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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.
The Most Important Word

"Which are the six most important words in the English language?"

Several Princeton professors undertook to answer this question a few weeks ago. One advanced the following list: Sanity, humor, truth, yes, no, knowledge. A second gave: Duty, loyalty, honor, self-control, love of sacrifice and sacrifice. A third listed the following: Courage, consistency, self-respect, sportsmanship and tolerance. Another included also the word "humanity."

All these words, beginning with the one which received the highest number of votes—"sacrifice"—end with these qualifications obtained the least approval, are beyond doubt fine and well-sounding words. These words are often employed by the orator to impress audiences from the platform. In the hands of the phrase-maker and the pen-wielder, they may become powerful weapons for good or ill.

There was one word, however, in our opinion the most important in our scheme of living, which was entirely lost sight of by the Princeton professors. It is a very simple word, an ordinary word. "Why?"

How, indeed, would man look today if he never had put to himself the question "Why?"? How could he have differentiated between the true and the false—if he were not to seek the truth, if he were not constantly to put to himself the question "Why?"? How could man, for instance, ever have learned that loyalty is a very important word, had he never asked himself the question "Why?"?

Who are the creators of our progress? Are those who take for granted all that is told them, who swallow as truth the ready formulas that are handed out to them? No. It is those of an inquiring mind, those who have the courage to doubt even things ostensibly axiomatic, who everlasting ask themselves the question "Why?". These by their doubts and their probing have brought mankind a step forward.

We are advancing in every realm of life so slowly because only a few of us ask this question. How many workers whose life depends upon the word "Why" ask themselves this question? If they only dared to ask, they would have made a substantial step ahead, for he who asks must find an answer—an answer that may not always be the right one, but nevertheless one that spurs him on to seek for a more satisfactory answer in the end. The trouble is that but few bother about asking "Why?"

That is why our labor unions are by far not as strong as they might be. That is why our radicals, persons who, according to the nature of the term will not rest contented unless they get to the root of a problem—are only radicals in name. Even they swallow dogma ready-made; even they have not always the courage to ask the question "Why?"

Yes, it is that unambitious little word "Why" that is responsible for what progress man has made upon the long road of his historic record. The word "Why" was surely the first word which marked man from animal. The officer he makes use of the word "Why," the more he demands, the less he will be helped to take for granted the inherited truths, the more will he contribute towards his own expansion and towards the advancement of mankind in general.

S. Y.

PRESIDENT SIGMAN WILL LECTURE IN CLUB ROOMS OF LOCAL 1

This Sunday afternoon, at 10:30, President Morris Sigman will begin a series of three lectures on "The Problems of Our Union."

The lectures and the discussions that will follow will take place in the Club Rooms of Local 1, 1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx.

Members of the union are cordially invited.

The report is that Mrs. O'T. — accompanied by the British Labor Government as Ambassador to Soviet Russia, has been instructed in the Moscow Foreign Office — designated in actual fact as an ambassador of another nation and a typical English workman.

We have no difficulty in understanding this. The Moscow tram-car body is taking a British district of the old island, want a gentleman of their own life. They will not buy them, that he could determine at home, these train body men could look well on posters and well sound in speeches—but when it comes to doing business the "Great Government" advertisement would much rather have an old-fashioned diplomat or lady to deal with.

That MacDonald is not having all roses driven in his path is evident from the fact that in the few weeks since he has been at the helm, he has had two nationwide strikes on his hands—now an Englishman can justly appreciate that Mr. MacDonald is going to be faced with a double strike, given in the Northern Island is likely to cause a British government. A miners' walkout in England is in the offing, too.

MacDonald's nothing attitude towards Potcare is not making an all-around hit in labor circles either. Henderson, backed by Thomas and a great part of the rank and file, is pressing for a harder foreign policy, with the aim of bringing about the revision of the Versailles Treaty, an old plank in the platform of British Labor.

The question of "inferior" and "superior" races conjured up by the Johnson legislation brings the same issue. H. H. Aspinwall, of New York, this discriminating piece of legislation, a sensible Norwegian is "superior" to a Belgian and a mischievously makes a better American than a African, some of the test is that Americans, British and Ukrainians in America would have to pay money to have their "superior" races recognized. Here is why.

The sponsors of Northern delinquency in America may have on their side the Kins, some of the most bungled Protestant sectarians, and a section of the press ready to coat any atrocious case resulting from this discriminatory piece of legislation, a sensible Norwegian is "superior" to a Belgian and a mischievously makes a better American than a African, some of the test is that Americans, British and Ukrainians in America would have to pay money to have their "superior" races recognized.

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Bill McDougal is growing wings again. So, at least, he himself told a sympathetic audience of 100 bondholders gathered in Chicago last month to see where the race is. McDougal, the former Director General of the Railways, so mercilessly slaughtered by the Doheny testimony, could, for a moment, forget for once the "big money" that McDougal had been promised by Doheny a round millions if he only could "put it over" for the all boys in Mexico. His "worst moment" was that handed over to the creditors in the Bank, where the man who quit a Cabinet job to practice "one-in-a-million" has received retainers not only for himself but for all the Messrs. McDougal who got in with low the law and who were setting credit eyes toward home superabundance bonds owned by the United States Shipping Corporation.

And another "one-in-a-million" story to tell is the one that has brought all "buried" by the press, is a charge by Governor Finch of Pennsylvania to "one-in-a-million" that Mr. McDougal put the Pennsylvania a develop a Pennsylvania Railway five hundred million dollars worth of government oil lands.

Robert M. Smith, of Potcare, is to be national whitewashing, "you-everlasting fame, a patriot of ports, and the interpid leader of the American Citizens."

Keep your eye on France.

Potcare did get his dictatorial powers from the Chamber despite free prediction in the contrary. This gives him a strong hand for the coming elections. True, those powers which are so powerfully, but in the hands of such a delectable politician as Potcare they can be made to yield maximum results.

To attempt to describe the number of Frenchmen wearing the Imperialist gang which is now ruling the Republic, it is reported that the Comite des Mission in the name of the five million Frenchmen living abroad in the political scene and is suggesting that "France can only emerge from the threatening imperialistic states by suspending the dictatorial influence of the Italian man."

Their first measure would be to retread again the French elections until the Germans have had their way.

