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Comments
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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. For 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 of the leaders 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 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 so 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 will of course be a bad reason. For never have the demands presented to the Manufacturers been discussed so thoroughly and for so long a time as those presented by the Union in the present conflict.

So far as we know the sentiment of the Cloak Makers we consider the strike as already decided upon. We are too close to the Cloak Makers to not know what they really think and feel. And we will not be in the least surprised if as many as 90 per cent of the members of the Union will vote in favor of a strike. But to the public in general and the manufacturers in particular the vote will only come as a surprise.

We know that the manufacturers are stubborn. We know that they did nothing to prevent a strike in the hope that they have a considerable number of supporters of their stand in the Union itself. They let themselves be deceived by an empty shout that comes from a handful of selfish persons in the Union, who do not represent even a small minority. In this particular the vote will be a great surprise to the manufacturers. It will show them that the overwhelming majority of the Union is behind all the demands and in favor of a strike to enforce them, and that only an insignificant number of individuals that no Union with a spark of vitality in it can reckon with, want everything to remain as at-present, not realizing that this is impossible, that the Cloak Makers' Union as a Union must either go forward or backward but cannot remain in a middle position.

In view of the existing relations and of the common sense of the situation we may consider the strike as virtually decided upon but it is with this supposition that the strike is a certainty, that the Joint Board of the Cloak, Skirt and Reefer Makers' Union, and the International as a whole, have fully prepared for the struggle.

Every one in the Union knows his part and how to carry it out, and this strike will be the most carefully, the most minutely organized strike that ever took place in our labor movement. It will not be a spontaneous strike, where the demands are worked out in haste, while the struggle is on, and are, therefore, not always fortunate. In this strike everything has been foreseen and provided for as weakly, as thoughtless, as minutely as our able and devoted leaders could. For this reason the strike may possibly lack in the element of surprise, in the unexpected, the spectacular, but, on the other hand, it will be the more energetic, the more determined and orderly for it, and no one will have the least ground of pointing to the Cloak Makers as to a ridiculous mob.

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 Sigmam, Manager of the Joint Board of the Cloak Makers' Union; Halpern, Cutler, Feinberg, Wanger, Ashpin, Sapin, Metz, Langer, Finkelstein, Wiener, Babish, Nimvitz, Breslauer—these are only a few of the many leaders who will marshal the forces of the Cloak Makers.

As to the union of the Cloak Makers have an established reputation of long standing. They are known to be brave indefatigable fighters. Their demands are 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 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 stepped 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 brute force that 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!

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 staggered 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 comrades, and refer them to our most cordial felicita-

ions.
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 this year was quite different from the May Day celebrations of the past. There were no mass meetings, no speeches of the "demonstrations" of a few hundreed workers in uniforms, no anvily sound of the approval of the local police, no shouting in the street, no international holiday, which announces the coming of a universal protest.

For reasons that are easy to understand, or to put it plainly, the labor conditions in the country, 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, for our reactionaries. They could not stand the sight of even such a small day celebration. They were afraid that American workers would celebrate the international labor holiday, and thus we had no reason to do so. They could tolerate. Attempts were, therefore, made to obstruct the May Day celebration wherever it was held.

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 they say, for the "freedom of the world safe for democracy," made a brutal assault upon the May Day at home. They broke into the peaceful meetings, they made pogroms upon institutions preaching the free thought, and a group of soldiers went out of the town, carrying their weapons, and the police did not try to stop them.

The news of these disorders quickly spread throughout the city. It produced great indignation on the part of all decent citizens. They were ready to realize that they went a bit too far in their partiality, and they joined the socialists in their anger.

On the same evening a protest meeting was held in Madison Square Garden, in which the socialists demonstrated. The meeting was called by the Central Federation, and to which the Socialists had been invited. The agenda of the meeting included a resolution for peace, a resolution for justice in the treatment of the "Bolsheviks," and a resolution for the formation of a new political party, the "Socialist Party.

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The members of Local No. 10 of our International who have recently celebrated the Red Flag fights their way without splendor the victory they have achieved by establishing the 44-

A Dress, Children's Dresses, Wrapp-

r and Kimono, and Underwear

To procure the same conditions also in the Cloak and Suit indus-

A meeting of Cloak and Suit cutters held recently at which the demands of the cutters were to be formulated for presentation to the manufact-

The business agents of the Cloak and Suit strike, who

tections and convictions are also

The meeting was also addressed by two victims who had them-

As a summary of the cutters' experiences in the strike, the

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the meeting:

We demand that the right of Free Speech, Free Press, and Free Assembly be immediately re-established.

