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Justice (Vol. 7, Iss. 18)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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.
MAY DAY MESSAGE

BY PRESIDENT-MORRIS SIGMAN

Fellow Workers, Members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union:

The First of May is here again to remind us that those who are seeking to spread the venom of disorganization and friction within our ranks—men who make them parade or whatever they use, are the deadly enemies of the working class. Consciously, or unconsciously, they are the agents of the capitalist class. They involve us in a whole strength of the blighting dissension in the ranks of the workers.

May Day is here again to remind us that each and every one of us is aware of the extent of what we ourselves have failed to maintain unity in our organization or to check the enemies of the working class from keeping it divided and helpless, is guilty of treason to our great cause and to our ideal of ultimate liberation of the world's workers from the taints of wage slavery.

Let us regard this May Day, the workers' own great holiday, not as a day for finding fault only. Let us on this day endeavor to give ourselves an account of what we have done, or failed to do, to make the fighting lines of the workers' army stronger, more united and invincible.

And if any of us, brothers and sisters of this great International Union of ours, has failed to do his or her duty, we may today, when the ideal of workers' solidarity is glorified the world over, find to bend all our energies in the coming year to rectify our blunders and make amends for our failures and transgressions.

Pres. Sigman Visits Chicago

Will Aid in Coordinating Functions of New Agreement—To Take Part in May Day Festival of Chicago Cloak and Dress Workers.

Last Tuesday afternoon, April 23, President Sigman left New York for Chicago to make a personal inspection and to coordinate the functions of the new agreement in the local cloak industry. During his stay here he hopes to bring the glad tidings that the dressmakers' local in Chicago, No. 199, is fast gaining in membership and influence and that it is gaining steadily new blood and strength.

Chicago Workers' May Day Festival: While in Chicago, President Sigman will take in the big May Day celebration arranged by the Chicago Joint Board for Friday evening, May 1st, in "Dreamland," one of the biggest assembly crowds of the Windy City, where an elaborate concert program will be played, in addition to a number of other entertainments.

A special feature of the evening will be a pageant, specially prepared for the occasion by the Chicago Local 199. A large group of girls, garbed in fitting costumes and impersonating striking episodes from the history of the "World wide struggle of the workers for their emancipation," will be one of the finest attractions of the evening. In addition to President Sigman, who will deliver the principal talk of the evening, several local leaders of the movement will speak on the significance of May Day and its role in the struggle of the proletarian masses.

Sigman Notifies Philadelphia Joint Boards to Assign State

Instructions Forwarded to Cloak and Dress Organizations—Details of Merger Being Worked Out.

The merger of the two existing Joint boards in the ladies' garment industry in Philadelphia—to which cloak and dressmakers, into one board, de- cided upon by the General Executive Board of the unions, is expected to take place within the next month, is now nearing practical realization. The amalgamation of the joint boards in both trades was deemed ad- visable by the G. E. B. R. In the interest of economy and efficient management of both bodies and is in accordance with the general policy of the International Union.

To expedite this amalgamation, President Morris Sigman, last week, forwarded a communication to the Philadelphia Cloak Joint Board, which reads as follows:

April 22, 1925.

The Joint Board Cloakmakers' Unions,

235 North 3rd Street,

Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

The decision reached some time ago by the Joint Board to have one joint board of the cloak and dressmakers, and a new state board—everywhere because of con-

(Continued on Page 2)

Sanitary Joint Board Formed

In Toronto Cloak Industry

Three-Party Board, Composed of Union, Employers, and Public Officially Launched — President Sigman Sends Message.

On Saturday last, April 24, the ini- tiative meeting to formally organize a sanitary joint board in the cloak and dress industry, was held at a luncheon at the King Edward Hotel, with the participation of a representative gathering of city officials, representatives of the union, the public and of the Toronto Cloak Manufacturers' Association. Dr. Henry Moskowitz, secretary of the New York Joint Board of Sanitary Control, was the speaker of the after- noon.

The agreement recently concluded between the organized cloakmakers and manufacturers in Toronto recognizes the public as a party having an interest in the industry. Dr. J. W. MacMillian, chairman of the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario, was present at the luncheon-meeting to accept the invitation of the sanitary boards to join the arbitration committee of the local cloak industry, while Mrs. J. W. Rundy, Mrs. H. F. Plunkett, Mrs. Anna Seilick, Dr. C. P. Frawick, and Prof. A. J. Dale of the University of Toronto, have been constituted, the third party in the sanitary joint board, which will establish a code of sanitation that will compel the garments in the Toronto cloak shops are made under conditions free from disease.

Dr. Moskowitz in a lengthy address spoke of the work of the

(Continued on Page 2)

Where Members of the I. L. G. W. U. Will Celebrate

May Day in New York

Entire Organization to Celebrate Workers' Holiday at Numerous Meetings and Music Festivals.

Though May Day is not among the legal holidays in our industry, few members of the I. L. G. W. U. locals find the occasion to begin their May Day feasts, on May Day and its role in the struggle of the proletarian masses.

Two Notable Jubilee Labor Conventions

Meet on May 1st

Workmen's Circle and Capmakers' International Celebrate Twenty- Five Years of Service in Workers' Movement

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Workmen's Circle, the great mutual aid organization of the Jewish work- ers, will be celebrated by the eighty-odd thousand members of this working class organization on the opening session of its bicentennial anniversary, which opens in New York City on May Day. In the afternoon, in Madison Square Garden, a great symphony orchestra under the leadership of Nathan Franko will give the hundreds of delegates and the thousands of visitors who will assemble as the guests of honor at this memorable occasion. The United Workmen's Circle Chorus of several hundred voices will sing special songs composed for the occasion. Two thousand children of the Work- men's Circle Sunday Schools will parade down to the hall for the opening of the program. Thousands of members of the Circle from distant cities from every part of the country

(Continued on Page 2)

and to festive music and song, sym- bolizing the ideal and spirit of the International solidarity of the working class, the underlying thought of May Day.

The Cloak and Suit Operators' Union of Chicago, Local No. 2, and the Cloak Planchers' and Tailors' Union, Local No. 3, will jointly celebrate the day at an afternoon mass meeting and concert Friday, May 1, at the Metropolitan Opera House, 46th street and Broad- way. In addition to the speeches, the musical programs of the afternoon will be given by the Chicago Public Symphony Orchestra.

Local 32, the Teamsters' Union of New York, will assemble on the same afternoon, at 2 p. m., at Car- negie Music Hall, New York's New Symphonists' style of music and an elaborate and musical program are on the order of the day's festivities, and among the artist there will be such well-known performers as the violinist, Michel Plancart and the violinist, Michel Plancart and the

The Miscellaneous District Council. (Continued on Page 2)
Unemployment Insurance Soon To Become Effective

Workers in Cloth Industry of New York Listed by Shop Chairmen for Benefit Purposes.

