Justice (Vol. 1, Iss. 17)

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

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

To strike or not to strike? This is the question which now confronts the Cloak Maker. It is now for him to decide what to do. The leaders on their part have done all they could. They have put before the Manufacturers demands worked out by the Union as a whole. They argued before them very eloquently and have done all that persons with feelings of pride and self-respect could to convince the Manufacturers of the justice and the absolute necessity of the demands made. But this was of no avail. At the very first demand the Manufacturers balked and all the conferences held were without results.

The leaders of the Union, in view of this result, could have at once called a strike and would have been quite justified in doing so. As the leaders negotiated with the Manufacturers only because they were so instructed by the Union. The leaders had the mandate expressed in the general referendum vote and in the vote taken at the last convention at Boston. They therefore had the right to call the workers to strike. But they did not do it and decided once more to put the question up to the workers themselves. Let them once more have the opportunity to decide whether all is to remain as it is or whether a new page should be turned in the existence of the Cloak Makers' Union.

And in accordance with this decision the leaders told tens of thousands of Cloak Makers are now voting whether they are to strike or not.

We naturally cannot know how large the vote in favor of a strike will be. According to all indications the workers in their large majority will vote for a strike, if for no other reason, because the Manufacturers have left no alternative to them. And it stands to reason that if all the demands of the workers were good enough and important enough to be put before the Manufacturers they are also good enough and important enough to fight for; if they cannot be obtained in any other way. It is clear, it must be clear, to every Cloak Maker that if the Manufacturers consider these demands as onerous to them that they are willing to permit a strike to be called, knowing full well that when the Cloak Makers strike they mean business, these demands are surely worth fighting for.

We are not writing this to influence the vote. The fact is that before these lines are read by the Cloak Makers of New York most of them will have voted one way or another. We only want to say that common sense is in favor of the strike and that the vote this time will be cast with a great deal of intelligence, deliberation and total absence of all passion which should be compatible with your personal welfare, for your personal welfare, for the welfare of your families; it is a struggle for a better life than it has been your lot to live.

And with all our heart we call out to you: On with the struggle to victory!

A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT OF THE LADIES' WAIST MAKERS' UNION

We have no words to express our admiration for the wonderful energy and vitality of our Waist Makers' Union. After a fight that drained it of practically all its resources the Union has now achieved a new feat that staggers belief.

We refer our readers to the last page of the “Justice” where they will find a splendid description of a splendid piece of property, the Union has acquired only recently. We have no patience to wait for the occasion when we may write at great length of this new accomplishment of our tireless层 Makers. We are only too happy to have the pleasure here extended to them of our most cordial felicitation.

The strike will be led by our old, tried and wise labor generals. We need only mention their names to convince every one that, with them at the head, the victory is certain. B. Schleisinger, President of the International; Morris Sigman, Manager of the Joint Board of the Cloak Makers’ Union; Halpenn, Cutler, Feinberg, Wander, Ashir, Sapin, Metz, Langer, Finkelstein, Wiener, Babish, Nimetz, Breslau—these are only a few of the many leaders who will march the forces of the Cloak Makers.

As to theCloak Makers have an established reputation of long standing. They are known to be brave indefatigable fighters. Their demands are really of a moderate nature; even though they may appear as excessive and radical to people who are either unfamiliar with the industry or have not given the matter much thought. The Cloak Makers are not demanding a single thing that they are not entitled to as workers, as human beings, who are entitled to a decent human living.

Every thing, then points to a great strike and a still greater victory, and in the expectation that the strike will break out within the coming few days, even before the appearance of the next issue of the “Justice,” we address ourselves in the mighty Cloak Maker divisions:

You leaped forth for the great and just struggle. You have done everything that is compatible with your dignity and the sense of self-preservation to prevent an open clash; but the manufacturers would not heed your just grievances. Now you have but one choice—to hurl yourselves into the combat and gain your demands by the last means the manufacturers left open to you. You must quit the shops to a man and array yourselves for battle.

The struggle you are now waging is a struggle for the preservation of your Union; for your personal welfare, for the welfare of your families; it is a struggle for a better life than it has been your lot to live.

And with all our heart we call out to you: On with the struggle to victory!
Impressions of the quarterly meetings of the General Executive Board at Philadelphia on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, April 25-27.