The rug of the interventionists is an all-powerful combination in France. Since the war it has had practically unchecked sway and there is no telling what it is likely to do—no quarter, no surrendering tide of anti-Potcare sentiment. Personal optimism take notice, please.

It was altogether too bad.

We mean that William Randolph Hearst's application for appointment on the Oilless Resource Corps should be turned down on account of a new limit. Major Hearst, or Colonel Bill Hearst, to us would have sounded ominously distinguished. We have always been wandering how, through all those years of war and travel, Hearst escaped without at least a reputation, when every department store owner or traction magazine could have a mahogany for the asking.

I know of one case of a man who call it your own way. But when the winter is looming and the gathering of all the driving of every coming sound from the powerful Monday wards to the waves of the Cable, the President or something or other, they are called "canisters" by General Wood's constitution is proceeding with admirable precision.

Last month the total of all these victims reached 868. This week the number of these helpless "canisters" has reached an elasticity and they would be, already, since 2,394.

Why is this worldwide outrage necessary? Has a voice been lifted in Congress to find out who denned these losses away?
LOCALS HAVE UNTIL FIRST WEEK IN APRIL TO ELECT DELEGATES

With the sending out of the convention call to all locals and Joint boards, the work of preparing for the Seventeenth Convention of the International, which will begin in Boston, Mass., on Monday, May 5, begins in earnest. Next week, Secretary Baroff will send to each local as many credentials and duplicates as it is entitled to.

Elections for convention delegates will now begin in all the locals. The locals will have more than a month to complete their selection of representatives, as the General Office expects to see by the end of the first week in April.

The subcommittee of the General Executive Board on Convention Arrangements has announced that Convention Hall has been hired in Boston for the holding of the meetings. It is the same hall used by our International for its Boston Convention in 1914. The Joint board of districts will be required for a meeting of this kind.

Boston Dress Strike Proceeds in Fine Shape

The general strike of the Boston dressmakers continues in excellent condition.

Last Monday morning, the strikers arranged for an impressive demonstration in front of the strike-bound shops. The factories remain as idle as the morning the workers left them, and their owners have not been able to procure a single strikebreaker.

Concert of International Chorus This Sunday

Bronislav Huberman, violinist, and Joseph Winogradoff, baritone, will be present at the concert of the International Chorus on Sunday afternoon, March 2, at 2:00. The Chorus, which originally numbered eight, but now includes over a hundred men and women workers, is still working under the able direction of Leo Low, in preparation for this appearance.

DESIGNERS OF LADIES GARMENTS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND

A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN!

EASY TO LEARN, PAYS BIG MONEY

Take a Practical Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools

In designing Women's, Men's and Children's Wear, there is a growing demand for Designers of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools. This position offers a position of Position and Big Pay. The Mitchell Schools of Designing, Pattern Making, Cutting, Draping, and Fitting have been established for over 50 years and have achieved wide recognition.

Send for Our Catalogue

Friday, February 29, 1924.

The following telegram to the Chicago strikers:

"The members of Local 6 are beginning to realize that a union without a healthy activity. Shop meetings are held frequently, the members are paying up their old obligations to the local, and the members are displaying greater interest in trade questions.

Last Friday, the Baltimore cloaksackmakers celebrated Washington Birthday with a dance and concert. The proceeds of this affair will go towards strengthening the treasury of the organization. But this is not all."

The organization of the Baltimore cloakmakers is again showing signs of strength. The meetings are held with increased attendance by the members, and there is an increasing number of new members who have joined.

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At the meeting of the Board of Directors held on February 6, Brother D. Goldstein was elected secretary-treasurer of the Joint Board until July, 1924.

Brother Blaisd reported that the outlook in the Chicago district is as bright as expected. There are still a number of workers unemployed, although the conditions are better than usual. The larger shops downtown have been operating for the last few weeks, while smaller establishments have been attempting to order a general strike in the dress industry. The strike is to be held on Monday, as requested by the Joint Board.

The first thing we have to worry about is unemployment. True, our unemployment is not as bad as in other industries, but it is still a problem. We have to be careful not to let this strike ruin our chances for future employment.

Brant's meetings of pressers, finishers, drapers and cutters were held at the same time as the individual branches of the trade discussed their demands. The Union has opened settlement headquarters at the Atlantic Hotel, Room 126, where conferences will be held with the manufacturers association as well as with individuals. The object of the new agreements will be to hold conference meetings while the Union is still in its formation stage. The result of which will be reported.

Since Brother Morris Tigman, president of our Union, was present at the last meeting of the Joint Board, the chairman called upon him for a few remarks.

Brother Tigman reminded the union of the necessity of all workers to help to make the coming strike a success. He urged the workers to take part in the strike and to be prepared to fight for their rights. He also emphasized the importance of the strike to the workers and the Union.

The resolution, copies of which have been given to the press for publication:

Whereas the wages of the workers in the Chicago dress industry are very low, and the conditions are very bad.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Dreamers' Union, of Local 100, I. L. G. W. U., assembled in mass meeting, Tuesday, February 5, 1924, at Schoenfeld Hall, hereby resolve that the Joint Board of the dress industry will do all in its power to help the workers in the Chicago dress industry.

The resolution is fair and just, and we are all in favor of its adoption.

The Strike in Chicago

The strike in Chicago is a serious matter that affects all workers in the city. It is important that we support the strike and do our part to make it successful.

The Strike is a test of the strength of the workers and the Union. We must be prepared to fight for our rights and our future.

Local News

Local 38 News

By B. DRASIN

The members of Local 38, the La
dia Tanners' Union, are called to a mass meeting on March 4, at 8:00 p.m., in the Harlem Socialist Center, 62 East 106th street, as all members are requested to attend. A call for the meeting will be presented in the local newspaper of the members of Local 38 in New York City which are not affiliated with the Joint Board.

Secretary Drasin will, in addition present, the financial report and will bring up for discussion and decision pressing trade questions of considera-

The Chicago Joint Board

In Local 35

By JOS. BEESLAW

The Chicago Joint Board is an important body in the labor movement. It is responsible for the welfare of all workers in the dress industry. The Joint Board is made up of representatives from various unions and is charged with the task of negotiating wages and conditions of employment for all workers in the industry.

The Joint Board has a long history of fighting for the rights of workers. It has played a significant role in the labor movement and has helped to bring about changes in the conditions of work for workers in the dress industry.