We demand the immediate withdrawal of the army from Belgium.

We demand the freedom of all nations to establish their own form of government, subject to the intervention of any outside force.

We demand the immediate freedom of all political, religious, industrial and other convicts, imprisoned for their opinion with regard to war and the will of all nations.

We desire that the rights of Free Speech, Free Press, and Free Assembly be immediately re-established.

We turn entirely against the bloody pogroms against Jews in Poland, Roumania, etc.

We must not allow the Socialists to parade at all next week.

The Socket Makers were out in force to demonstrate in support of the Strike. The demonstration of the Socket Makers should have learned a lesson from this turn out, as to the power of the working class. The demands of the Union are not met this coming season which are at the time of the general strike. The Socket Makers of Montreal

The Socket Makers of Montreal lost their banner, but they continued to carry on the fight.

After the speeches the marchers again formed in line.

With shoulders pressed back and heads high with the band playing the International they again marched back to the point and there disband.

The Cutters Hands Meeting

A well-attended and enthusiastic meeting was held by the Cutters Branch, 10, Toronto, on Monday evening, May 3, 1919, at the General Strike, showing a multitude of labor organizations.

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One and Indivisible

All differences of opinion of a political character which may have divided the cloak makers into various factions and parties must now be forgotten. Even the differences of opinion that existed before the strike in regard to the closing of the shops must now be forgotten. The dispute between piece workers and work-weekers will now before the Union came to a firm decision on this matter. But once the Union has come out to gain this radical demand, all the opponents of yesterday must now forget their differences and fight in the same ranks with the simple emigrant as though no differences had ever existed on this question.

And, indivisible, must be the slogan of the Cloak Makers. As one man they must fight all their might for the demands they advanced. They must all remember that the fact that the manufacturers resist these demands, especially that of week-work is the strongest argument against their previous opinion on the question, since as their opinion have developed.

And for this reason, while there is still time to argue with the members of the Cloak Makers' Union, for soon all our arguments will have to be directed against the cloak manufacturers, we will now touch on

Few More Points on the Question of Piece-Work and Week-Work

One of the greatest defects pointed out in the system of capitalist production is that it has always been the system of piece-work, or, who used to make the entire article and, through the division of labor, takes the work of several men, in the great machine a top which performs mechanically a certain part of the work; day in and day out, for which there is no need of knowledge, intelligence or judgment, but only in the hands of a limited number of mechanized movements, even the working into a lifeless machine.

The question is on the chart that this division of labor which the modern capitalist quantity produces. Every worker will be paid, the workers will gain full control of production.

because both work will then be rendered so interesting to the worker that it will become a part of his life. The worker will also be pleased with the beautiful results, the Utopian, and it may say, and this must be done. If it certainly deserves the most earnest consideration. If not for lack of space we would extend our greetings to the convention of the Women's Suffrage Convention in Detroit. It deserves our felicitation, for no other reason, because the women of America have taken its highest legislative and judicious institution to the same time members of the International are at the same time members of the women's circle.

Yes, we would not omit a thing which is of general interest and which is a thing that requires no gratification that the organ of the International responds to whatever is that the good or bad, or may hinder or further humanity. We are more interested in this position to do this in the very manner. But it seems the time has not yet come. The cloak manufacturers begrudge to think that the work of the clubs will be done all our time, energy, and space to the impending cloak makers. The woolens must be done by all the cloak makers as while the struggle lasts.

But this is a thing of the future. At present it is a fact that the greater the industry, the greater the competition, and this has nothing to do with the manner in which the work is carried on the week by the week or by the piece.

The worker who sets the shears in his hand, who can rank on the button holes, or who attaches the button can just as well be paid by the piece as by the hour. It is a fact, this is the case. The greater quantities and of accomplishing this the operator, for instance, must engage help and have the necessary machinery of the work. This is indeed, one of the greatest advantages.

The operator often turns into a small scale employer, into a larger scale employer, and apprentices who are working under him. Under the piece-work system, however, he remains a laborer, therefore, reaches a stage that can by no means be surpassed or even equalled under work-week.

But even if we assume that the division of labor will not be lost, there is no point with the present, so that each worker will do his part of the work in the best possible, — for it is very easy to become skilled in turning out one certain kind of work, so that — we do not see why this will bring about a division of the workers. This is true, the contrary, it tends to put them on the same level, and make a new division. It therefore absolutely wrong to as- sert that if work-week is adopted by the present employers, the present workers will receive the "scale", and the cost of living will be as high as it has been agreed with the consent of the Union.