By S. YANOFSKY

The First of May celebration in New York City was quite different from the May Day celebrations of the past. There were no demonstrations, no strikes, no parades. Instead, the “demonstrations” of a few hundred riled workers in uniforms, who were not only given the approval of the local police, made pogroms on the people who gathered in the New York meadows, except for the international holiday, which annulled the coming of a universal pogrom.

For reasons that are easy to understand, or to put it plainly, against the law, in the city, the New York workers decided to celebrate the First of May indoors, through a series of meetings, concerts and entertainments.

This, it seems, should have satisfied the dark reactionary forces. But this was not the case, as we shall see later. On the other hand, the great demonstrations of the International Labor Day were not possible, as the police could not tolerate. Attempts were, therefore, made to obstruct the May Day celebration whatever form it may assume.

And this is what happened on that day in our free New York:

A certain number of “boys” estimated at seven or eight hundred, who had recently returned from Europe where they fought, as well as the “Bolsheviks,” who object to the world safe for democracy,” made a brutal assault upon democracy at home. They broke into the peaceful meetings, they made pogroms upon institutions preaching the freedom of the press and the right of every soldier went from one place to another, carrying brutality and destruction wherever they went; and the police did not try to stop them.

This was the case at the new office of the Socialist, the New York Call, 112 Fourth Avenue, where the chief, the editor, as well as the main ones could lay their hands on. One girl, Miss Kaufman, is blind as a result of this assault. A young man by the name of Dalman, in an attempt to escape the ferocious mob, fell out of a window of the first floor and broke his leg. A few more persons were wounded. Another group of lawless soldiers also attacked the Rand School Building, the Russian Consulate and the office of the Russian daily “Novy Mir,” and other institutions. The police, therefore, decided to obstruct the May Day celebration at the Madison Square Garden.

This great union of men tallied the first of May with a concert and mass meeting on Thursday at one o’clock at the Madison Square Garden.

But before the concert began several soldiers and sailors had arrived in automobiles and demanded that the Garden be closed. They were not allowed to hold a meeting there in quite a legitimate and orderly manner. But the ruffians insisted that they were above the law.

And the band had their way. With the concert and the May Day celebration turned into a meeting of mourning. The police knew of all this but did not interfere.

The news of these disorders quickly spread throughout the city. It produced great indignation on the part of all decent citizens. They realized that they went a bit too far in their partiality, and they started demanding an inquiry.

On the same evening a protest meeting was held in Madison Square Garden to demand a trial for Thomas Mooney and his comrades, and the soldiers, naturalized into American citizens, were not allowed to enter the building. The meeting was called by the Central Federation, and to the most surprising, the Central Federation would have been a bit too much. There would have been no reason to call the meeting. The suggestion was opposed to the “Bolsheviks” and sought to break up their meetings.

It was apparent that the meeting was not disrupted.

The May Day meeting was one of the greatest gatherings that...
The members of Local No. 10 of our International who have courageously celebrated the Fourth of July and carried our interests and purposes to the people, are to be congratulated and their victory they have achieved by establishing the 44th annual Memorial Day Conference, Dress, Children's Dresses, Wrapper and Kimono, and Underwear industry, are to be commended for their keenness in making sure the members of the Cloak and Suit Unions get a fair deal and a good wage. The members of Local No. 10 of our International who have courageously celebrated the Fourth of July and carried our interests and purposes to the people, are to be congratulated and their victory they have achieved by establishing the 44th annual Memorial Day Conference.
But there is a thing of the future. At present it is a fact that the greater the industry, the greater the trade union. And this has nothing to do with the manner in which the work is done, whether by the week or by the piece.

The worker who sets the shears in motion has no right to the button holes, or who attaches the lining can just as well be paid by the week as by the piece.

It is, therefore, an unfounded assertion that "week work will go off." Much depends upon the conditions under which it is worked, the trade unionists, the workers in the same or similar classes such as operators, apprentices, etc. . . . This division is no substitute for the necessity of the requirement of every quantity production.

The result is that the piece work system calls for a greater division of labor than the week work system. While in the case of piece work is the rush and hurry, the effort and desire to accomplish the work. To accomplish this operator, for instance, must engage help and have the necessary number of hands. This is, indeed, one of the greatest disadvantages.

