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International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU)
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Julius Woolf: One of the Seven—A. Rosebury.

The Waistmakers in Philadelphia—A. Silver.

Five—Years Work and Progress in Shop Sanitation—Dr. George M. Price.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN ENGLISH AND YIDDISH

By the

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

32 Union Square, New York
October 8, 1915, will be a red-letter day in the annals of our Union. In future years the day will recall striking memories and stirring emotions. On that day our Union was triumphantly vindicated in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court of New York. Five of our members who had been placed in the shadow of the electric chair by the District Attorney of New York were acquitted of an ugly charge brought against them.

A flood of light let two direct warnings had been addressed to the District Attorney that the case had no leg to stand upon—one by Justice Blanchard in 1914 and one by Justice Ford last August. Both had admitted the defendants to bail. The District Attorney, however, refused to heed these warnings and continued to press the charge in spite of the most palpable contradictions in the "evidence."

BRIEF RESUME: This absurd charge of the case has been hanging over the heads of three members of the Cloakmakers' Union—Morris Sigman, Saul Metz and M. Stupnickier—since March 1914. In the meantime two of them, Sigman and Metz, have come
to occupy high positions in the local labor movement—Sigman as general secretary-treasurer of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, and Metz as president of the United Hebrew Trades, in addition to the important office of manager of the Cloak Pressers’ Union, Local No. 35.

In May, 1915, the District Attorney renewed the indictment against our three above-named brothers and placed under arrest, on the same charge, four additional members and one ex-member of the Cloakmakers’ Union, namely, Julius Woolf, organizer of the Joint Board of that Union and Ab. Weidinger, Max Singer, Louis Holzer and M. Ashpis. By this renewed indictment, and by indicting a large number of other union officers on minor charges, supported by “evidence” of a notorious criminal, the District Attorney made the outside public believe that his case against the unions had considerably strengthened. Yet a more wanton detention behind iron bars of innocent men could not happen. One of them—Louis Holzer—had been released by Judge Tompkins before the trial began. There was not a particle of evidence to justify his indictment and incarceration in the Tombs.

The treachery character of the entire charge was evident from an occurrence which must have been utterly humiliating to the prosecution. We refer to the acquittal of Saul Metz and Julius Woolf two days before the case went to the jury. Assistant District Attorney Delehanty sadly but wisely admitted that there was no evidence against them. In that case, why was Metz held in the Tombs twenty-two weeks and Woolf fourteen weeks? Is the District Attorney’s staff so impervious to logic and common sense that they cannot distinguish between fiction and fact? If so, then the citizens of this great city are scarcely to be envied. Any man with a black soul, from motives of blackmail or from a desire to take revenge, might denounce good and pure citizens and have them indicted and incarcerated.

UNDERLYING CAUSES OF THE PLOT

Of course, we know that the Grand Jury had returned the indictments; yet the minutes of the Grand Jury presented a sorry jumble. It was precisely owing to the hearsay nature of the wild stories they contained that Justice Blanchard and Justice Ford admitted the defendants to bail. No wonder the District Attorney hotly contested permission being given to the Union attorneys to study these minutes. He must have had vague forebodings that the strong light of analysis would wither the supposed facts. There is only one explanation to account for the District Attorney’s success in influencing the Grand Jury to return indictments against the defendants in face of very unreliable evidence. The keen observer of this case and its progress in the courts can come to only one conclusion and—it is this: The powers that be in the District Attorney’s office cherish a stupid prejudice against organized labor.

For in spite of statements to the contrary, this case is a direct outcome of the gigantic industrial conflict of 1910. It was instigated by unscrupulous supporters of capital as against labor for filthy lucre. Renegades and traitors saw in the shocking and mysterious death of Liebowitz a chance to get even with men who had exposed their crookedness. The Cloakmakers’ Union had attained too much power and prestige which they envied and begrudged. Petty bosses boiled over with indignation at the thought of having to submit to Union rules. Erst-
while head pressers and sub-contractors, recalling the heyday of their power in the pre-strike period to fleece their underlings, were mad with rage at the Union having deprived them of this power.

