well. Under the "Articles" there was no executive officer such as the President of the United States today; there was no system of national courts to which claims could appeal for protection of their rights, or through which they could compel obedience to law. A Congress was in the hands of a coalition of the political parties and financial powers, which are the two great powers of any government.

(c) Therefore, all sorts of financial and commercial disorders arose and for a time it appeared as though the American people were incapable of governing themselves and that English authority would be re-established.

II. The Constitutional Convention.

1. At this juncture Alexander Hamilton, realizing that a stronger government was needed, proposed a general convention for the purpose of drafting a new Constitution.

2. The Constitutional Convention assembled in 1787. Those who composed it were practical men of political experience who had definite reasons for desiring a stronger government.

III. The making of the present Constitution.

1. In drafting the present Constitution, two important contests developed which resulted in heated debates.

(a) The first of these, which centered about the method of selecting federal officers, revealed that there were two very definite groups of people in America, viz., people with large property rights who distrusted the mass of the people who had little or no property.

(b) And, secondly, that great fear and jealousy existed between the southern agricultural states and the northern commercial states. Just as today there is intense rivalry between the agricultural West and the banking-commercial East.

(Continued Next Week)
OUTSIDE COMMITTEES

A committee from the United Workers Co-operative Association, Inc., appeared before the Board of Directors in May and urged that arrangements be made on time. It was decided that a committee of Brothers Kronk, Wolkowitz A. Antonini, Reiff and Reiff work out the necessary changes and hold conferences with members at the next meeting of the Joint Board.

BOARD DIRECTORS’ REPORT

The Board of Directors reported on its meeting of March 19th as fol-

1. Brothers Eisenfeld, Halpern and Sister Winnick appeared before the Board and presented the executive committee of Local No. 66, stating that the number of open shops in the city was rapidly increasing. Their increase. their committee, stated, did all a local can possibly do to prevent this. During this campaign they succeeded in organizing about 25 shops. How-

On motion of one member of the Joint Board, the Board of Directors approved of this rule on the ground that unions find it more favorable to approach open shops when some members are found among the unorganized.

Upon motion the request of Local No. 66 was granted. The Board of Directors was that Local No. 66 should change its policy in re-

The Board of Directors then took up the advisability of organizing the Joint Board constitution and upon motion a committee consisting of Brothers Antonini, Berlin, Reiff M. Schuenke and Sisters Goodman and Wolkowitz was appointed to revise the constitution of the Joint Board and make recommendations to the Joint Board.

WORKERS’ EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA

THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION

NEW YORK

April 14-15, 1933

Sessions to be held in Auditorium of New School for Social Research, 460 West 33rd Street, New York.
The Week in Local 10

GENERAL

The Local 10 Cutters' Union Exceed Department of the International that 766 members are nine months in arrears pro forma. Manager Becher writes circular letter all these members advising them that the Executive Board has appointed a committee of three to meet their obligations before their names are dropped from the rolls. According to the records compiled, which the department says is a preliminary report, there are 1067 members who owe from four to nine months' dues. The majority of this number are those who have been suspended, and the second largest group of those who owe from seven to nine months' dues and who are about to be dropped from the rolls, unless they appear within the next week or two to pay their dues.

Of course this report is by no means complete. Many local members dropped have already paid their dues which put them in the good standing column. As a result, new members who are coming in month. Taking this into consideration, Local may claim membership of about 3500 who are employed in the clonk and dress industries. Adding to about six or seven hundred new members who are working in the trades not controlled by any Joint Board, the union may claim a membership of about 4200 in normal times.

A good many of the 766 dropped, who are members of Local 10, to this effect, have responded already to the letters. It is not often that gives out as much as the Local in the matter of returning dues, but, owing to the fact that the members of Local 10 have not yet become used to the idea of writing to their controllers and giving them a show there is no hard feeling about it. There are many cutters who are members of the Local 10 cutters' club who are active members of the local. This is partly because of the fact that the slack season is not preventing the union from getting a good report on the organization.