The operator turns often into a small scale employer, into a man of capital, into a master and apprentices who are working under him. Under the piece work system, the laborer, therefore, reaches a stage that can by no means be surpassed and certainly not equal under week work.

But even if we assume that the division of labor has grown to such an extent that each worker will do his part of the work more and more accurately, the division of labor is still far from being carried to its highest point, it is, therefore, absolutely wrong to assert that if week work is adopted and the manufacturers will receive the "scale," and the rest of the present piece workers will be taken care of according to the consent of the Union.

How is it possible for different scales of work to be paid if it is so divided that every worker, without exception, performs a certain part of the work, and under the contrary, it will tend to put them all on the same level, and give all the advantage to the man who it is therefore from a purely human point of view is impossible to say with the consent of the Union.

As to the argument that the "division of labor involves such an amount of work that will turn out to be not the minimum but the maximum," it is sheer absurdity. If an employer wants to have a particular task done and that is carried out in no way force him to work at the minimum wage; it is the worker who has the voice in the matter. And the stronger the Union is the stronger will be the chance of the worker, toward corresponding to the value of his work. The typesetters are the best proof that a minimum wage always affects the value of their work. Typographical Unions have a fixed minimum scale, but very many compositors and operators are paid considerably above the scale, because they are to get out of the type-sellers the maximum output they must pay for it.
May First Taken Seriously

The First of May this year showed clearly that our author- ities are not only not going to do the same thing in re- h Таіаі, Haven't we enough Moscas in our midst to get an Oxnard, if necessary. It would, indeed, be a great and needful thing if the world could see that a campaign of prosecution is being launched against radicals. But, alas, by making the world see that we can't put up to it and you can't help it.

The East and The West

A strong agitation against Negro lynching has been car- ried on late. This sport has be- come traditional among the whites of the South, and the south, Civil- ized whites lynch or burn negroes alive for the mere sport. It is rea- lly not doing anything to a man if not? Of late the appetite for lynching was tried even on some whites by a Negro agitator, by the name of Frank Lattis was recently lynched in the middle of the night. If you see, are becoming a bit too noisome, and some persons who cannot take a joke have raised an agitation against it. But, as it seems, the lynching sport is approved by the government, there are not many negroes in our parts and the desire for lynching is greatest among the labor agitators. Last week two of them were pensioned upon a large sum of money, but the other's strike is still on. They were dragged out of their rooms in the dead of the night and have been done in the case of Frank Lattis — were taken outside the city. They would surely have been lynched, but fortunately for them the agitators' strike is still on. The lynchers left their victims in an unconscious state and ran off.

A Great Bomb Con- spiracy

You probably know all about it. Our papers were full of it. You also know that our prominent public man was shot and re- ceived death escape as if by miracle. The makeprints of bomb stamps have been put on stamps to the death-carrying parcels. All this we know. But the most curious thing is that the police so far has no clue of the mastermind behind the plot. Only time announcing that the crimin- al is about to be apprehended but still is at large. This shows clearly to what extent our police is behind the police of San Fran- cisco, for instance. This is left- hand, because the capture was not desired, the police got hold of the bomb as a matter of course. A biggin, a Nolan and put to trial as the real makers of the bomb, but the police do not do the same thing in re- h Таіаі, Haven't we enough Moscas in our midst to get an Oxnard, if necessary. It would, indeed, be a great and needful thing if the world could see that a campaign of prosecution is being launched against radicals. But, alas, by making the world see that we can't put up to it and you can't help it.

The East and The West

A strong agitation against Negro lynching has been car- ried on late. This sport has be- come traditional among the whites of the South, and the south, Civil- ized whites lynch or burn negroes alive for the mere sport. It is rea- lly not doing anything to a man if not? Of late the appetite for lynching was tried even on some whites by a Negro agitator, by the name of Frank Lattis was recently lynched in the middle of the night. If you see, are becoming a bit too noisome, and some persons who cannot take a joke have raised an agitation against it. But, as it seems, the lynching sport is approved by the government, there are not many negroes in our parts and the desire for lynching is greatest among the labor agitators. Last week two of them were pensioned upon a large sum of money, but the other's strike is still on. They were dragged out of their rooms in the dead of the night and have been done in the case of Frank Lattis — were taken outside the city. They would surely have been lynched, but fortunately for them the agitators' strike is still on. The lynchers left their victims in an unconscious state and ran off.