In compliance with the provisions in the act, the union between the Cloth and Dress Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of New York City, theUnemployment Fund was organized in August, 1924, and is under the supervision of a Board of Trustees on which all the factors in the industry are represented. The chairman of the Fund's trustees is Mr. Arthur D. Wolf, one of the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of New York City.

The Unemployment Fund is for the benefit of workers who lose their jobs. The amount of the benefit is determined by the nature of the worker's job and the amount of time the worker had worked in the industry. The Fund is intended to provide a financial cushion for workers who are laid off due to unforeseen circumstances, such as a recession or a change in industry demand.

Unemployment benefits are calculated based on the worker's earnings in the covered employment. The benefits are usually paid for a specific period of time, such as six months, and are intended to help workers during this period of unemployment.

The Fund is managed by a Board of Trustees who oversee the administration of the Fund. The trustees are elected by the members of the Fund and are responsible for making decisions about the distribution of benefits.

Unemployment benefits are taxable income and the worker is responsible for paying taxes on the benefits they receive. The Fund is also subject to federal and state regulations, and must comply with these requirements in order to continue operating.

Sanitary Joint Board Formed in Toronto

(Continued from Page 1)

Sanitary Joint Board in New York City and the achievements it had made against the censure, and also in the introduction of the sanitary union label in New Yorkadeshop to free the cloth shop from the menace of disease, and to improve decent and uniform work conditions and properly protect the shops from fire hazards. He dealt with the fact that the work of the New York joint board included, in addition to the support, some other education and scientific studies, be

Two Jubilee Conventions on May First

(Continued from Page 1)

Where Members of the J. L. G. W. U. Will Celebrate May Day in New York

(Continued from Page 1)

The Sanitary Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was formed in New York City to address the problems of fire protection and work conditions in the cloth industry. The board worked to improve the conditions in the shops and to provide safety measures for the workers.

The board was made up of representatives from the different shops in New York City, and they worked together to ensure that all workers were protected from fire hazards and that the shops were safe to work in.

The Sanitary Joint Board was able to gain the support of the workers and to have their union label accepted in New York City. This was a significant achievement for the board, and it helped to improve the conditions in the cloth industry.

The board's success was due in part to the dedication of its members, who worked tirelessly to improve the conditions in the shops. It was a true reflection of the hard work and perseverance of the workers in the cloth industry.

The Sanitary Joint Board was a significant achievement for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and it helped to improve the conditions in the cloth industry for generations to come.

MORRIS SIGMAN

Sanitary Joint Board Formed in Toronto

President.

At the time of writing, the Philadelphia organizations are conferring on the details of this amalgamation, along the lines recommended by President Sigman. We expect to be able to report shortly that the contemplated merger has become, an accomplished fact in the Flaxen's garment trades of Philadelphia.

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MORRIS SIGMAN
A meeting of the Joint Board was held on Friday, April 24, 1935, at 47 Lexington Avenue.

Chairman—Brother Weissman.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Joint Board and the following Board of Directors are adopted as read.

Communications:
1. Local No. 2 informs the Board that they have approved the minutes of the Joint Board of April 17 with the following exceptions:
   1. The decision of the Joint Board to participate in the Debs dinner.
   2. The approval of the Joint Board to refuse to act on the case of Brother Stieglitz.

The same Local informs the Board that Brother A. Cole has been duly elected to represent their body at the Joint Board.

* The Brother is seated.

Local No. 3 advises the Board that they have approved the minutes of the Joint Board of March 24th, 27th, April 13th and 17th, and the report of the Board of Directors of March 19th.

Local No. 9 reports the Board that they have approved the minutes of the Joint Board of April 3rd, 4th and 17th.

Finance Committee Report:

The Finance Committee recommends that the First Division of the Fonda Labor Stimm should be given an ad for $25; and that the Charles H. Winer Socialist Union be granted a $15 ad for their Souvenir Journal.

The recommendations of the Finance Committee are approved.

General Manager's Report:

Brother Feldberg reports that the recommendation from Baltimore of a business agent to be appointed to charge a total amount of $1,583.55 in that district and which was referred to him by the Board of Directors was attended to. Brother Kravets was appointed to do that work. In view of the vacancy this will cause in the main office, Brother Kravets was instructed to decide that Brother Shapiro be appointed to replace him.

The further reports that Brother Wander, Manager of the Jobbers' Department, is leaving for Europe for a three months' trip, and that Brother Borkus will act in his absence.

Brother Feldberg's report is approved.

It is quite a while since we have talked in "Justice" with our members regarding the activities of this organization. The reason for this delay is the fact that we have been very busy in preparing the campaign for the general strike in our industry that was conducted under the supervision of the District Office. The campaign was quite successfully participated in these activities and have successfully and devotedly given their time and energy to the campaign.

The strike was called on February 17, 1935. After two weeks of striking, all the workers in the Union shops have returned to work, receiving an increase from $2.00 to $4.60 per week; piece workers receiving a 190%, increase.

We must, at this time, admit that the response to the general strike call was not as successful as we anticipated it to be. There are numerous reasons for it, but the main reason for this is that the employers, operating non-union shops, have immediately, upon the call of the strike, given their workers substantial increases in wages and have refused other improvements in their conditions.

As a result, it is about time for the workers in the non-union shops to have learned that the promises of improvements of conditions in non-union shops last only during the period of the strike; and that upon the conclusion of the strike they must return to the same low condition and condition prevalent prior to the strike. Due to this the members of our Union will call upon each and every failure to help solve many important problems that our Union is confronted with. Ways and means will have to be found now to proceed with an organization campaign, not only for a 100% increase of pay, but during the whole year.

The assessment that has been levied by the International Union must be paid, and in accordance with the terms of the Union will surely meet the obligation

as loyal members of the International.

In addition to these two important matters a third question, which is of vital and immediate importance, must be solved without delay. The movement of the bacon industry expires August 1, 1935. This branch of our industry consists of nearly eight thousand men, and a large majority of the workers in the bacon industry are Italian men.

The system of work in this industry is one where work is performed in such a manner that while these workers have been only organized in 1923, they have already achieved a great deal of importance in week work. The slogans amongst these workers today is that only week work must prevail in the industry.

On this occasion, I want to call upon the members of the organization to come to our May 1st celebration, which will take place at the Central Opera House, where a mass meeting and concert will be given.

As a true symbol of workers' solidarity, our Union has decided that May 1st, 1935, is to be celebrated differently from all previous years, and instead of holding a parade, the Executive Board instituted the idea of Parades of May 1st, to be held by the workers affiliated with the other locals affiliated with the District Council.

In the next report I will bring before our members some of the most important occurrences in our local with which our members must acquaint themselves, so that when questions come up before the meetings at the various locals, we will be in a position to act intelligently.

Waldman & Lieberman "WwYtY" 591 Broadway New York Telephone: Worth 9424-0424

GRASP THE OPPORTUNITY!