How is it possible for different scales to be paid? It is no divided that every worker, without exception, performs a certain part of the work. It is mechanically! And if we assume that the work will become more similar, it is possible to admit that there will be more similar work of the varying classes of workers, that present system affords.

As to the argument that "the division of labor will turn out to be not the minimum but the maximum," it is sheer absurdity. If an employer wants to have a particular task performed, he can hire anyone he likes at no 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 more stronger the chances of the work to correspond to the value of his work. The type-setters are the best proof that a minimum scale is possible. Typographical Union has 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-setters the maximum output they must pay for it.
The Program of the Left Wing

The left wing has been recently enticed to the first place in our discussion of the dispute in the American Socialist Party. We think for a moment that there is the just side. There can be no question of the left wing being wrong in connection with this dispute. The two wings represent two different socialistic thought, and these currents are as old as life, if not much older, and as natural as socialism itself. Nor do we want to say that we sympatheize with the right wing, or vice versa. We think that the left wing is entitled to the place that because the challenge has come from the left. It was this wing that hurled the gaseous, inflamed, and venomous attacks on the party and the principles it represents. To the socialists of the old school it is always interesting to know who their new-looked-upon theoretical attackers are, whatever they may be called by the socialists. Those, on the other hand, who are inclined more toward the left wing, that wing will surely not object if we desire to leave the essence of “leftism.”

It is no more than fair that we should use this debate as a platform for a declaration of its nature. We do not have to go far to find such a declaration, for it has been quoted at all times as a yardstick for us. The points” are now the fashion. The left wing refers to these points” which represent the official creed of the left wing.

It is our opinion that the points are worked out rather negligently, for together with the base, the whole idea also embodies transient and minor demands. Ten is not such a large number, but the order of demand in the document, which the left wingsters surely want and expect to become the permanent idea, is neither practicable nor impressive.

We will therefore dwell only on those of the 10 points which, in our opinion, are the most fundamental.

The first and the most essential point calls for the renunciation by the party, both in its national and local platforms, of all social reforms.

This point expresses the negative side, so to speak, of the left or behavistic socialism. No reforms, no half remedies, no palliatives. Social reforms can be carried out only through the agency of the existing legislative bodies. This would mean that the working class recognizes and accepts the leadership of the government which is only an instrument in the hands of the ruling class to hold the laboring masses in check.

The left wing is opposed to the party’s renunciation of social reforms on the ground that it is in the interests of the workers and the American insurance of all kinds, a minimum wage, shorter working hours, better housing, etc. It is to be noted here that if these reforms were, in fact, carried out, they would tend to allay the present struggle, which is so closely connected with the American Socialist Party. The matter of reforms and the left wing believes in the theory of the “more the better.” The worse the workers are treated by the ruling class the more revolutionary they become and the nearer or they are to the coming socialist order of things. It would be wrong to say that the left wingsters want the workers to tolerate their position of subjection to the ruling class, that they think, must always remain so. By social revolution, as they see it, the left wingsters say, the revolutionaries must fight the system of social existence, but this they must do only in their shops and factories. This they will do for the benefit of the multitude of riches, and they have no need of meddling with ignorant people’s lives, or for the salvation of the individual.

This is what the left wingsters mean in condemning social reform. They want to consider the arguments of the right wingists in refutation of the left wing’s demands. Here we will continue with the program of the left wing.

The second point, that the party must abstain and carry on a propaganda only for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of socialism through a dictatorship of the proletariat, sums up the whole line of the left wing. It differs from Russian Bolshevism only in one particular: the left wingists consider socialism through the dictatorship of the proletariat, while our Socialists recognize themselves for the present merely with a propaganda for the overthrow of capitalism. We do not mean here to be facetious or sarcastic. There is much in the program of the left wing, such as the dictatorship of the proletariat, when the time is ripe for it, but the question is whether such propaganda must be directed towards the capturing of the existing institutions or the passage of time.

The left wingists want to attain the dictatorship of the proletariat by the instruction of the party. The Socialists think that it is better and necessary to move towards the goal of revolution by working through the path of social reforms.