A Great Bomb Con- spiracy

You probably know all about it. Our papers were full of it. You also know that our prominent public man was shot and re- ceived death escape as if by miracle. The makeprints of bomb stamps have been put on stamps to the death-carrying parcels. All this we know. But the most curious thing is that the police so far has no clue of the mastermind behind the plot. Only time announcing that the crimin- al is about to be apprehended but still is at large. This shows clearly to what extent our police is behind the police of San Fran- cisco, for instance. This is left- hand, because the capture was not desired, the police got hold of the bomb as a matter of course. A biggin, a Nolan and put to trial as the real makers of the bomb, but the police do not do the same thing in re- h Таіаі, Haven't we enough Moscas in our midst to get an Oxnard, if necessary. It would, indeed, be a great and needful thing if the world could see that a campaign of prosecution is being launched against radicals. But, alas, by making the world see that we can't put up to it and you can't help it.

A Great Bomb Con- spiracy

You probably know all about it. Our papers were full of it. You also know that our prominent public man was shot and rec- eived death escape as if by miracle. The makeprints of bomb stamps have been put on stamps to the death-carrying parcels. All this we know. But the most curious thing is that the police so far has no clue of the mastermind behind the plot. Only time announcing that the crimin- al is about to be apprehended but still is at large. This shows clearly to what extent our police is behind the police of San Fran- cisco, for instance. This is left- hand, because the capture was not desired, the police got hold of the bomb as a matter of course. A biggin, a Nolan and put to trial as the real makers of the bomb, but the police do not do the same thing in re- h Таіаі, Haven't we enough Moscas in our midst to get an Oxnard, if necessary. It would, indeed, be a great and needful thing if the world could see that a campaign of prosecution is being launched against radicals. But, alas, by making the world see that we can't put up to it and you can't help it.

A Great Bomb Con- spiracy

You probably know all about it. Our papers were full of it. You also know that our prominent public man was shot and rec- eived death escape as if by miracle. The makeprints of bomb stamps have been put on stamps to the death-carrying parcels. All this we know. But the most curious thing is that the police so far has no clue of the mastermind behind the plot. Only time announcing that the crimin- al is about to be apprehended but still is at large. This shows clearly to what extent our police is behind the police of San Fran- cisco, for instance. This is left- hand, because the capture was not desired, the police got hold of the bomb as a matter of course. A biggin, a Nolan and put to trial as the real makers of the bomb, but the police do not do the same thing in re- h Таіаі, Haven't we enough Moscas in our midst to get an Oxnard, if necessary. It would, indeed, be a great and needful thing if the world could see that a campaign of prosecution is being launched against radicals. But, alas, by making the world see that we can't put up to it and you can't help it.
The strike of the Lawrence textile workers is entering upon its eleventh week. For nearly four months the half-starved men and women of 20 different nationalities have been holding out against the Lawrence and Boston Silk Magnates who are bent upon bringing down these “ignorant foreigners” on their knees.

The strike has been marked by great deal of work stoppage and violence, not on the part of the strikers, but of the Lawrence authorities, the strike and the hindrances. Clipping strikers, “punching noses”, arresting them without cause or warrant seem to have become stale and no longer effective. The police of this “modern warfare” on the strikers: they organized a machine gun company and trained those at a $5000 weapons against men, women, and children.

But the strikers are undaunted. They insist on the 48 hour week with the former 24 hour day.

The latest method of breaking the strike was an attempt to fence a large number of the workers. The police were dragged out of their beds and taken outside the city where they were beaten till they lost consciousness. Two ropes and other implements necessary for the extraction were brought along; ready for use. An automobile happened to pass by and the lynched left to the police to deal with.

One need not do much guessing as to who organized and directed the latest piece of blunderishness against the strikers. It goes without saying that the Lawrence police have not put itself out very much to apprehend the lynches.

The Lawrence strike is still on. Lynching and machine guns will not break it. If it will be broken the blame will fall upon the workers of other cities and trades who fail to render immediate aid to the Lawrence strikers.

The Earp—Union voted $3,000 for the Lawrence strike. Also in our shops the workers are doing their best in aiding the strikers.