The Office of the International, 3 West 16th Street, is open every Monday 10:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M. for all workers who are unable to attend a regular meeting. A representative in this office is always present to help solve any problems or questions that may arise.

“Here’s the Garment Workers” at half prices $25.00

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JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, Office, 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Christie 2143

MORRIS SKOWRONEK, Editor

AARON J. LEVY, General Business Manager

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor

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Vol. VII, No. 18

Friday, May 1, 1935.

Entered as Second Class matter, April 15, 1932, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under Act of Congress, 1879, Act of May 24, 1911.

Address communications to the Department of Literature, 3 West 16th Street, New York City.
As the time when our Unemployment Insurance Fund will begin to function is rapidly approaching, the members of the locals affiliated with our Joint Board are becoming eager to learn all about the details concerning the payment of Unemployment Insurance. During the past week hun-
dreds of inquiries have been addressed to the Joint Board office for the pur-
purpose of obtaining this information. Therefore, in order that ALL our members may become fully informed of the facts concerning this matter, we here-
with submit a detailed explanation.

According to the Rules adopted by the Trustees of the Fund the distribu-
tion of the Unemployment Insurance Funds will be made on the following basis:

1. Each calendar year will be di-
vided into two seasonal periods con-
sisting of six months each, namely: the Spring season and the Winter season. The Spring season begins February First and the Winter season—August First of each year.

2. Each season is divided into two periods, namely: the busy period consisting of the first half of the season and the slack period consisting of 9 weeks in each season.

3. Each worker who will be em-
ployed for a period of more than three months in any of the two seasonal periods will be entitled to receive Unemployment insurance benefits and, therefore, no Insurance will be paid to workers who were unemployed NOT MORE THAN 9 WEEKS during the period of the seasons which are considered as the normal dull periods of the year. This does not include any period of unemployment as EVERY HOUR of unemployment sustained by a worker during the course of each six months period will be taken into account and will be credited to his such as.

4. For the purpose of enlightenment as to how the insurance benefits will be distributed the following schedule is submitted.

All workers who were employed between February First and June first not more than 8 full weeks will re-
ceive their first payment of insurance the 4th week in June; 9 full weeks will receive their first payment of insurance the 5th week in June; 10 full weeks will receive their first payment of insurance the 6th week in June; 11 full weeks will receive their first payment of insurance the 7th week in June; 12 full weeks will receive their first payment of insurance the 8th week in June; 13 full weeks will receive their first payment of insurance the 9th week in June; 14 full weeks will receive their first payment of insurance the 10th week in June; 15 full weeks will receive their first payment of insurance the 11th week in June; 16 full weeks will receive their first payment of insurance the 12th week in June; 17 full weeks will receive their first payment of insurance the 13th week in June; 18 full weeks will be entitled to weeks additional insurance; those who were employed 14 full weeks will be entitled to 2 weeks additional insurance; those who employed 15 full weeks will be en-
titled to 1-week additional insurance.

Workers who will not draw their full six weeks of insurance during the first seasonal period will be entitled to draw more than six weeks during the second period within the same calendar year should they happen to be unemployed for that length of time.

Only members who belong to the Unl
ion not less than, one year and have worked in the New York mar-
ket at least one year will be entitled to Unemployment insurance.

All Clockmakers Must Register

In order to determine which mem-
bers are entitled to receive insurance the Unemployment Insurance Fund keeps a record of the earnings of each worker employed in the shops con-
trolled by our Joint Board. The data concerning each worker’s time of em-
ployment and unemployment is being compiled from the weekly payroll re-
ports which the Insurance Fund is receiving from each firm. But in-
order to complete these records the Insurance Fund must have the local and ledger numbers and the ad-
dresses of each member of our Union. For this purpose the Direc-
tor of the Unemployment Insurance Fund sent out lists to each Shop Chairman in the Clock and Watch in-
dustry containing the names of all workers employed in their respective shops, requesting them to fill in the local and ledger numbers and the addresses of these workers as may have been omitted on the original payroll-reports, and to turn in these lists to the office of the Unemploy-
ment Insurance Fund. Most of the Shop Chairmen have already turned in these lists, but quite a number of them have not done so as yet. It is, therefore, imperative that all Shop Chairmen who have not turned in these lists should do so at once. Those Chairmen who did not receive such lists are requested to call at the office of our Joint Board and secure such lists from the manager of the Insurance Fund.

Workers who are employed at pre-
present and who do not belong to any trade union shop will have to register individually at the registration office which will shortly be established by the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Mr. Johnson and I are, in a way, rather intimate friends. In fact I know Mr. Johnson’s face better than any face in Chicago. I can detect it a block away. Mr. Johnson is one of the bellhops for the Municipal courts — the one they send out to sanity de-
fendants that suit have been filed against them, and that their presence is desired before His Honor on a cer-
tain date.

Mr. Johnson has the same almost unconscious familiarity toward my face. Many of my closest friends sometimes pass me without recognizing me, even at the distance of ten feet. But Mr. Johnson turning a corner at Madison and Clark streets in the thick of the high noon crowd will cry me darving around a corner at Clark and Monroe streets.

We were discussing this pheno-
menon yesterday afternoon, I had been hurrying through the crowd at State and Randolph streets, when I heard my name. I knew it was Mr. Johnson at once. And since I have long ago given up the idea of being able to evade Mr. Johnson I stopped and waited.

“Been looking for you for some time,” said Mr. Johnson, catching up out of breath, He has a reddish face and his wind is sort of bad.

“In that so,” I said, “I’m sorry,” Mr. Johnson said he was very weary too, He took a rubber band off a stack of summons and handed me one. I recognized it at once, at least my conscience did—another suit for money filed by some low and incondo-
ced creditor. Not wanting to em-
barass Mr. Johnson, I throw it care-
lessly into my pocket. One always feels uncomfortably spolieto the heralds of bad tidings.

“Which way you going,” I asked.

“Wells street,” said Mr. Johnson.

We walked together.

“Funny how you always recogniz-
ace, even in the street, You were at State hall a block away,” I began just to make conversation. Mr. John-
non nodded.

“Why be,” he said, “I wonder what it is? I asked. “It must be my goodwill.”

“I said Mr. Johnson. “I don’t know at all.”

“Well, we’ve only seen each other four times.” “I argued. “There are lots of people I see forty times a week and they don’t recognize me right off.”

“Well,” said Johnson, “that’s my
business. Once I see a man I never forget him. Even if he grows a beard or changes his nose I can pick him out on a wig or change his name. That’s training, see?”

“Do people ever do that?” I asked. I was curious, I could not help looking significantly at my mustache.

“Yes,” agreed Mr. Johnson. “It gives a sort of a justly earned satisfaction始
all serving legal notices for fi-
teen years. And I’ve bumped into a lot of people who do. Take it from me.”

I said I would.