The Joint Board is an example of how workers can come together to fight for their rights. It is a testament to the power of solidarity and the importance of working together for a common goal.

Justice

A Labor Weekly

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MAX DABNER, Managing Editor

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The St. Louis Conference and Further

By NORMAN THOMAS

Only a few weeks ago we thought that the St. Louis meeting of the National Conference for Progressive Political Action would be the terminal. It was thought an event which would terminate all road unions and some of the farmers' organizations. It was thought that this great call could not be made either for an immediate endowment of Mr. Adoo or for his later endorsement by the National conference. That would have meant, of course, a bolt of the more radical elements and the end of the conference as an effective means of federating the various groups struggling toward a fairer representation of the people in the government. Then came the Sinclair and Dubeney scandal on the one hand and the success of the British Labor Party on the other. The result of the annual conference of the St. Louis conference was this: it showed more in the private conversation of the delegates than on the floor of the convention itself. Men representing strong organizations were torn by the necessity of a third party controlled by the workers on farms and in factories. It was impossible to defend the old party and the natural resources which have been so outrageously exploited by the forces of private ownership.

The result was a live convention and a basis for future work. There is no longer any question of bandhaling or of giving to a National Committee power to endorse some old party candidate. While motions looking to an immediate declaration in favor of a third party were—and probably wisely—defeated, the conference was in earnest about a 4th of July convention at Cleveland to remove the whole situation and to face the issue of a third party factually and frankly. Moreover—and this is very significant—the convention adopted resolutions that did not pass peace; resolutions that meant something definite and specific; that did not abound in vague phrases about the public welfare. They declared for public ownership and democratic operation of railroads, for public ownership of water-power and the creation of a public superpower system, strict public control and permanent conservation of all natural resources, tax program which looks to the use of this power for the more equitable distribution of income, definite action against the tyranny of courts and a specific program of opposition to militarism and imperialism. When a convention representing groups, some of which are generally considered to be conservative, adopts such a program without opposition, it is time to take courage and to move forward.

LOOKING TOWARD JULY 4TH

Those who want to see a third party formed at Cleveland on the 4th of July have reason to be encouraged by the tone and temper of the St. Louis proceedings of the National Conference for the Progressive Political Action. Nevertheless there is nothing to be gained by premature resolutions that mean nothing definite and specific; that did not abound in vague phrases about the public welfare. They declared for public ownership and democratic operation of railroads, for public ownership of water-power and the creation of a public superpower system, strict public control and permanent conservation of all natural resources, a tax program which looks to the use of this power for the more equitable distribution of income, definite action against the tyranny of courts and a specific program of opposition to militarism and imperialism. When a convention representing groups, some of which are generally considered to be conservative, adopts such a program without opposition, it is time to take courage and to move forward.

UNION HEALTH CENTER NEWS

On Friday evening, February 29, the members of the Class of the Union Health Center will hold a Leap Year Dance at the Health Center, 131 East 17th Street. All members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are especially invited to come and bring their friends. There will be a very interesting card game and refreshments will be served.

THE GUSHER

By COURTESY OF THE UNION HEALTH CENTER

INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week: Twelve Years Ago

Local 25 decides to suspend any member in arrears for more than 12 weeks in dues.

The Joint Board calls a strike in a certain shop on 17th street because it has come to its knowledge that the employers are using obscene language in speaking to the girls working in the place. After a day's striking, the employers obligate themselves to be decent in the future and pay the day's wages to their workers as a fine.

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A Poverty-Stricken Utopia

From Porto Rico (in Spanish it means rich port) comes annually hundred of millions of dollars in remittance, from employers, farm owners, and mainland buyers from the United States. One of the largest is the remittance of wages and interest, which amounts to $200 million a year. Other remittances are given by Porto Ricans in the United States, who send money to their relatives back home. The amount of these remittances is estimated at $150 million a year.

The poverty of Porto Rico is due to the combination of several factors. First, the island has a very low natural rate of population growth, which means that the population increases slowly. Second, the island is largely agricultural, and the agricultural sector is highly vulnerable to fluctuations in the world market. Third, the island lacks diversified economic activities, which makes it dependent on a single commodity, sugar. Fourth, the island has a high level of unemployment, which is mainly due to the seasonal nature of the agricultural sector.

The poverty of Porto Rico is also due to the lack of educational opportunities. The island has a low literacy rate, and the quality of education is poor. This makes it difficult for Porto Ricans to find good jobs and improve their lives.

The poverty of Porto Rico is also due to the lack of political representation. The island has been a U.S. territory for over a century, and it has no representation in the U.S. Congress. This means that Porto Ricans have no say in the decisions that affect their lives.

The poverty of Porto Rico is a result of centuries of economic exploitation and political domination. It is a consequence of the fact that Porto Rico is a colony of the United States, and that the United States has used its power to extract wealth from the island.

The poverty of Porto Rico is also a consequence of the fact that the island has been used as a place to dump waste and pollution. The island has a high level of environmental degradation, which is due to the lack of regulations and the absence of environmental protection agencies.

The poverty of Porto Rico is a result of the combination of several factors. It is a consequence of the lack of education, the lack of political representation, and the lack of environmental protection. It is also a consequence of the fact that the island has been used as a place to dump waste and pollution.
The Role of the Jobber in the Cloak and Dress Industry

By MORRIS SIGMAN
President, I. L. G. W. U.

In former days—when the cloaks and dress industry was a family of employees, a jobber was one who would not "bother" with women's wear. The invasion of the cloak and dress trade by the "new" woman, and the sheer demand for clothing quite unthinkable and, to an extent, our opinions were quite wound around the necks of the women. The trend of the development of the women's wear industry leads in entirely a different direction. There is a small group of manufacturers, including a few large enterprises. The development of an industry on a larger scale in these industries is astounding. Indeed, it would not surprise anybody if in a few years the cloaks and dress trade were to become so concentrated financially that it would be in a position to manufacture raw materials for itself, control a great portion of the textile mills, and itself deliver and sell the finished garments to the retailer for the consuming public.

The concentrated industrial and financial strength of Baher, the jobber. It is no idle prophecy either: the jobber is already today the dominating and controlling factor in the industry, and the entire wealth of the cloaks and dress industry is in the hands of the jobber. The manufacture of cloaks and dresses is in far too small a number of small employers. The very fact that the trade is so scattered, the splits up into small units, the "owners" of which are keeping up against one another an unequal and competi-
tion, is proof that somewhere in the industry there is a concentrated vol-
ume of capital which is purposely scattering production and labor into every nook and corner in order to prevent the organization of the con-
tractor against contractor and shop against shop, and thereby bidding down prices to the lowest possible level.