Baiting of Radicals Encouraged by Police Department

A drive by the police department against radicals in this city was forecast recently by the appointment of Special Deputy Commissioner John M. Shaw to take charge of the Bureau of Special Service. This was described in a statement from Commissioner Enright’s office as a “volunteer bureau composed of men of high standing in the community, serving without pay, who are giving their time and services free of the vicious and criminal elements who are diabolical to the Government and seeking to destroy a law and order.”

Employers and laborers of all industrial classes, will, no doubt, be glad to serve “without pay” on this bureau and “give their time and attention” to the gaging of those who dare speak.

LYNNING LATEST METHOD IN LAWRENCE STRIKE

The strike of the Lawrence textile workers is entering upon its eleventh week. For nearly four months the half-starved men and women of 20 different nationalities have been holding out against the Lawrence and Boston Silk Magnates who are bent upon bringing down these “ignorant foreigners” on their knees.

The strike has been marked by great deal of work stoppage and violence, not on the part of the strikers, but of the Lawrence authorities, the strike and the hindrances. Clipping strikers, “punching noses”, arresting them without cause or warrant seem to have become stale and no longer effective. The police of this “modern warfare” on the strikers: they organized a machine gun company and trained those at a $5000 weapons against men, women, and children.

But the strikers are undaunted. They insist on the 48 hour week with the former 24 hour day.

The latest method of breaking the strike was an attempt to fence a large number of the workers. The police were dragged out of their beds and taken outside the city where they were beaten till they lost consciousness. Two ropes and other implements necessary for the extraction were brought along; ready for use. An automobile happened to pass by and the lynched left to the police to deal with.

One need not do much guessing as to who organized and directed the latest piece of blunderishness against the strikers. It goes without saying that the Lawrence police have not put itself out very much to apprehend the lynches.

The Lawrence strike is still on. Lynching and machine guns will not break it. If it will be broken the blame will fall upon the workers of other cities and trades who fail to render immediate aid to the Lawrence strikers.

The Earp—Union voted $3,000 for the Lawrence strike. Also in our shops the workers are doing their best in aiding the strikers.

Baiting of Radicals Encouraged by Police Department

A drive by the police department against radicals in this city was forecast recently by the appointment of Special Deputy Commissioner John M. Shaw to take charge of the Bureau of Special Service. This was described in a statement from Commissioner Enright’s office as a “volunteer bureau composed of men of high standing in the community, serving without pay, who are giving their time and services free of the vicious and criminal elements who are diabolical to the Government and seeking to destroy a law and order.”

Employers and laborers of all industrial classes, will, no doubt, be glad to serve “without pay” on this bureau and “give their time and attention” to the gaging of those who dare speak.

LYNNING LATEST METHOD IN LAWRENCE STRIKE

The strike of the Lawrence textile workers is entering upon its eleventh week. For nearly four months the half-starved men and women of 20 different nationalities have been holding out against the Lawrence and Boston Silk Magnates who are bent upon bringing down these “ignorant foreigners” on their knees.

The strike has been marked by great deal of work stoppage and violence, not on the part of the strikers, but of the Lawrence authorities, the strike and the hindrances. Clipping strikers, “punching noses”, arresting them without cause or warrant seem to have become stale and no longer effective. The police of this “modern warfare” on the strikers: they organized a machine gun company and trained those at a $5000 weapons against men, women, and children.

But the strikers are undaunted. They insist on the 48 hour week with the former 24 hour day.

The latest method of breaking the strike was an attempt to fence a large number of the workers. The police were dragged out of their beds and taken outside the city where they were beaten till they lost consciousness. Two ropes and other implements necessary for the extraction were brought along; ready for use. An automobile happened to pass by and the lynched left to the police to deal with.

One need not do much guessing as to who organized and directed the latest piece of blunderishness against the strikers. It goes without saying that the Lawrence police have not put itself out very much to apprehend the lynches.

The Lawrence strike is still on. Lynching and machine guns will not break it. If it will be broken the blame will fall upon the workers of other cities and trades who fail to render immediate aid to the Lawrence strikers.

The Earp—Union voted $3,000 for the Lawrence strike. Also in our shops the workers are doing their best in aiding the strikers.

Baiting of Radicals Encouraged by Police Department

A drive by the police department against radicals in this city was forecast recently by the appointment of Special Deputy Commissioner John M. Shaw to take charge of the Bureau of Special Service. This was described in a statement from Commissioner Enright’s office as a “volunteer bureau composed of men of high standing in the community, serving without pay, who are giving their time and services free of the vicious and criminal elements who are diabolical to the Government and seeking to destroy a law and order.”