“T he hardest part,” continued Mr. Johnson, “is the bellhop job. The first time they seen it’s hard as the dickens sometimes. Lots of them deny they know me. So I ask them and I’ve got to hang around and play detective for weeks. And sometimes they’ve changed their name, and don’t answer to my de-
scription the lawyer furnishes us. But I always get them in the end.

And with one eye I put on short of putting me off. He said his name was Donnelly. Those the legal notice summoned to appear before in a kind of a coincidence that the names sounded alike, but otherwise he was the name. So I left him on the telephone one day. I said the lawyer who had filed the suit was very nice, and the man who had told him to drop the suit if he would come up and talk it over. He got excited and said he would come down.

That day Mr. Johnson and I were just across the street and I would see him telephoning. And I hung up making sure he had been disconnected and rushed over and he was still trying to get the party on the wire and said, “Hercy, Mr. Jennings, is something funny.”

We had reached Wells street. I was curious about one thing.

“T still don’t understand,” I inter-
rupt Mr. Johnson. “How you hap-
pened to find me in a street, I mean, the first time you saw me you’d got to have gone off to somewhere. Anywhere but State street.”

“Oh,” said Mr. Johnson, “I wasn’t looking for you. I usually take a trip and see the him from wherever I stay. From Wells and around Randolph. I get thirty-six notices to serve today and one of the best way is just to go down and some of them are pretty far, you know, the eight guy I found that way. Last time, you know, I waited around your Third Avenue house.”

Mr. Johnson looked at me reproach-
fully.

“That’s luck,” I agreed.

“Yes,” began Mr. Johnson, “and you was sitting at the next desk all the time.”

He paused, His eye flitted from me to the corner where a fellow had handed me to study his hairpin case, an unexpected happiness for him to have found me, and he was looking right at me for not, but for a man named William Dayton. I have returned it to him. He said, “I just saw a very laureate note to the effect that he was still “it,” and would have to face me. I don’t know how to express the quantity of telling Mr. Johnson that I am wearing no disguises and attending to my business as usual and am not nevertheless willing to take him on at four to one that he doesn’t lay hold of me inside of three weeks.”
A "New" Unity House

Workers' Estate to be Superintended Directly by L. L. G. W. U.—Will Be Ready to Accommodate Thousands of New Guests This Summer.

By ABRAHAM BAROFF

The announcement that the Forest Park Unity House is to be reopened and will hereafter be managed directly by the International, is big news not only to the tenants of that big old house but to all of us who, for years, have longed to see it maintained. The announcement also discloses the information that the building has undergone a number of important changes.

The Unity House in Forest Park has for the past five years been owned and superintended by one of our big local industries. The great big old house, for at least of New York, which has cared for it loyally and with true devotion and for which our tenants have derived a great deal of truly municipal prestige. The Unity House had during all these years served as an example to other Labor organizations of what a trade union may do in the field of social recreation and spiritual uplift for its membership.

Now that the International as a whole is to be the owner and manager of the building, the Forest Park estate its influence upon our members is bound to become even larger and more powerful. The International is making preparations to accommodate many more thousands this summer than have been fitted for in the past. Indeed, to make it one of our proudest achievements, a place of boredom and comfort for all its patrons, our workers.

The hard-won victories of our Labor Union have always been measured by the peculiar magnetism and the strong affection with which our masses have regarded our Unity House. With the arrival of each spring, the anticipation of its visit to "Unity" and the hum of bustle of great prepara tion for a vacation at the Forest Park place on the part of thousands of our members would rise like a regular wave throughout the international locals in New York, and, certainly, for good and valid reasons. The musical charm and captivating beauty of the Blue Ridge Mountains of Pennsylvania, with its clear, cool air, its health-giving scenery—be it on elephants or by the hand of the local officials, the Ladies' Garment Workers' Club or the Women's International League of Leagues, is one of Nature's gifts for sanitation, by prostitution, by pleasurable living. So, year by year, the workers in the needle trades have known but little of other vacations during the summer months of Summer, except for the enforced visits to the beach and other alike. It is only after we have organized big Labor unions and our life is to be better, we will feel more and more inclusive, that we choose a cooperative, self-sustaining reclusive house and make a private venture. This desire to run away from the rolling heat of the city and the tramp of the streets for a while, is the only way to enjoy a practical, pleasant and quiet vacation. The Unity House, is the only way to get a little more light and air—and for some place in the sun, on the part of our masses, be it for ever so small a period, an ideal, a brief summer's vacation may afford.

The Unity House, of course, is not managed for profit. It means to give its visitors one hundred cents worth for every dollar charged and it is doing its utmost to live up to this standard.

For the coming season, the new administration of the place is making elaborate preparations to improve every branch of the service in the House and to introduce new features that might add to the comfort and pleasure of our vacationists. The buildings are being restored, the rooms enlarged, and all is being put in readiness for the beginning of the season, early in June.

The International is extending a wholehearted invitation to all our members, to workers in other trades and their friends, with or without families, to take advantage of the greatly enlarged facilities of Unity this summer. Like in former years, the management will spared no effort to make the enterprises under the educational and cultural features of Unity an unusual attraction to its vacationists, in the form of concerts, lectures, "literary evenings", etc.

The International is ready to make the Unity House a delightfully well-equipped place for rest, recreation, and spiritual enjoyment. It confidently expects to make a record-breaking season this year, and it will do nothing undone to give the maximum of comfort to its guests and beauty to the thousands that will soon begin filling our spacious estate in the Blue Ridge hills of Pennsylvania. Watch for registration announcements in the early spring.

BUREAUCRACY

Mr. Roosevelt has boosted his potent thunderbolts against bureaucracy. Now, bureaucracy makes a good whipping boy for those who view with alarm modern tendencies in government. The differences between political order and effective state-man ship is the difference between "viewing with alarm" and suggesting a remedy. This last feat Senator Borah, like most modern Jeffersonian Demo crats, has not met.

What sort of bureaucracy does he view with alarm and how would he remedy matters? The worst bureaucracies in the United States are those of the army and the navy. They won't be reformed, as Senator Borah would no doubt admit, by denouncing bureaucracy but only as we approach dis armament. Prohibition is responsible for what might be called bureaucracy—and corrupt bureaucracy at that—and certainly the income tax is. Nevertheless, there is no substitute for the income tax. And the com mon resentment against prohibition is more inspired by longing for boozing than loathing for bureaucracy.

On the other hand, there are few real services conducted by business which one does not find in the administration of the enterprises in which at present, we applaud commissions, bureaus, and departments and temporary, to watch the railroads, coal mines and super-power to keep them going and to keep the coat of Uncle Sam's back. Such public regulation of private business is no worse than such regulation is but it is bureaucratic. It would be more sensible in the long run if private enterprise and public enterprise would be asked to cooperate. Co-operation with the consumer will be the real salvation of the enterprises.

In short, inducting democracy and not more state rights or anti-bureaucracy is the answer. That Mr. Borah should learn to procure.

A Labor Chautauqua.