Thisigger-in-the-woolpile in the cloaks and dress industry is the jobber. It is not any longer an assumption or a guess. It is an es-

tablished fact. The jobber is the domi-
nating factor which goes with the domination of the jobber in our trade lines. The fact that, while he controls the in-
dustry for himself, he refuses to ac-
cept any obligations with regard to the workers who are producing the garments for him. Were the jobber to assume a responsibility for the condition which a modern employer bears towards his workers, the organized movement would have dealt a little what element is dominating their trades. We would then have two distinct classes of contractors—those who assume responsibility for their job-

try—the jobber with his concentrated capital on the one hand, and the or-

weighted work for his workers. The jobber has no responsibility for the labor on the other. Both these forces would work against one another and make an effort to maintain a balance of peace in the industry for the bene-

fit of all concerned workers.

The fact, nevertheless, remains that today we have no such equality of forces. The Workers' Union is willing to assume its share of responsibility and duty that our in-

fared productivity, the situation is quite different in the camp of the employ-

ers. Since the formation of this contract, of course, are under the thumb of thejobber and are not free agents. Everything that should be the boss in the industry re-

jects responsibility and obligations with the jobber, and whoever regards the job-

ber maintains that he "has nothing to do to work with labor because he does not min.

The removal of this abnormal con-

dition is to be one of the main tasks of our international movement in the future. We must direct the situation so that the jobber is deprived of his power. If he is not able to make the worker to hire the workers directly, they are employed by the employer, nevertheless. If the jobber is the boss in the industry, he must be made responsible for the be-

may work with the help of the jobber. The International and the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union have today too soon united re-

lated with the jobbers. We have a contract with the Jobbers' Associ-

ation, but we have no contract which is not in the clutches of the job-

The International and the Joint Board, in their contract with the jobbers which goes with the domination of the jobber in the trade lines, the fact that, while he controls the indus-

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fit of all concerned workers.

The jobber refuses to sign a contract that they will not belong to the union and will not strike when called upon.

Fortunately not all wigmakers are such "revolutionists" and Local 25 is composed entirely of such book-hugging wigmakers who would sign anything for a job. If it were so, we should advise Miss Morgenstern and her fellow-organizers to give up the job forthwith as a bad proposition. But we know that the "revolutionary" rainbow-clashees are only in the minority; there are in the shop lines the honest, the common, the less enlightened, but it is not the best play-grounds for the "revolutionary-minimalists" that we are preparing to work with in the near future.

Here is what Miss Morgenstern writes: "In each of these open shops there is a union, a union who can stand in the way of a scab shop." And here is another instance. In a certain shop where over 200 workers are employed and which the Union is trying to organize, the jobber refused to sign a contract with the Union. Then "a feeling of unrest swept the shop," and in order to check it the firm circulated among the workers a pledge binding on them not to deal with the scab shop. Yet, the jobber in the trade, save two, signed this pledge.

The successful union drive in the trade is in the hands of the jobber. Together with all details are contained in Miss Morgenstern's report. What shall we think of a "radical vanguard" for whom our union is not ready to take a pledge to sign a contract that they will not belong to the union and will not strike when called upon?

A Plea for Our Negro Workers

Dear Editor:

It occurred to me that the trade unions have never taken any interest in the Negro question, although many members of the trade have taken an interest in the struggles of the Negro worker to enter the labor unions, notable among these being the New York and Pennsylvania locals. Though the union praises our organization for the opportunity given the Negro worker to enjoy membership in it, it nevertheless deplores the lack of proper attention to that matter in our own paper. The same negligence characterizes other labor papers, which I have read, in which there is no consideration of the Negro question.

I wish to emphasize the fact that there are Negro workers in our organ-

zation at present who would play a very important part in it, were it not for the prejudice of the white members of our organization, who do not care to mingle with the Negro girls. One Negro woman whom I know has no one with whom to exchange a syllable during the eight hours of work, and yet she is to go back to her home and work another ten hours. In my estimation, they are as intellectually ad-

anced as we are, in preparation for the time of freedom and development of culture,—a glance at their accomplishments, at the work that they have done in the fields, this short period of freedom, and perhaps an even higher stand-

dard of intelligence and knowledge that their race numbers among our members. If we were to pay a little more at-
tention to the Negro workers and at-

empt to organize them in greater measure, we could prevent their being pulled into the open shops. On the other hand, it is the Negro who is going to fill up these open shops that lose the sympathy of our workers. But the public must see us, and es-

centially we must take them into our ranks, we must cease to neglect them as we are doing and neglect them in our shops, and keep them with us in stead of allowing neglect to drive many of our members to the Unions.

SIDNEY SCOTT,
New York, Feb. 20, 1924.
THE DRESSMAKERS' STRIKE IN CHICAGO

Twelve years ago last week, the beginnings of a dressmakers' union made their appearance in Chicago. During these twelve years there have been periods of growth, more than one battle in single shops and in the whole trade in an effort to win the liberal conditions. There were strikes which ended in victory for the workers and others which were strikes that failed.

We speak of it now because we believe it is important to know the majority of the dressmakers of Chicago who left their shops this Tuesday morning are not new recruits. Of course, there are among them new comers as there would be in any trade union, but the majority of them have remained in former engagements and have had a taste of battle before.

Their experience has not kept them from joining the present fighting. In fact, their experience as the first to rally to this "old guard" was the first to reply to the clarion call of the new movement. It is more likely that they were the first to set an example to the new recruits of their first baptismal fire in this engagement with the employers.

We feel confident that the Chicago strike will occupy a permanent place in the history of our union. We feel sure that neither in enthusiasm nor in energy of purpose, nor in a firm determination to come out the winners, will this fight of the Chicago dressmakers fall short of the high standard of all their former conflicts with the dress employers.

There is good reason for our confidence, too. The strike is led by Vice-president Perlstein, an able and experienced leader. He has a staff of loyal and tried aids to assist him and his employers who got together in the shops for many years past to leave doubt of their determined state of mind. There are all the elements in this fight that are bound to make the employers see any mistake.