Employers and laborers of all industrial classes, will, no doubt, be glad to serve “without pay” on this bureau and “give their time and attention” to the gaging of those who dare speak.
Fond Parent — Did you hear
my daughter sing?
Returned Soldier — Yes.
Fond Parent — What did you
think of that range?
Returned Soldier — I should
say she ought to kill at three
miles.—Cleveland Press.

FRAYED PHIIL — Did paper says
day's quite a lot of people dat
thinks it's unlucky ter begin
any work on Fri.

WARRY WALKER — Well, dat's
encouraging. Melle after er
people will be dat sensible about
every day er the week.—Cleveland
Press.

BENEFT OF CLEVEY
A clergymen hired a laborer
to clean out the cellar for him.
In carrying out empty wine bot-
tles the man peeped into some
of them in search of a stray draught.
"They are all dead ones," said
the clergymen.
"Who said," said the laborer,
"and it is a good thing the
minister was with them en passing
away!"

TEACHERS MEET
SUCCESS
Washington — The campaign
of the American Federation of
Teachers is meeting with unex-
pected success throughout
the country and is being given a great
welcome in Canada as well. There
is a number of unions are also re-
ported to have been formed. The
unsuccessful efforts of the
teachers in the past to secure
proper remuneration for their
services is being rectified, and
they are now hopeful of arousing pub-
lie sentiment in their behalf that
will result in-forcing the recog-
nition they are entitled to.

SPECIAL OFFER
Learn the most easily-learned
system on Designing, Pattern Mak-
ning, Grading and Sketching for
Women's, Misses', Jr. Chil-
ren's and Infants' Blouses and
Dresses and Women's Blouses.

We Make a Special Allowance
to Trade
A "PRACTICAL DESIGNER"
SYSTEM BOOK.

is given free with every course.
indirect instruction is given dur-
ing the day evening hours
under the personal care of
PROF. L. ROYFENBILD.

Apply Now for Convenient Terms
at
THE LEADING PATTERN CO.
College
of Designing and Pattern Making
222 E., 14th St., New York,
Bet. 2nd & 3rd Aves.
Telephone, Stuyvesant 8417.

The UNION
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
Local 36, I. L. G. T. W. U.
S E L L S
WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI
EXCLUSIVELY

A. DELBON
Shear Expert
481-90 6TH AVENUE
NEW YORK
Bet. 29-30th Sts.

LEARN DESIGNSING
Pattern making, Grading
Sketching, Fitting and
Made to Order Conversion of
Ladies', Misses', Jr. Chil-

DAVAND WORKERS UNION, LOCAL 25
A meeting of all shop chairmen and Unity Members of the Waist Makers' Union, Local 25 will be held on Monday, May 12, at 6 P. M. at the Unity Center, 314 E. 20th Street (Public School No. 40).

A report will be given about the new ar-
rangements for the Unity House that was
bought by the Union. Miss Juliet S. Poyntz will
address this meeting.

LADIES' WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 25.

"NASEL REST" MEANS COMFORT.
The COST is SMALL—
THE COMFORT GREAT.

One who wears glasses should use a frame which fits the
nose and does not irritate or cause pain and nervousness.

DR. B. L. BECKER'S "NASELREST" MEETS THESE REQUIREMENTS

DR. BARNET L. BECKER, -- OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN

* 516 E. Broadway
* 1705 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn
* 800 Lenox Ave.
* 905 Prospect Ave., Bronx

Open Sunday until 6 P. M.
Eye examined by the best specialists.

MAIMIN CUTTING MACHINES
The Highest Development in Cutting Efficiency

Maimin Machines are Easy to Handle
No fatigue at end of the day's work.

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR PATENTED
STRAIGHT KNIFE SHARPENER
Saves labor and knives

H. MAIMIN CO., Inc.
Manufactures Electric Cloth Cutters
251 West 19th Street, New York

REST, LISTEN, LEARN!
Most people neglect to learn
English, because coming home-
dred, they were not inclined to
go to school.
"You Can Easily and
Quickly Learn At Your
Own Home in Comfort.