When we reached the mining town of Hastings in the mountains of Pennsylvania on Tuesday March day, the woods were dark as night and a north wind blew across the street in a blustery March day, so that two miners, painted on the sign of the hotel, had to stand on their heads to keep from blowing down on their heads. But there was nothing up to down about the Labor Movement. We read an attractive notice on the door of the Mees Theatre which was filled up with union members and their families. They listened to a lecture given by an active labor organization and the audience included such men as Prof. David Biscog of the Brookwood Workers College, President of the National Federation of Labor, Richard Gugle, Director of the Education for the Pennsylvania Federation, Paul H. White, a very popular grade teacher and leader of education of classes for District No. 2, Louis Rines of Labor Advocate, Thomas of the LLTD. The community did more than listen. It furnished its own entertainers, the banks of its own children and youth people. And mighty good entertainers they provided. The crow was held up to the afternoon noon, and after a while the workers were seated in the little town of Hastings grew from 25 to 75 members. The whole thing was a real social affair for the students and for the students with a combined membership of 251 students. Classes are preparing for the second week, and to the History of the Labor Movement, some Aspects of Unemployment Insurance and the Coal Industry.
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EDITORIALS

May Day Thoughts

In his first of May message, published elsewhere in this issue, President Roosevelt has the underlying idea of May Day—the unity of the working class.

When the International Labor Congress had proclaimed in 1889 the commemorative day of the working class, it was precipitated in its decision by more than one motive. There were some who conceived it as a day for expressing a demand for the burning political or economic grievances of the working class; others viewed it as a potent means for demonstrative demonstration against militarism; still others considered the proclamation of May Day as an instrument by which the working class could, in the inaugural act of its annual festivity, assert its spiritual power and make clear the existence of the working class as an organized class. On the face of it, it is clear that the May Day is not an entity in itself to justify its faithful observance. And some there were who hailed the day as a hammer blow against the state of the world, in which would free, the proletariat of the chains which hold them slaves.

The May Day idea, indeed, is so deep and wide, that it can embrace all the striving and aspirations of the working class and its allies in the advancement of the working class and the world. That is why the First of May was enthusiastically accepted by all workers, no matter how widely different their demands may have been in this or that country. And so, relatively to the working class organization, particularly the form of an organized demand for the enactment of a paramount political or economic measure, such as the extension of social security, as a means of realizing the basic demands of the working class, in other countries May Day would be utilized for propagating the general socialist or anarchist ideal.

The most essential, the basic idea which prompted the Labor Congress in 1889 to proclaim the First of May as a workers' holiday, is the idea that the interests of the workers are identical in each land and all over the world; that the workers, no matter how separated by a variety of external circumstances, belong to the same exploited class and that they can never hope to emancipate themselves unless they feel and act like one class. The First of May was therefore designated as a day of unity, a day for the workers of the world to demonstrate their desire for unity through the only means at their disposal—by laying down their work tools and declaring it as a proletarian Sabbath to the people of the globe.

Until the thought of unity is firmly entrenched in the minds and hearts of the workers the decision of 1889 will not grow old. Most of the immediate demands put forth by the workers towards the close of the last century have been materialized in part or in toto, such as the enactment of the eight-hour day, or the extension of manhood and womanhood suffrage. But as long as the unity of the working class still remains a plous wish, as long as the present social order remains as firmly entrenched, owing to the lack of workers' unity, as it was 36 years ago, the decision to proclaim the First of May as a day of proletarian unity will not lose a particle of its great significance.

Moreover, with each passing year, the importance of that decision looms up in greater and greater relief before our eyes. Obvious and simple as it may appear, there is no one in the working world who, in their writings and speeches, have never failed to emphasize the idea of workers' unity the world over and the thought that the workers have but one enemy to combat—the international exploiting class. Nevertheless, when the war clouds had burst upon Europe in 1914 and the bloody carnage began to devastate its nations, this much vaunted first of May as a day of unity, was submerged in the world of a sudden recalled that they were Germans, Frenchmen, Italians, Austrians or Englishmen and started butchering one another with unparalleled ferocity. The solidarity of the working class became submerged in an ocean of human blood.

And not only is unity between the workers in the various countries today still more a wish than a reality, even unity among the workers of the same country is a thing.

It is an undeniable fact that in most civilized countries only a minority of the producing class is united, while the great mass is scattered, isolated, and fighting back to back with the exploiters of labor. And even the organized groups, when put to a decisive test, often fail to prove their spirit of solidarity. The example of the Triple Alliance in Europe, the post-war spirit of sympathy for the railway strikers, the unity of the workers, which fell apart like a rope of sand when it was called upon to prove its unity and solidarity, is still fresh in our minds. The problems of trade-unionism in its spiritless, sordid Michaelis, of bitter anarchy between worker and worker, the lack of solidarity among the working classes belong to the same order of things. This is equally true of the mass unionism. And especially all this demonstrates that the idea of unity is not yet enthroned in the hearts and minds of our workers.

Yes, May Day is eternally new, eternally important. The May Day of today is, or rather should be, more of a demonstration on the part of the workers who have already organized, in the demonstration of the working class solidarity against the capitalist class itself. Not because the capitalist class has in any manner changed its position in recent years, but that it is only by organizing the workers' movement to such an extent that they can force the capitalists to fall in with the demands of the workers that we can realize the unity of the working world. And of course the first of May is the key to this unity.

The First of May should serve as a protest against, such in our midst who for the sake of personal ambition have brought friction and disharmony among the workers and who have thereby convulsed the ranks of the working class organizations itself, and the workers fight their fellow workers. May Day should serve as a demonstration against those who, under the banner of Communism, are dragging into the mire every idea and sentiment of unity and are endeavoring to destroy all that the workers' movement has gained as the result of arduous and incessant fighting in the past fifty years.

This May Day, in particular should be utilized as a great protest against the demoralization of the working class. The strike fought by the Swedish trade unions last year, which squelched every trace of independent thought in Russia and had crowded their halls with thousands of Socialists, trade unionists and anarchists, did not merely bring to the ideals of pacifism by which they still have the brazen effrontery loudly to protest. This May Day should awaken, at least, amidst our own members a genuine desire to meet half-way the workers they owe to their own organization. May they forever keep in mind that as long as the spirit of true unity is absent in our ranks, we may never hope to accomplish not only our ultimate and glorious ideals and hopes, but even our most moderate demands. The workers must stand shoulder to shoulder in thousands, declare war against all the dark forces which, in one on another, can never accomplish bits which has taken years upon years of toil to achieve.

We cannot think of a better and more appropriate way for our workers, the workers in all other organizations who understand the great significance of the First of May, to celebrate this international holiday of the working class.

The Jubilee Convention of the Cap Makers

Wholehearted felicitations to our sister organization, the Cap Makers' International Union, upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of its birth!