As for us, we have no doubt whatever concerning its outcome. This strike must end in a victory for the union. To the thousands of workers in the dress shops of Chicago, it will bring a substantial increase in wages and a material shortening of their workday, better sanitary conditions in the shops and more humane treatment from the employers; and is this not important, adequate union control in where all shops are dressed being made.

In order to win, the strikers must have this goal constantly before them. By so doing, we will overcome any misunderstanding among the workers themselves or any lack of confidence on their part towards their leaders. The strikers must know that the union has fought and will continue to fight for them and won as quickly and as favorably as possible, as the leaders of the strike. But in order to make rapid headway, they must feel that their union is this. They must feel that the union is strong and is that a point of view that the leaders will be justified in maintaining.

With this source of misunderstanding out of the way, this strike must lead to a rapid victory. Before we can make any mistakes, the strikers must regard themselves strong enough to fight it. Their slogan has been the old despondent motto: "Nothing to arbitrate." They would continue to remain little girls in their shops and treat their workers as challeges. The union, on the other hand, maintains that it has the power to strike at any point of view the workers arbitrarily in his hands. The workers must not be bound over to the employers like challeges, but must be free to bargain for wages and other conditions of the trade, and to speak for them if they so will. The fight in Chicago is more than a fight for bigger wages and shorter hours. It is a clash between two points of view—the viewpoint of the slave-owner and the viewpoint of the free worker.

The strikers should never lose sight of this principal issue. The public, we believe, understands what the conflict is about, and what it is worth fighting for. The public will be with the manufacturers, the better, the more progressive and thinking part of it will be on the side of the strikers. The strikers will receive aid from that section of the public which is mobile, active and articulate in its sympathies. Needless to say, the fight of our Chicago dressmakers will also receive the full measure of support from every other section of the labor movement in Chicago and elsewhere.

THE DRESSMAKERS' STRIKE IN BOSTON

It was an unguarded moment when the dress manufacturers of Boston forced upon their workers a general strike, which could have been avoided had they considered for a while how modest and just the demands of the workers were. Of course, the employers might have argued that the workers were now in a position to demand more than what they have already. But we do not believe that there would ever have been a strike which would have kept the workers from winning their elementary liberties as workers, as human beings, and in the shops, and their objective is a union that will safeguard this freedom for them in every way. We know that they will not let any evil spirit wrest it from them.

We should like to hope that this strike will soon be over and that the Boston dress manufacturers will quickly realize the full extent of their stubbornness. We should like to hope that they may get a long look at the Union. That is the test. They have to ask for better conditions for the workers. Surely their attitude towards the workers is the test of their judgment in this striking. The Boston strikers have lasted the sting of a strike injunction and they could not be intimidated by it now any more than during the last strike. They have kept up the struggle and the workers therefore had the undeniable right to ask for more tolerable, more humane conditions of labor.

But they would not hear. If one was to listen to them, these old terms should have lasted until the coming of Doom, even though the cost of living kept on rising and rising year by year. That's why we have a general strike in the dress shops of Boston.

We offer the following advice to our Boston dress employers—and we offer it in a spirit of real friendship: "Don't waste your money and don't make a mistake. You won't make the union. The injunction will make no dresses for you. With or without pickets—your shops will remain empty as long as you don't make the moderate demands of your workers and settle with the Union."

What concerns the workers, there is hardly anything we can tell them that will not be true of every one. For instance, that the demands which they have put forth are absolutely necessary to them. They are a part of the trade. They know that dresses do not grow on trees and if not made by them will remain unmade. They know that if their employers want to continue to make money in the dress business, they will have to come to them for "help." They know, too, that every worker in the dress trade in Boston who knows how to make dresses is in the Union. They know that they can rely upon their leaders and that the International is backing their strike. It is quite possible, therefore, that their employers will soon begin to understand that a fine fighting spirit they displayed on the morning the strike was given. The fact that on Tuesday morning, February 19, not a dress shop was left operating in Boston was an excellent omen and the forerunner of a speedy victory that should win for the workers improved work conditions and a year of industrial peace.

OUR "PROGRESSIVE VANGUARD"

There may be some among our readers who believe that our movement is composed of "socialists" who are not familiar with the great aims of the Labor movement and inspired with the struggles of the workers from one end of the earth to the other.

If such there are—we would suggest to them, if they want to retain their "radicalism," to refrain from reading any of the reports of the managers and secretaries that regularly appear in the columns of this journal. For, we are afraid that some of our readers will be shocked to learn how hard-headed and sturdy we are in our guesses and our attitude and our principles, so familiar to the leaders of the movement in the branch of the labor movement to which they belong.
Washington Conference on Women in Industry

The conference on prison labor, which was held in Washington on February 15, and one report of which was published in the New York Times, is receiving the attention of American newspapers. The conference was organized on the initiative of a number of the leading women's organizations and was held under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor. It was called to consider the situation of the women who are employed in factories and to plan how women can be organized in trade unions and to how women can be organized in trade unions.

President Gompers opened the conference in the presence of the Executive Council, and in his address pointed out that the organization of women in a great problem in the country. Very great numbers of women are engaged in industries, in American industries. Mr. Gompers said, and it is time that the American Labor movement should start the organization of women. For this purpose the conference was held to consider the trade union movement of Germany and England for information as to how such a movement might be organized working amongst working women. In answer to his inquiry he obtained the following table and figures:

GERMANY

There were in September, 1917—1,638,886 women in trade unions. Of these women only 114,251, or 7 per cent., were members of both male and women's unions, and 1,524,635, or 93 per cent., were members of trade unions only, and enjoyed the same rights in the trade unions as have the men. It is true that the German woman's work is of an allied nature, her work does not include the tasks of the man, and that is a difference that is understood by all.

It is to the wage-earner woman and the two-third of men, not the woman, that the question is addressed to. This is the work of the German woman, and the work of the woman of the world, which is the only one-third of what the man receives. This action is limited to the control of the woman's trade, upon the nature of the work and the conditions of the woman's work, in contrast to the man's right to be the head of the household.

HOW ORGANIZED

There is in Germany, in connection with the General Federation of Trade Unions, a special Woman's Secretariat of the General Federation, which is the representative of trade unions with a special Secretary who is the woman's representative of the trade unions. The work of the Secretariat is to study the general questions that arise in the trade union movement in and in particular to study the woman's position in the trade union. It is to be noted that all the important trade union conferences have adopted a special working women's policy, and have created the necessary conditions for the organization of women.