The Secretary reports unusual activity the finance department. The month showed 125 applicants who have paid up for the first time. This is an increase of 20 per cent over what have been obligated as members. This number is far the largest in any single month during the last year.

This unusual activity is the result of the stoppage in the clonk trade and the strikes in the dyers and miscellaneous trades, which brought new members into the union and which have been very successful in bringing members to rejoin themselves.

Considering everything, it will be very likely that when the International returns to the active control of the membership-standing, Local 10 will have more than regained its losses. To this in addition to the fact that all surrounding when the employment conditions of the past five years in the index in which are re-called.

CLOAK AND SUIT

In spite of the fact that the slack season is about to set in this trade, the office of Local 10 as well as the Joint Board are preparing for the coming season and are effecting such plans as will enable the union to cope with some of the problems.

One of the immediate questions with which Manager Becher is faced is the old question of division of work. In spite of the fact that Brother Dubinsky has in the last 10 years been strictly enforcing this point, there are still some firms and members of the general department that insist upon leaving the rule. Although the slack season is not yet in full force, the manager already begun to take up meetings of such shops as do not strictly adhere to the rule of equal division of work.

Another question with which the union is confronted is the Jobbing industry. The union has on previous occasions touched upon this question in these columns. He has stated that the organization in perfecting plans for the control of the Jobbers.

One of the first things now under way is the creation of the jobbing department and the determination of the field in which Brother Dubinsky has in the last 10 years been strictly enforcing this point, there are still some firms and members of the general department that insist upon leaving the rule. Although the slack season is not yet in full force, the manager already begun to take up meetings of such shops as do not strictly adhere to the rule of equal division of work.

That the strike in the white goods trade is at an end is all the more remarkable as the union was reported here last week. The office is now taken up with the regular work. The union is now canvassing the shops with a view to seeing that union cutters are employed and that a good agreement is living up to generally.

Members should not fail to attend the special meeting of the union branch on Monday, April 16th, in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place, at 7:30 P.M. The notice of this meeting was attended by members of the union, in this instance, those who have declared the willingness to be bound by the agreement will also be admitted. This is done in order that the men may be brought to the idea of regularly attending to meetings. To this end the office will send, in addition to the notices given to the newspapers, cards announcing them of all meetings. Members of the Union should ask applicants, with whom they may be working, to attend the next meeting in the event that they do not receive a notice.

This meeting will be another important occasion on which Manager Dubinsky will address the men and will give full details regarding the work of this branch of the union on a permanent footing.

WAIST AND DRESS

Organization work in the dress and waist factories is now in full swing, the end of the general strike. This is largely due to the contracting system which has now become considerable in this industry.

At the last meeting of the Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers' Union, it was reported that investigations are being made in all of the shops for the purpose of checking up the facts from which the work is to be, and it is expected that the results will be striking against a number of jobbers, the reports of the investigations will show, are violating the agreement by sending work to non-union shops.

The work is also occupying the attention of the union at the present time. Some of the waist manufacturers in the city have organized an association and have sought conferences with the union. An informal gathering already took place.

The union has made the signing of an agreement conditional upon the deposit by each employer of a bond for security for its faithful performance.

The office expects to be taken up with shop meetings, now that the slack season is over. That the industry is on its way to be given the men with regard to slack time problems. However, it is best that the men meet the appeal without waiting for calls. This applies especially to those who are employed in the one-man shops.

Attention has already been called to the interests of the men who work in such shops to the need for following up their places of employment. While the union has no previous to the Jobbers who make periodic visits to the shops, the cutters employed therein are very often of a lucrative profession to know what goes on in the shops. They can very often enter the shops for the purpose of looking around.

After such visits the men should come to the office and report what they may find, for very often enough operators are employed to warrant a little work for the cutter.

MISCELLANEOUS

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