Both, the I. L. G. W. U. and the Cap Makers' Union, are the children of the same industrial and social environs. Both have been forced to grow under similar circumstances, to face thousands, could not help arousing the interest of public opinion in their spectacular struggles, the cap makers, few in number, have as a convention of world-wide representatives of the industry, can perhaps be convincing in the conflict, the cap makers, of course, never have been isolated from the rest of our people, but may be truthfully stated that, on the whole, the cap makers have given much more to the other sections of organized labor in the needle trades than what they themselves had received in return in the form of assistance from these unions.

The Cap Makers' Union has for a number of years past served
40,000 Women and Children Garment Makers Sweated at Home Work in Porto Rico

The average daily wage for a family of 48 and 60 cents for four and five hours of labor. From 3,714 children and 1,824 women belonging to 3,393 agricultural families,700 women and 1,972 children employed to work in the factories, the Workmen's Circle, which has extended its work to Porto Rico, reported that the children did not go to school because of lack of clothing and food. The deplorable and unhappy condition of these families are about the same as of all the other agricultural working class families throughout the island of Porto Rico. When the sugar cane crop ends this year and the sugar mills will stop grinding, about 85 per cent of the agricultural workers will form part of the great bulk of the unemployed. It is reported that the great bulk of the unemployed will be seeking work on the plantations and industries.

The working people of Porto Rico from the island, but they are in the towns and cities, where the offices are in the throes of the most severe economic crisis, ever experienced on this Island.

May Day—Our Symbol

by Abraham Baroff

How cold and cruel the Winter months. How worked and bruised the winds and frost that plague the children of the soil, the men and women who slave for a stinted existence. . . . How welcome Spring, the harbinger of new hopes and Life. . . .

The hidden treasures of the taller immigrants and groans, gone are the thoughtless optimism, the childlike children of the dreamy colds and gales. The Spring is on again;

May, indescribably beautiful May, brings back from their wanderings the songsters of the air. May brings back to the poor and oppressed of the world the gleam of a dream, the dream of the good old days.

May, like a young bride in festivity, May, with verdure and grace the month of bloom, of the early bloom, green upon the fields and tender, health-giving greens from grove and forest.

May, the month of growth and youth, the month that calls out new dumbfounding life and tides and emotions and yearnings.

May Day is a symbol for thanksgiving, May Day is a symbol for the voices that the evil, the mean and the dark forces which define our life shall forever rule our existence, that a better social order is on the wing to bring light and happiness to humanity.

It is a symbol for us workers, too. The iron heel under which we are oppressed shall lift and from under it, the proletarians shall emerge to live a greater, broader Life, the life of an eternal May.

This glorious hope, we, the producers of the world's wealth, may only dare dream to achieve, but through studious adherence to one great, everlasting ideal: Workers' Solidarity.

The Workmen's Circle, we are not a political, bigoted organization, and it is not committed to any limited school or tenement with the Labor Movement. Every independent thinker is welcome in its ranks, and therein lies its tremendous drawing power, its magnetism. And wherever an attempt has been made, in the quarter cent years of existence, to divert the Circle from its broad, all-inclusive platform, such attempts invariably had met with failure. A glance through the pages of the workmen's Circle, the Workmen's Circle entitled "The History of the Workmen's.jpg" gives a glimpse of this jealous safeguarding of its fundamental credo of freedom of opinion and discussion on the part of the overwhelming majority of its members.

In the line of practical endeavor, the Circle has accomplished marvelous results for its membership. It is like the moral magnetism for members with tuberculosis. Its tuberculosis prevention department, and its varied educational activity throughout the breadth and length of the land— to say nothing of the incessant aid it has generously given all these long years to the Labor Movement during critical strikes and lockouts— are but chains in the great link which bind the Circle inseparably to the great, living, throbbing movement of the Jewish workers in America.

We greet the Circle upon its twenty-fifth anniversary in the name of the tens of thousands of our members, it is our hope that the Workmen's Circle will forever remain a great and progressive workers' organization, rendering our workers invaluable service in the realm of general human culture and advancement, a service which it is so excellently fit to perform.
May Day

By SYLVIA KOPALE

May Day, May First, in a peculiar way seems to be a little bit out of place during the month in which Spring's timid beginnings liable to evoke bloom, when the world is rejuvenated and the soft promise of approaching fruition is in every breeze, in every song of the birds. On May First, a day of a period when youth gallantly seeks youth, when maturity sternly disregards it, for a while, the sweetly reviews fine memories.

May first is May Day, Labor's May Day. Is it any wonder that Labor the world over chooses this day for its yearly work? Labor is a movement that promotes civilization what May first promotes the unknown future. It holds in its bond the age-wage masses of soft beginnings that hint of brave bloom, tender shoots that breathe approaching fruition, the view of a spring and summer for the generations that thus far have known only the Kathleen of Winter. As the winter of society came first and spring follows after. Life like winter's life now lives, needs, nurses and keeps warm roots which some day will bear glorious flowers. Our labor movement has become the ponderer. Its toils and struggles will correct a better world.

May First became Labor Day for the world after a chequered career. Few dates hold greater importance for its establishment, according to all available records, began in America, in 1886. It was the American Labor Union first suggested that the first Monday in September be set aside as Labor Day. But in 1886 the eight-hour movement was gotten under way by the American Labor Union. At that time, it was suggested that a strike for the eight-hour day be initiated on May 1st. In 1886 five states in the United States spread to Europe. Representatives from the American Federation of Labor were present at the Paris Congress of the International Socialist. Bureau to address the discussions on the choice of Labor Day. The European movement decided upon May 1st, but the American Federation of Labor finally determined to observe Labor Day on the first Monday in September as its Labor Day. In 1894 the United States Congress passed a law making Labor Day a legal holiday. This was the first time the American movement observed Labor Day.

During the same period May First had become Labor Day for the European movement. In 1883 a resolution was presented at the congress of the International Socialist of America suggesting that May First be adopted by the American Labor Union. This suggestion was also adopted as Labor Day. The resolution was defeated, but in 1911 another day was appointed as Labor Day. This resolution was adopted as Labor Day. The resolution was defeated. In 1911 another day was appointed as Labor Day. This resolution was adopted as Labor Day. The resolution was defeated. In 1914 Labor Day was hold as an annual activity by American workers. Its convention that year designated the fourth Sunday in May as Labor's Memorial Day. On that day Labor mourns the dead who have fallen in its battle for liberty and freedom just as the nation mourns its Civil War dead on the thirteenth.

And so it is that the garment workers in America celebrate May Day in September their membership in and unity with the American Labor Union, a symbol of their unity with the international labor movement. There is implied in this the promise of an end to the struggle of which such part, that toilers in France, Britain, Russia, Italy, Scandinavia, Belgium, Australia, America, and all the rest are extending fraternal hands across the lands and together looking to the future.