This book has been published
telling how English can be ac-
quired by a new wonderful
method. You can learn to speak,
read and write English fluently
simply
By Listening To Specially
Prepared Phonograph
Records Which You
May Use On Any
Make Machine
For a limited time this book
will be given
Free to All
who write for it.

Put Down the Paper
For a Minute
cut out this Ad, fill out Coupon
and mail to publishers.

ERNON.
PREPARATORY SCHOOL,
183-5 E. BROADWAY.

J. E. ERON, principal.

Day and evening courses in all Regents, College Entarnance,
and Commercial Subjects.
Learn Something Now That Will Get You Something.

THE BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW
104 Fifth Ave., New York City
$1.50—PER YEAR

THE UNION
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
Local 36, I. L. G. T. W. U.
S E L L S
WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI
EXCLUSIVELY

A. DELBON
Shear Expert
481-90 6TH AVENUE
NEW YORK
Bet. 29-30th Sts.

LEARN DESIGNSING
Pattern making, Grading
Sketching, Fitting and
Made to Order Conversion of
Ladies', Misses', Jr. Chil-

DAY AND DRESSMAKERS UNION, LOCAL 25
A meeting of all shop chairmen and Unity Members of the Waist Makers' Union, Local 25 will be held on Monday, May 12, at 6 P. M. at the Unity Center, 314 E. 20th Street (Public School No. 40).

A report will be given about the new ar-
rangements for the Unity House that was
bought by the Union. Miss Juliet S. Poyntz will
address this meeting.

LADIES' WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 25.

"NASEL REST" MEANS COMFORT.
The COST is SMALL—
THE COMFORT GREAT.

One who wears glasses should use a frame which fits the
nose and does not irritate or cause pain and nervousness.

DR. B. L. BECKER'S "NASELREST" MEETS THESE REQUIREMENTS

DR. BARNET L. BECKER, -- OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN

* 516 E. Broadway
* 1705 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn
* 800 Lenox Ave.
* 905 Prospect Ave., Bronx

Open Sunday until 6 P. M.
Eye examined by the best specialists.

MAIMIN CUTTING MACHINES
The Highest Development in Cutting Efficiency

Maimin Machines are Easy to Handle
No fatigue at end of the day's work.

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR PATENTED
STRAIGHT KNIFE SHARPENER
Saves labor and knives

H. MAIMIN CO., Inc.
Manufactures Electric Cloth Cutters
251 West 19th Street, New York

REST, LISTEN, LEARN!
Most people neglect to learn
English, because coming home-
dred, they were not inclined to
go to school.
"You Can Easily and
Quickly Learn At Your
Own Home in Comfort.

This book has been published
telling how English can be ac-
quired by a new wonderful
method. You can learn to speak,
read and write English fluently
simply
By Listening To Specially
Prepared Phonograph
Records Which You
May Use On Any
Make Machine
For a limited time this book
will be given
Free to All
who write for it.

Put Down the Paper
For a Minute
cut out this Ad, fill out Coupon
and mail to publishers.

CORRIMAC ACADEMY
12 EAST 40TH STREET
DENY Y 25
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Gentlemen:
Please mail free of charge and
without any obligation on my part,
your free book How to learn
English.
Name:
Address:

"NASEL REST" MEANS COMFORT.
The COST is SMALL—
THE COMFORT GREAT.

One who wears glasses should use a frame which fits the
nose and does not irritate or cause pain and nervousness.

DR. B. L. BECKER'S "NASELREST" MEETS THESE REQUIREMENTS

DR. BARNET L. BECKER, -- OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN

* 516 E. Broadway
* 1705 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn
* 800 Lenox Ave.
* 905 Prospect Ave., Bronx

Open Sunday until 6 P. M.
Eye examined by the best specialists.

MAIMIN CUTTING MACHINES
The Highest Development in Cutting Efficiency

Maimin Machines are Easy to Handle
No fatigue at end of the day's work.

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR PATENTED
STRAIGHT KNIFE SHARPENER
Saves labor and knives

H. MAIMIN CO., Inc.
Manufactures Electric Cloth Cutters
251 West 19th Street, New York
Waist Makers' Splendid Summer Resort

Waist Makers' Union buys a centrally located hotel and 12 cottages surrounding it, as summer home for its members. Swimming, rowing, fishing, tennis as well as all city conveniences are found there.