PROBLEMS OF ORGANIZATION

The problems of organization as presented by the German labor movement, by trade union conferences, are presented by the conference on prison labor, and by the conference of women workers organized by the National Woman's Union. The problems are presented by the Women's Secretariat of the G. F. I. W., and the National Woman's Union, and by the work of the women's movement in general.

The National Woman's Union of Great Britain has a number of affiliated unions, as well as its own organization. The conference is studying the organization and the problems of the women's movement in general, and will make its recommendations to the executive committee.

The National Union of Women & Employers is the leading organization of women workers. The conference is studying the organization and the problems of the women's movement in general, and will make its recommendations to the executive committee.

Different opinions were expressed relative to the methods of approaching organizing women workers. The delegates of the L. R. G. W. U., as stated above, stated the need for a permanent committee consisting of unions completely of each international union that will join it, this committee will have an executive committee, and the President Gompers will have an executive committee to present the organizing women working in the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of organizing women workers.

Mr. Gompers introduced George W. Mead, as chairman, and Miss Florence G. Thorns of the American Federation of Labor as a member of the executive committee. Mr. Mead was an organizer of the Textile Workers Union and is a member affiliated with the Trade Unions.

It is understood and agreed that President Gompers will have advising work in connection with organizing women workers. It is the judgment of our committee that each union agreeing to enter into this joint effort to organize the women workers to spread their organizing among the women workers to the extent that the organizing workers may be carried out.

The committee recommends that President Gompers be, and is hereby, requested to invite representatives of all affiliated unions, having a large number of women workers in the industries, to meet him at the earliest possible convenient time, and to state the conditions of the industries whereby such unions can jointly put into force their full working force, and to state the conditions of the industries whereby such unions can jointly put into force their full working force, and to state the conditions of the industries whereby such unions can jointly put into force their full working force.

A number of the unions that may voluntarily include themselves in the plans proposed for organizing women workers, have signed a contract with the Portland Union and will be connected with the Portland Union.

Growth of the British Labor Party

The following table, given on theUFF and the British Labor Party, shows the rise toward power of the British Labor Party:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Votes</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>54,480,938</td>
<td>23,113,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>61,754,493</td>
<td>26,113,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>63,558,493</td>
<td>26,113,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>64,358,493</td>
<td>26,113,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>65,158,493</td>
<td>26,113,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>65,958,493</td>
<td>26,113,449</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The party's growth can be seen in the increasing support it has received, with the percentage of total votes increasing from 13% in 1918 to 26% in 1923. This growth has been significant, especially considering the state of mind of the Labor Party leaders by a resolution passed by the Executive Council of the party, that the party is the new party, increasing the importance of the party's role.
HAWAI'I IS PROSPEROUS.
Business in Hawaiian Islands is the most prosperous in their history, according to Wallace P. Farrington, Governor of Hawaii.
Governor Farrington states that 1923 was a banner year for business, and the export of one product alone brought the islands more than $23,000,000.
This prosperity report is different from the tale of Hawaiian planters for a few years ago. It is generally believed that the islands were ruined if they were not permitted to import the cheapest Oriental labor in the world.

SAVE STATE BOOK LAW.
Four attempts have been made in the special session of the Oklahoma City Legislature to repeal the free textbook law. One of the proposals would cut the appropriation for books down to $1.

ALASKA COAL LANDS GRABBED BY LÜØTERS.
The Alaskan coal reserve lands, intended for navy uses, may develop into another Teapot Dome scandal, according to testimony filed with the president by John E. Bellsine of Alaska and Bastille. The westerner declares that reports were made that this coal is unit for navy use. Bellsine says that this claim has not been substantiated by any engineers who examined the Alaskan coal with standard grades used by the navy. This report, it is stated, has not been made public.
The author of the charges built the original Alaskan railroad, and is considered one of the leading champions of Alaskan conservation.

The Morgan-Guggenheim interests are charged with attempting to capture these coal lands. The methods employed to transfer the coal reserves are similar to the methods employed in the Teapot Dome case.

Babe Lafitte has presented a resolution calling on the navy and interior departments to produce everything in their files pertaining to the coal reserves.

RAIL EARNINGS UP.
Railroad earnings last year totaled $971,543,590, or 31.6 per cent of their estimated value. This is an increase from $748,880,592, or 41.1 per cent in the preceding year.

These figures include roads that are badly managed and those that were built for stock jobbing purposes. The report indicates the profit that have been made on unproductive properties which serve populous sections.

NOVA SCOTIA MINERS GAIN.
Officers of the United Mine Workers have been notified that striking Nova Scotia miners reached an agreement with the British Steel Corporation that carries a wage increase of 19 per cent, instead of a reduction.

This is for trackage rights and other improvements to produce everything in their files pertaining to the coal reserves.

STATE IS CORRUPTED BY CONVICT LABOR.
Convict labor is corrupting Oklahoma. The state constitution is ignored, and the charge is made that the men who profit by this system make large contributions to the political parties. The Oklahoma state constitution specifically declares that "the contracting of convict labor is hereby prohibited." Despite this clear statement the contract for the work of the Harlan Steel Manufacturing Company, one of the spokes in the country's prison labor trust.

ANOTHER FAKE 'UNION' DROPPED BY WORKERS.
The so-called "united shop workers of America," of Boston, an organization dual to the bona fide Shop and Shores Workers' Union, has passed out of existence. It was formed thirteen years ago by a group of revolutionists for the avowed purpose of destroying the regular union. Every stereotyped phrase was brought into play. To pave the way for the coming revolution, workers must be educated, said their "leaders." There was to be no arbitration and no wage agreements, and the referendum would pass judgment on everything.

This was the old barauge and prosecuted program of the revolutionists, who, as usual, had another program, which was not publicly referred to. They accepted arbitration and agreements, and agreed wage scales wherever possible. Their belief in autocracy, rather than in the referendum, was shown when they went to court for an injunction to compel their members to comply with an agreement to which they did not give their approval.

Gradually the "union" fell to pieces. Its past has been officially announced by the "leaders," who have assembled under a new world-wide banner. They will continue their disruptive tactics among the handful of workers who look upon themselves as progress.