May First, as all Labor experiences, has a past also, as well as a future. What Labor is today and tomorrow shall remain always back to what it was yesterday. And May Day has special historic significance because workers have often chosen it to mark the beginning of the most notable demonstrations. In 1909 when, the gentleman of unrest left the labor movement, all that it was, the strike workers began to plan; to carry on the strike, a plan of protest. In the May Day parade of the strike workers, the strike workers began to pass a long march and to trials of strength. On the next May First in New York City, the workers, with the strike workers, and others sought to launch an international demonstration and a May Day strike. The result was an international day of action.

In 1937, the first National Holiday of the workers, the first celebration, was held on May First. Since that time, May First has been observed in every country of the world. It is a day of international unity. It is a day of international solidarity. It is a day of international fraternity.

The Brief

In preparing the case it is necessary to pay attention not only to the substance of the case itself, but also to the form of the presentation. Whereas substance is of much greater intrinsic importance, information and evidence are of the utmost importance because it is as much as to control its merits in the one case, or bring them out in the other. The court is to be convinced by the evidence, appearances and arrangement ought not to affect the judgment of an arbitrator.

This is a case of an unfair or unfavorable impression created by such considerations often deciding in the general public's mind as it assumes. A few words on this phase of arbitration procedure may therefore be put to the task of going into matters of greater significance.

As an arbitration brief should be made as neat and as readable as possible so as to reduce to a minimum the mechanical effort of following the material. It should be in manuscript, but always typed or printed. There should be ample margins for easy access to the oral arguments and work.

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LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

SLAVE CONDITIONS IN NON-UNION MINES

The 25 per cent reduction by the Bunker-Wheeler coal company recalls a severe arrangement of that corporation two years ago by a commission appointed by Mayor Hyland of New York to investigate labor conditions in the cement and Cumberland counties, Pennsylvania. The company supplies coal to the great Western railroads and is the largest producer in that section.

The miners were at strike at the time. The company opposed the organization of the miners. The investigators reported that "no Egyptian Pharaoh, soaring for his golden crowns of state, attention to the welfare of his people was driven. No case was more autocratic than this big business." "It did not take long," the investigators said, "to learn that the Bunker-Wheeler company officials treated their employees as beasts of burden and sacrificed the lives and limbs of thousands of men and the happiness and future of thousands of women and children to hold for themselves an industrial autocracy." "According to the tales of horror recited before the committee the living and working conditions of the miners employed by the company are worse than the conditions of slaves prior to the civil war."

Government Railroad Turns in Large Profits

GOVERNMENT property on the railroads pays the Canal Zone.

The board of directors of the Panama railroad company, owned by the United States government, earned in the nine months ending September 30th $35,600,000, in addition to $15,000,000 in dividends, or an aggregate amounting to $50,600,000. A check for this amount has been forwarded to the U. S. treasury at Washington.

The main line of the railroad runs from Colon on the Atlantic to Panama on the Pacific.

Only Six States Lack Compensation Laws

THERE are now but six states in the United States, besides the District of Columbia, without workmen's compensation laws, according to a bulletin issued by the U. S. bureau of labor statistics giving the status of compensation legislation as of January 1, 1915.

The black states are: Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

The changes affected by recent legislation "liberalize the laws by reducing the waiting time, increasing the amount of benefits paid, either by percentage increases, raising the maximum, or both, and by increased medical aid."

Six states—New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Porto Rico, Washington, and Wisconsin—have the exclusive state fund system.

Employees in agriculture and domestic service are excluded in all jurisdictions except Hawaii and New Jersey. Casual workers are also quite generally barred from benefits.

Twelve states and the federal government now recognize occupational diseases as compensable.

New Labor Banks

THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Tillis and Tract Company has opened in Philadelphia for business with paid in capital of $500,000, and a surplus of $75,000.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers have also opened a new bank in Philadelphia, at Pine and Fifth streets, two weeks ago, with a paid in capital and surplus amounting to $300,000.

Postmasters Ordered to Joint Company Union

POSTMASTER GENERAL NEW has directed postmasters throughout the country to join the local organizations of federal officials known as federal business associations and to take an active part in the organization of new associations.

Cooperative effort in President Coolidge's policy of "economy and efficiency" makes the compulsory membership necessary, declares the postmaster general.

Labor Lured to West; Thousands Are Lost

LOS ANGELES is paying for a tremedous campaign to increase its population by luring people here through develop of real estate coast and speculative. Idleness prevails to a large extent, and this has resulted in a general disregard of law.

There can be no denial of the fact that an amazing number of men are unable to find work in Los Angeles," says the Southern California Labor Press. "They camp the streets day after day, and sleep wherever they can. Thousands of them are hungry. Many of them are filled with hate against the agencies which hired them to southern California through misrepresentation. Lying literature depicting in glowing language opportunities which await all who come to Los Angeles brought them here. They were deceived. Thousandes—yes, tens of thousands—of them have been deceived.

The 'big men,' so-called, of Los Angeles, are too busy trying to increase its population; it would be far better for them, and for the city, were they to devote the same efforts to take these men out of the city, rather than waste money, in an effort to add to the city's population, in a campaign for population, when the city is replete with massed idleness, and is in need of revenues."


FOREIGN ITEMS

GERMANY

German Exposition of Homework

HOME WORK Exposition will be held in Berlin from April 20th to May 11th, the object of which is to draw the attention of the public to the evils of homework, and the necessity for protective legislation. The Exposition is organized by the Society of German trade unions and other organizations interested in combating homework. A similar exhibition was held in 1906, and excited much attention. Typical homework for boys and girls will be exhibited, together with statements, statistics, tables, etc., which will give an impartial presentation of the general conditions in homework.

AUSTRIA

Old Age and Disability Insurance

THE Austrian Minister for Social Welfare recently promised to prepare a scheme for old age and disability insurance by the end of March, and to submit it to the Chambers of Labor for their opinions. In the course of its preparation, the Government has called in a number of experts, to study the problem. It has already done the same for the organization of old age and disability insurance in future.

The Chamber of Labor has now drawn up a counter proposal, which it is submitting to the Government. The Government desire the organization to be three-fold: first, a local fund which will be the basis of the organization; second, a state accident insurance, which will be known as the "Labor Insurance Institution," and finally a National Office of Labor Insurance. The premiums will be issued by the chambers of labor and the government.

The lock-out in Sweden involves 120,000 workers. Thanks to the efforts of the State Compensation officials, agreement has been reached in some of the more important trades affected by the lock-out, all that there is good reason to hope that peace will soon be restored.

SCANDINAVIA

Labor Conflicts in Denmark and Sweden

THE long-thrashing conflict between employers and workers in Denmark, after long and wearisome negotiations, has at last been found possible to agree upon a renewal of the agreements. But the employers' association was fighting to the bitter end, it therefore took advantage of the fact that the executive of the Factory Workers' Union wished to submit to the Union Congress the proposal made by the State Compensation officials and the employers', and made the delay an excuse for proclaiming a lock-out which at first affected 50,000 workers, but a few days after was extended to another 50,000.