The demand of the left wingists seems strange for it is not the organizing of the working class on the basis of reform. The Socialists think that the better and more effective form of labor organization is neither new nor revolutionary. The Socialist Party in America has proved that its line of thought, that of the American labor movement, is the better and the more effective form of labor organization. The party has always been conscious of the artificial partitions that separated one union from another in the same industry. One point in the program of the left wingists caused some surprise. This was the demand that the party should not distribute or spread “obscene literature embodying only the principles of the left wing. We have to say that this demand is not as much of an atmosphere as it is of the party. The idea that the generally accepted lofty ideals of freedom and democracy could be undermined by simply putting up literature embodying only the principles of the left wing. We have to say that this demand is not an atmosphere as much as it is of the party itself.

The most important of all is the demand that are of a transient character is the one that the So- cialist Party elect delegates to the International Congress, proposed by the International Socialist Congress, that they take part in no other Socialist congresses. The question mentioned the word “demands” several times in connection with the program of the left wing. Up to the present, have these demands made? If the left wingists want to split off from the party, they must explain how they can make demands then why demand? They can do whatever they want and ignore the desires of the public. They have the thing that is the left wingists do not insist upon splitting the party against remaining in the party, if the management and direction of the party are in agreement with them. They hope that at the coming National Convention, which will be called sooner or later, they will get the reins of the party in their hands. If they known, but because his capture was not desired, the police got hold of him for a little time and then left him. Billings, a Nelson and put by to trial as the real makers of the bomb, the police do not do the same thing in thinking. Haymarket was enough Messrs. We know not the way to get an Oxnam, if necessary. It would, indeed, be a great demand that the program of the left wing is being launched against radicals. But the last point, that the party is not up to the right, and you can’t help it.

The East and The West

A strong agitation against the blacks is on. BlackNEGROES has been carried on late. This sport has become traditional among the whites of the south and the south. Civilized whites Lynch or burn negroes alive for the mere sport. It is real- ly not a good thing to say if not? Of late the appetite for lynching was tried even on some white negroes. A negro agitator, by the name of Frank Little was recently lynched in the middle of the night. He was a man you see, are becoming a bit too boisterous, and some persons who cannot take a joke have raised this agitation against it. But, as it seems, the lynching sport is spreading with a bigger stride. There are not many negroes in our parts and the desire for lynching grows less. But a good many labor agitators. Last week two of them were pensioned upon a law. The lynching crime’s strike is still on. They were dragged out of their rooms in the night and thrown down on the ground. They have been done in the case of Frank Little, were taken outside the city. They were bound and gagged. They would surely have been lynched, but fortunately for them they heard the police. The lynching left their victims in an unconscious state and ran off. This is a terribly gratifying approach the West.

The Twelfth Biennial Convention of the Cap Makers’ Union

Last week the Capmakers’ Union held its biennial convention.

May First Taken Seriously

The First of May this year showed clearly that our authori ties have been prepared to do nothing but to use the same thing in thinking. Haymarket was enough Messrs. We know not the way to get an Oxnam, if necessary. It would, indeed, be a great demand that the program of the left wing is being launched against radicals. But the last point, that the party is not up to the right, and you can’t help it.

The police in Paris was really for it. The police workers had been given a free hand they would perhaps have precipitated a revolution. The first of May there was celebrated in full swing. The entire Paris was agitated, the thing was paralyzed. People who did not want to go hungry on the first of May, prepared food the day before. It is reported that even our President had to take the necessary precautions and prepare food. Naturally, the police, the eternal defenders of order, could not act otherwise than they did. The situation became too serious and the result so far is: many wounded, many arrested — and France once more saved from revolution.

A Great Bomb Con- spiracy

You probably know of it. Our papers were full of it. You also know that our prominent public enemies, who are accused of re- cepted escape death as if by miracle. The make-shifts of bomb might have been a second stamp to the death-carrying parcels. All this we know. But the real thing is that the gover- ners of the twilight of God. For a revolutionary party to demand that the mental particles of the working class be limited, is real- ly something surprising. The most important of all is the demand that are of a transient character is the one that the So-

By S. YANOFSKY
LYNCHING 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 the rare occurrence of local police, sheriff, and vigilante action in the most peaceful of American communities. As usual, the strikers are supported by the police and vigilantes, under the bland assurances of the masters and the municipal authorities. The workers are left to their own resources, and the result has been an unexampled outburst of reckless, unbridled, and senseless violence, not on the part of the strikers, but of the Lawrence authorities, the police and the hired thugs. Clubbing strikers, "punching noses," arresting them without cause or warrant seem to have become a state and no longer effective. The police and the vigilantes, with their "modern warfare" on the strikers: they organized a machine gun company, and trained these agents of hooliganism against men, women, and children.

But the strikers are undaunted. They insist on the 48 hour week with the former 34 hour pay.