OPPOSE NIGHT WORK.
Organized bakers in Oakland, California, are unanimous in their opposition to night baking, proposed by wholesale bakers. The workers say they are thrown out of this country and Europe. With night baking there would be less vigilance by the health bureau and by the department of weights and measures, the workers point out.

CHEATED IN WEIGHT, COAL MINERS STRIKE.
More than 700 miners employed by the Western Coal and Mining Company, in Marthasville, Illinois, suspended work because they were cheated by a checkweighman employed by the company.

The workers asked that the man be discharged, and when this was refused they struck.

PLUMBERS ARE TRICKED.
Employees of the Wisconsin Plumbing Company, in Madison, Wisconsin, tricked their employer into buying shares of stock and wages have been cut. Other unions warned the plumbers, but the homes told them they are "partners," because they held one or two shares of $50 stock.

TO CURB STRIKEBREAKERS.
The occupation of strikebreakers into Minnesota will be outlawed if the legislature approves a bill introduced by Representative J. Scott Wolf. The act provides that workers shall not be transported to any strike area for purposes of employment unless they are informed of the strike and its causes.

MAY LAUNCH STATE BANK.
A special convention of the Connecticut Federation of Labor will be held in New Haven on Sunday, March 7, to discuss the establishment of a bank owned by organized labor in this state.

MODERN METHODS ADOPTED BY TRUST.
The steel trust will spend $15,000,000 on plant improvements, according to Judge Gary. In financial quarters it is stated that "part of the program is for the installation of labor-saving devices" following the elimination of the 12-hour day.

Judge Gary rested changes in the 12-hour day. He said this was important; that it would increase costs 15 per cent; that his employees were satisfied.

When forced to change his position, the judge stated: "All right, but the public will have to pay, with increased costs."

Now the public is informed that a few of the millions of dollars in the trust's strong box will be used to install all labor-saving devices.

In other words, the steel trust has been forced—three times—to use production methods, as organized labor agitation forced it to modernize its work day.

PROFITS IN BANANAS.
Exporting bananas to a profitable business according to the United Fruit Company's report, which shows a net income of $23,627,510, after charges and federal taxes. The company netted $18,000,000 from 1919 earnings for this year's dividends.

WON'T TRUST DAUGHTERY.
By practically a unanimous vote the House approved a $100,000 appropriation for all prosecutions. The union-bashing Blanton of Texas cast one vote against the proposal.

Congressman Abertly inquired why it is necessary to appropriate money to employ special counsel "when we have a department of justice."

"The only reason I cast no, replied Congressman Byrnes, "is that the president doesn't trust the attorney general."

JAPS ARE OUSTED.
Through the continued public opinion the Rockwell mill management has been defeated in its attempt to substitute Japs for white workers in Everett, Washington. The public supported the central labor council's protest and a federal union with a membership of 150 was organized in less than a week.

EIGHT HOURS FOR WOMEN.
State Amendmand in Denver has introduced a bill making eight hours a legal day's work for women and children in industry in Maryland.

Mr. Durnacoe has introduced another bill which would give immediate compensation to a person injured while at work. Under the present law there is a three-day waiting period before the compensation act is operative.

PEOPLE FAVOR BONUS.
The soldiers' bonus is favored by an overwhelming majority of the people, according to John B. Quinn, National Commander of the American Legion.

The former army man declared that Secretary Mellon is using his position to lobby against the bonus. "He is maintaining this lobby by manipulating treasury department figures," said Commander Quinn.

MUST CHARGE UNIFORM PRICE.
The Federal Trade Commission has ruled that the National Biscuit Company and the Loos-Wright Biscuit Company cannot give lower prices to chain groceries than to cooperative associations of retail groceries.

COMPANY "UNION" PLAN WOULD STOP PROGRESS.
The company "union" of the street car company in Philadelphia has declared in favor of wages on the basis of the purchasing power of the dollar. The wage scale, however, is based on the average rate that prevails in Chicago, Cleveland, and Denver. The and the new system. The company's publicity men agree that the scheme has failed wherever tried, but "we are and have always been pathfinders," they gaily chirp, though failing to present evidence to support the claim.

The purpose of the plan is indicated by the statement that when the purchasing power of the employee's dollar is determined a wage will be assessed "which will continuously protect our present standard of living.

This reveals the purpose of the feudalists—to dictate, through their company "union," who shall represent employees, and then, arrange matters so that the employees' present standard of living shall be stationary.
The labor movement is undergoing a most intense self-analysis. Changing conditions brought on by the war have upset traditions and old conceptions. New problems have to be coped with.

All social institutions, including labor organizations, find themselves forced to readjust their organizations and policies to meet these new conditions. In labor circles, the atmosphere is surcharged with discussion about new policies and tactics.

In determining the labor movement, should know what are the underlying forces that mold and direct trade union policies. They should know the part tradition, social ideas, leaders and members play in this development. They must determine what course a labor organization should pursue. Similarly, they should understand the extent to which technical and industrial developments of the trade union industry, and the nature of market influences, tactics and policies. Other forces must also be considered, such as strength of the unions, strength of the entire labor movement, strength of the capitalist class, and the attitude and temper of the public.

Trade unionists who aim to serve the labor movement must also know the relation of each unit in the movement to the others, as well as the functions which each performs. They should be familiar with attempts to reform and improve the present organization of the movement, and with their success. Likewise, they must know what can be expected from the auxiliary branches of the movement, like the labor press, cooperation, political action, etc.

CONFERENCE OF LABOR TEACHERS AT BROOKWOOD

A very interesting conference of teachers on labor classes was held at the Brookwood School on Saturday and Sunday, February 22 and 24. Among the teachers present were those who are engaged in conducting classes in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore and Brooklyn.

There were five sessions, and a number of very important subjects relating to the methods of teaching were discussed, among them that of the place of social sciences and psychology in the course of study, the various methods of teaching, such as lecture, discussion and recitation, the use of proper textbooks, syllabi, outlines and kindred matters.

There was a good deal of discussion on the papers read by various delegates. Much information was gained from the experience of the teachers. There is no doubt that the work in our labor schools will show the benefit of this conference.

CONCERT OF INTERNATIONAL CHORUS SUNDAY AFTERNOON

MARCH 2, 4 P.M. IN TOWN HALL

The concert of the International Chorus, directed by Leo Low, is appropriate. As has been announced in this paper, the concert will take place at the Town Hall on Sunday afternoon, March 2, at 4 p.m. Bronislav Huberman, the well-known violinist, will appear as soloist. A very excellent program has been arranged, which all will enjoy.