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HOLLAND

Strikes and Lock-Outs in Holland

THE YEAR 1924 was a record year in Holland in the proportion of working days lost through strikes. The conflict in the textile industry alone caused 104 days of strikes, or 30 per cent of the total number of days of lock-out, and 60 per cent of the number of workers affected being 25,000. Of these strikes and lock-outs, 211 were in ended in that year. In 27 cases the result is not yet known, 29 (25%) ended in victory for the workers, 85 (40%) ended in a compromise, and 58 (24%) ended in victory for the employers.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A New Employment Act

AFTER long negotiations the Czechoslovakian Parliament has passed a law for the introduction of paid holidays for workers. The following are the chief provisions of the law, which will come into force on May 1, 1925.

All workers engaged in permanent work, and not working occasionally, or by way of subsidiary occupation, will be entitled to holidays paid for by the employer when they have been in the same employment for one year, and will be assured of making any further changes for the worse in working conditions. Over 2 million working days were lost in the textile strike alone.

Between January 1st and November 30th, a number of workers affected being 25,000. Of these strikes and lock-outs, 211 were in ended in that year. In 27 cases the result is not yet known, 29 (25%) ended in victory for the workers, 85 (40%) ended in a compromise, and 58 (24%) ended in victory for the employers.

A new employment act does not apply to seasonal workers, to pand or forestry workers or to home workers. Workers who have received notice before their holidays are due are only entitled to a paid holiday, corresponding to a quarter of the paid working days. The same applies to workers who leave their work for important reasons. Holidays are to be arranged to take a full day during the period between May 1st and the end of September. The holiday times shall be arranged by the employer after consulting the works' council, or the workers' representative. For certain industries with continuous shifts holidays may be distributed by government decree.
An Interesting Visit to the Museum

Perhaps the outstanding and most entertaining feature of the present "walk" to the Museum of Natural History on Saturday afternoon, April 26, great interest, is shown by our members.

Well over two hundred members of our society and their friends visited the museum. They came with their wives and children, young men and women, a group that showed a genuine appreciation of the union, a cross section, as it were, of our total membership. So popular did this activity launched by the Educational Department seem, that it was decided to make this first trip the first of an annual series of such "walks" to be planned by which our interested membership will have a full and adequate opportunity to learn all that the museum can offer them. From the exhibits there they will receive some notion of all the fascinating facts about life locked in the past ages of the world.

When our group was segregated at the museum they were shown by a guide in the West Assembly Room the Peking Man fossils. These manlike fossils had set aside for our group. Before the members in this room was a picture showing the sun, but when our members had crowded the room to capacity they were told the picture itself (which is not allowed) the Sun was visible by Dr. Sylvia Kopald, they were told by her of some of the secrets into which they were allowed to look.

In her introductory talk Dr. Kopald explained to the members the meaning of man and manlike beings. The exhibits offered for study. She pointed out how the museum constituted a sort of Time machine by which visitors could travel through the ages. When they are on a train they see the way fare through the ages, through different environments. By the exhibits in the museum they would see the way man has lived through the ages. Through the ages they are allowed to travel through their span upon our earth.

-ecology; socialization; labor legislation; social and economic conditions; the movement in Belgium; the class struggle; workers' control; its indisputable necessity; how to read and write; social science, individual hygiene, etc. It is the Central for Workers' Education which appoints the teachers and sends out the syllabi to the local committees.

The local committees however do not omit their activities in the organization of Socialist Societies. They organize lectures on subjects the list of which is supplied by the Central for Workers' Education. During the year 1921-22, 276 lectures have been attended. They were attended by 81,835 working men and women.

The movement is young. But there is no doubt that it is revolutionizing the ever-increasing number of the workers and is that it is focusing more and more upon the working class; the shop and the rank and file of the labor movement. (The other activities of the Central for Workers' Education such as the organization of special schools for shop stewards, the municipal, central, and local unions, the organization of "political weeks," of "Syndical weeks" and last but not least the "current of Marxism" may perhaps be dealt with in another article.)

The actual visit to the exhibits which followed the talk was an interesting to our members. They went first to the Darwin room and then to the famous halls, they entered the one-cell animal from which all life originated to the complex man, and from the hall of the fowls where they saw the great and extinct reptiles of ten million years ago. They saw the evolution of the familiar horse. From these they went to the Hall of Man. They saw how man has developed from the ape. They studied the life of the tree and the early types of man, as well as the instruments and tools which they used in their daily life. By this time it had become too late to study the civilization of contemporary primitive man. It was decided, therefore, to leave this for our next visit.

"Our members should watch "Justice" for notices of the next trip. In the past "Workers' Week," we were in the museum and reviewed the information they have already seen and we will be holding another lecture at the museum which will explain more of the details to them.

CHAMBER SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CONCERT AT AEOLIAN HALL, FRIDAY MAY 8

MAX JACOB, Conductor

The Chamber Symphony Orchestra, consisting of 35 musicians under the leadership of Max Jacob, will give a concert at Aeolian Hall on Friday evening, May 8th at 8:30 o'clock. They will present an interesting program with FrancescaMaria, soprano, and other soloists.

By special arrangements with the Educational Department, members of our International can obtain tickets for the concert by presentation of their union card at the box office of Aeolian Hall.

OFFICERS ELECTED AT THE CONVENTION OF WORKERS' EDUCATION BUREAU

At the Convention of the Workers' Education Bureau held in Philadelphia on April 17, 18 and 19, the following officers were elected:


Three additional members will be named by the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor.
Гаг Лексов судьей

Gag Laws on Teachers Growing

A survey of the restrictions on teaching in schools and colleges just completed by the American Civil Liberties Union shows that more restrictive laws have been passed during the last six months than at any time in American history. These laws prohibit the teaching of evolution, require compulsory reading of the Bible and forbid the employment of radical or pacific teachers.

The survey shows that Congress passed and enacted into a number of state statutes which are aimed at teaching the principles of the Holy Bible and the possible consequences of a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States to uphold a similar law in Pennsylvania. The Civil Liberties Union has been fighting against these laws in the courts and has won several important cases.

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The Week In Local 10

BY SAM R. SHENKER

The quietness prevailing in the trade during the past week was evident, salt trade, reflected itself at the meeting of the membership which was held at the offices of Armstrong Philpotts, 1950 Main Avenue, on Saturday.

There were only a few members present and none of the usual discussions were held.

The union is in a quiet period and the membership is divided on the subject of the strike.

Another meeting will be held next week to discuss the situation.

The union is well organized and the membership is ready to act on any action that may be necessary to maintain the gains that have been made.

The union is in a strong position and the membership is confident of a successful outcome.

The union is determined to fight for the rights of the workers and to maintain the gains that have been made.

The union is well equipped to handle any situation that may arise and the membership is ready to act.

The union is united and determined to fight for the rights of the workers and to maintain the gains that have been made.