The latest method of breaking the strike was an attempt to fetch a gang of French workers. These men 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 execution were brought along, ready for use. An automobile happened to pass by and the lynchers left in their rear. One need not do much guessing as to who organized and directed this latest piece of hooliganism against the strikers. It goes without saying that the Lawrence police has not put itself out very much to apprehend the lynchers.

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 their fellow workers in Lawrence.

The Earnest 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 announcement 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 to the protection of the vicious and criminal elements who are disloyal to the Government and seeking to destroy aw and order."

Employers and labor haters of all brands 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.

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Fond Parent — Did you hear my daughter sing?
Returned Soldier — Yes. Fond Parent — What did you think of her range?
Returned Soldier — I should say she ought to kill at three miles. —Washington Post.

Frayed Phil — Did paper say devil quite a lot of people that thinks it's unlucky ter begin any work on Friday.
Warry Walker — Well, that's encouragin'. Mebbe after er while people will be dat sensible about every day er the week. —Cleveland Press.

BENEFIT OF Clergy
A clergymen hired a laborer to clean out the cellar for him. In carrying out empty wine bottles the man peeped into some of them in search of a stray draught. "They are all dead ones," said the clergymen. "Who told you," 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 unexpected success throughout the country and is being given a great welcome in Canada as well. There a number of unions are also reported to have been formed. The unorganized efforts of the teachers in the past to secure proper remuneration for their services is being restated, and they are now hopeful of arousing public sentiment in their behalf that will result in forcing the recognition they are entitled to.

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WAIST AND DRESS MAKERS 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 arrangements for the Unity House that was bought by the Union. Miss Juliet S. Poynitz will address this meeting.

LADIES' WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 25.

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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 travelling about, seeking where she might lay her head, Local No. 28 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 Krasnowitz, Anna Leibowitz, set out busily to look for a permanent home. All winter long they have been travelling about inspecting scores of beautiful country estates and magnificent hotels. Small, but small enough and beautiful enough, and big enough for Local No. 28. Everyone agreed that we need not least a establishment with accommodations for at least 500 with plenty of fresh natural beauty, and every comfort and luxury was fit for a permanent Unity House. We must find such a Palace of Enchantment! Even the rich have to satisfy themselves in their desire for comfort, for time with great, ugly, vulgar hotels full of noise, and without the effect of the landscape which all workers of the dress and waist industry have dreamed of ever since the first Unity House at Pine Hill roused the Unity spirit within them.

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 the Delaware county, and not far north of the garden spot known as the Delaware Valley, there is a lovely location over 700 acres of field and forest and hill surrounding a beautiful lake. On the shore 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 offices, the kitchens, the post-office, the electric plant and telephone exchange. In this and all the other houses York park on Park Avenue are not lacking. Telephone system connects all the houses with each other and with the outside world. There is electric light everywhere supplied by a central lighting system. There is the barn as large as Webster Hall. There is the summer garden floored with concrete, shaded from the sun, surrounded by a protecting hedge. Sods and ice cream will here take the place of the more fiery, liquors dispensed under the old regime. And let us walk across the green to the tennis courts and ball grounds! There the mighty athletes who are growing up in Local No. 25 will try their strength. And everywhere through the woods are gentle, lovely walks among the trees!

And now let us visit the lake! We get to the rear of our little 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 lazy. Thee - at 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 out the truth. The lowest rate hitherto has been $30 a week. A well-known manufacturer has paid $250 for a summer house for a little suite of rooms with bathroom and balcony, where Sarah and Jennie and Minnie will soon be dispersing themselves.

The cost of the houses is large indeed, close to $8,000. But Local No. 25 is courageous! And she loves Unity as she loves nothing else. A capital improvement campaign will be started at once to organize a movement to pay for the houses. For the purpose of this campaign there will be a meeting of all Unity members, shop chairman, and active members of the Union at the Unity Center, 314 East 20th street, right after work at 3 o’clock on Tuesday. And we all know about the house, and to devise ways and means of raising the money needed. All Waistmakers will soon be enrolling Buy a Bond! Buy a Bond! Buy your share of Unity village at $25, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, with the vast organization of 30,000 work

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 OPEN FORUM

Saturday, May 18th, at 8 P. M.
 "POTSDAMMATION"
 Speaker: ALEXANDER BARKES

LECTURE COURSES
 By DR. W. L. DURANT
 Wednesday and Thursday, 8 P. M.
 "IMPERIALISM AND WORLD POLITICS"

Sunday, May 19th, at 5 P. M.
 "ANATOL FRANCE"