Tickets can be obtained at the office of the Educational Department.

DR. CALHOUN ON "SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS"

This SUNDAY, MARCH 2, AT 10:30 A.M.

Dr. Calhoun will continue his course on "Social Institutions," in our Workers' University, Washington Irving High School, Room 529, this Sunday morning, at 10:30.

A Course in Trade Union Policies and Tactics

By DAVID J. SAPPOS

Given at the WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

of the

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS UNION

Seasons 1922-23 and 1923-24

DESCRIPTION OF THE COURSE

(Introduction to a Course of Seven Lessons which will appear weekly in JUSTICE)

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DR. HOFFMAN WILL LECTURE FOR LORD'S, MONDAY, MARCH 3

"The Duties and Responsibilities of a Modern Trade Union," will be the subject of a lecture to be given by Dr. Hoffman for the members of the Teachers' Union, Local 82.

The lecture will be given this Monday, March 3, 8:30 p.m., in the building of the Italian Lookmakers' Union, Local 46, 8th and East 14th streets.

Members of the L. L. G. W. U. are invited.

"ECONOMICS AND THE LABOR MOVEMENT." LECTURE FOR THE SHOP CHAIRMEN OF LOCAL 62

"Economics and the Labor Movement," will be the subject of a lecture for the shop chairmen and executive members of Local 62. The lecture will be given Thursday evening, March 6, 6:15 p.m. to 7:45 p.m., at the L. L. G. W. U. Building, 3 West 16th street.

The introduction to this course is given by Miss Kopald last week, and the members interested should be present to continue this for the next four weeks at the same time and place.

Members of Local 62 are invited.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5

10:30 a.m. A. Calhoun—Development of Modern Europe.

UNITY CENTERS

Monday, March 3

Harlem Unity Center—P. R. S. 1. 1034 Street near Fifth Avenue, Room 406

10:30 a.m. Max Levin—History, Aims and Problems of the American Labor Movement. Special reference to the L. L. G. W. U.

Brownsville Unity Center—P. R. S. 169

Christopher Avenue and Sackman Street, Room 204

8:30 a.m. Sylvia Kopald—Economics and the Labor Movement. The Distribution of Human Want Satisfaction.

Tuesday, March 4

Brooklyn Unity Center—P. R. 61

Crockett Park East and Charlotte Street, Room 611

8:30 a.m. Sylvia Kopald—Economics and the Labor Movement. Can Capitalism Reconstruct Itself?

Wednesday, March 5

East Side Unity Center—P. R. S. 63

41st Street near Third Avenue, Room 444

9:30 a.m. A. L. Wilbert—Modern Economic Institutions. The Store as an Economic Institution.

English is taught for beginners, intermediate and advanced students, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

EXTENSION DIVISION YIDDISH

Saturday, March 1

Local 9—228 Second Avenue.

1:00 p.m. Max Levin—Modern Economic Institutions.

Sunday, March 2

Club Rooms, Local 1—1281 Washington Avenue.

10:30 a.m. President Sigman—Problems of the L. L. G. W. U.

Clinton Hall—151 Clinton Street, Room 47

12:00 noon H. Hogoff—Civilization in America.

Tuesday, March 3

Lay Lectors, 219 Second Street, Brooklyn

8:00 p.m. B. C. Klein—Rights and Duties of Union Members.

Thursday, Third Avenue

I. L. G. W. U. Building—7 West 16th Street.

6:00 p.m. Lecture for Shop Chairmen and Executive Members, Locals 81 and 62.

ENGLISH

Local 17—Reefer Makers Educational Center.

1:30 p.m. Mr. Goldberg will instruct in the English Language.

RUSSIAN

Friday, March 7

Russian-Polish Branch—315 E. 10th Street.

8:30 p.m. M. M. Obruchoff—Trade Unionism in the United States and Europe.

YIDDISH

Tuesday, March 10

Local 21, 1203 Montgomery Street, Newark.

8:00 p.m. Dr. I. Galdston—The Work of the Health.

Friday, February 28

Lay Lectors, 219 Second Street, Brooklyn.

8:00 p.m. Rehearsal I. L. G. W. U. Chorus. Members of the International are invited.

PHILADELPHIA

Monday, March 3

Local 50, 1018 Cherry Street.

1:30 p.m. R. Uchtersen—Socialist Union History.

ALL LECTURES IN ENGLISH UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED. ADMISSION FREE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE I. L. G. W. U.

PHILADELPHIA

Sunday, March 2

Town Hall—113 West 44th Street.

1:00 p.m. Concert I. L. G. W. U. Chorus, under direction of Leo Low, with Bronislav Huberman, Soloist. Tickets may be obtained at the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.
The last member meeting of Local 32 had an unusual attendance. The speaker was none other than President Morris Sigman who talk on the "Cementers" in the building.

President Sigman's speech was rich in content and original in form. The audience listened with keen interest and keen attention to his speech. The International intends to advance the movement of the cementers and to promote the interests of the building trades. The cementers are the workers who have been the most important element in the building industry. They are the workers who have made the greatest contributions to the building industry, and who have done the most to promote it.

Mr. Sigman spoke of the importance of the cementers and the need for their continued support. He called for their continued efforts to promote the interests of the building industry. The cementers are the workers who have been the most important element in the building industry. They are the workers who have made the greatest contributions to the building industry, and who have done the most to promote it.

The cementers are the workers who have been the most important element in the building industry. They are the workers who have made the greatest contributions to the building industry, and who have done the most to promote it.
The Week In Local 10

Friday, February 22, was Washington's Birthday. At 2 p.m., the union hall was almost packed with more than 1,000 members and sympathizers who turned out to show the city officials and the State legislators the amount of support for the union. The Union Hall was filled with people who had come to show their support for the union.

There were many speeches that were made, and the union leadership expressed the need for continued support.

The main speaker of the day was Brother Halsell, the President of the Union. He spoke about the need for unity and the importance of the union. He also thanked the members for their support.

The meeting ended with a parade through the streets of the city. The union members carried signs and flags, and the crowd was cheering them on.

The following day, the union held a meeting to discuss the progress of the strike. The union leadership was optimism about the future of the strike, and they continued to work to get the best deal for the members.

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