Home at last! After three years of traveling about, seeking where she might lay her head, Local No. 26 has finally found a resting place. "No more hardships!" cried the waistmakers after a third experience in renting a Unity House last summer, "We must own our own home!" rose the enthusiastic chorus. And straightway they began laying their pennies together, and their dollars, and their greenbacks, and their yellowbacks. Soon a fund of several hundred dollars grew together, and the Unity House Committee consisting of Rebecca Silver, Clara Friedman, Anna Krounihar, Anna Goldman, Libbie's, set out bluntly to look for a permanent home. All winter long they have been traveling about inspecting scores of beautiful country estates and magnificent hotels. None was found good enough, and beautiful enough, and big enough for Local No. 26. Everyone agreed that the nearest was a great disappointment, and even the most ardent for a permanent Unity House organization was about to find such a Palace of Enchantment! Even the rich have to satisfy themselves in the limited time with great, ugly, vulgar hotels full of noise, and without comfort. But the beautiful and all-workers of the dress and waist industry have dreamed of eve since the first Unity House at Pine Hill roused the Unity spirit within.

At last a Unity House has been found that fulfills all and more than the Waistmakers of New York have dreamed. In the Blue Mountains of Pennsylvania not far from Berks County, and not far north of the garden spot known as the Delaware Valley, there is a beautiful hamlet of over 200 acres of field and forest and hill surrounding a beautiful lake. On the shores of the lake there lies not a single hotel but a whole village of fine hotels, equipped with every modern convenience, with every device for genuine comfort and recreation. There are in all twelve buildings grouped around a park-like green, all of them surrounded on all sides with rustic balconies. The central building, or Mother House, as it might be called, contains a large dining room overlooking the lake, the general office, the kitchen, the post-office, the electric plant and telephone exchange. In this and all the other houses are bedrooms galore equipped with the finest bedding, many with running water, all within a few steps of the 50 or 75 beautiful bath rooms with which the houses are supplied. Bath rooms everywhere! And such bathrooms, porcelain tiles, fine open plumbing, all plentifully supplied with water from a central water system. A large number of the village, and look down the hill at a beautiful large sheet of water spread beneath, which on windy days becomes something of a small ocean, with choppy waves. We descend the broad stairs that have been built with such care, with seats at all landings for the laky shoes. There—in the foot through a little grove of trees lies the boat house built out over the water to house the 50 boats in which the waistmakers will practice their rowing habits. Part of the lake has been closed off for a swimming pool, and a swimming teacher and life saver will be in attendance here. When they are tired of the boats and the sun, the waistmakers will wander up through their own forests around the shore of the lake. Here is the beautiful spring ringed round with stones with the mountain water gurgling up through the clear white sand. Everywhere little rustic seats for resting in the shade.

Such is Unity village, the ideal community which the poets have dreamed. When four or five hundred Waistmakers are gathered together here, there will be joy and comradeship and life beyond anything for which workers have hoped. The rich have gathered here every year to find comfort and health. The lowest rate hitherto has been $50 a week. A well-known manufacturer has paid $200 for a very nice summer house for a little suite of rooms with bathroom and balcony, where Sarah and Jennifer and Minnie will soon be dispensing themselves.

The cost of the houses is large indeed, close to $80,000. But Local No. 25 is courageous! And she loves Unity as she loves nothing else. The great campaign was started at once to organize a movement to pay for the houses. Next Saturday, May 13th, there will be a meeting of all Unity members, shop chairmen, and active members of the Union at the Unity Center, 314 East 20th street, right after work at 6 o'clock. It is a meeting about the house, and to devise ways and means of raising the money needed. All Waistmakers will be urged to Buy a Bond! Buy a Bond! Buy your share of Unity village with your $5.00. Let us all get organized for 30,000 workmen.

The "Unity Hotel" and surrounding cottages

The lake with bathing and fishing accommodations

Friday, May 9th, at 8 P. M.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE PRESENT GENERATION TO THE EVOLUTION OF DEMOCRACY

Labor Temple

Fifteenth St. and Second Ave.

Open Forum

Saturday, May 13th, at 8 P. M.

"POTS DAMNATION"

Speaker: Alexander Barnes

Lecture Courses

By Dr. Will Durant

Wednesday, May 13th, at 8 P. M.

"IMPERIALISM AND WORLD POLITICS"

Sunday, May 14th, at 5 P. M.

"ANATOL FRANCE"