After the Cleveland strike of 1911 these dark elements seized the opportunity of gathering together a small group of delinquents. A detective agent on the make became their natural leader. Being birds of a feather they put their treacherous heads together, vilely scheming against the Union and harassing and assaulting our members in some of the shops. The unfortunate controversy of 1913-14 within the ranks gave these plotters a lease of life. First they filched the name of our Union. Then they brought to their aid the Liebowitz tragedy. Sigman, Weidinger, Singer, Ashpis, had been at the hall on the evening when the tragedy had occurred outside. That was enough for them. They could easily fabricate the details to fit into their lying framework and charge the union men with the crime.

The frame-up was certainly a clever machination, and the District Attorney fell into the trap. He was not familiar with internal affairs, and prejudice got the better of him. But unfortunately for the plotters, they involved Woolf, Metz, Stupnicker and Holzer who had not been at the hall that evening. This in itself proved their mendacity. For if mendacity and brazen lying have ever impudently paraded before judge and jury, it was so in this case.

JURY QUICKLY SEES THROUGH MENDACIOUS STATEMENTS

In our own ranks our accused brothers have all the time regarded as "innocent as new-born babes," to borrow a phrase from Attorney Morris Hillquit which he emphasized at the great meeting in Madison Square Garden in June. Where suspicion attached to them, was outside, in quarters hostile to the Union. In the absence of direct, incriminating evidence, the District Attorney's office had to do something to justify its wholesale arrests of union officers and members; so it gave out lurid accounts to the press, declaring these men guilty before judge and jury found them guilty. For the hostile and prejudiced press these wild stories were a source of sensation, and unsophisticated minds took them for granted.

Our Attorneys, particularly Morris Hillquit in his great opening speech and ruthless cross-examination, exploded the framework of mendacity which had been artfully concocted. A jury of twelve men seeking to do justice, quickly saw through the mendacious statements which the prosecution presented as "evidence."

"Not guilty," said the foreman of the jury after two hours' deliberation. "Not guilty," immediately reverberated through the courthouse, and the verdict was caught up by electric wires and carried to many parts of the city. The two words were repeated again and again amid the unspeakable joy of numerous friends and sympathisers.

We imagine that even those on the outside, who had been deceived by press reports, heaved a sigh of relief when the last shadow of suspicion was dispelled by the jury's verdict in favor of the accused. The verdict is not only a vindication of our own Union but of the union movement.

We heartily congratulate the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union and our eight brothers collectively and each one separately on this victory for justice and truth. They went through this ordeal for a great cause. Credit is due to Attorneys Morris Hillquit,
Abraham Levy, Former District Attorney Olcott, Jacob Hillquit and Henry W. Unger for the ability with which they prepared and handled the case. The Jewish Daily Forward rendered special and invaluable service. Its editor, Mr. Abraham Cahan, attended the court proceedings day by day and personally reported the case for its columns. The Jewish press in general was distinctly sympathetic in this hour of trial. We highly appreciate the services of the New York Call—the only English daily that published full reports of the case day by day. The New Yorker Volkszeitung and our weekly labor organs have done their full duty and deserve our gratitude.

* * *

OUR NEXT TASK: In rejoicing over this victory in the court we must not allow ourselves to forget the pending indictments against a number of our local officers and members.

Our officers and active members are contemplating the coming trial with equanimity and confidence. Justice will once more prevail, and the schemes of hired thugs and notorious criminals will shrivel and disappear under the light of truthful analysis. The whole world knows that professional strike breakers and thugs are synonymous terms. Labor has no need of these auxiliaries of capitalism. Its strength consists in its unity and solidarity. But the petty exploiters who find our well-organized unions more than a match for them have hit on a newfangled method of getting even with union leaders and officers. During strikes they procure thugs to maim and batter strikers and pickets. Then the thugs, whose human-brute profession is legalized, try to levy blackmail on the organization and its officers.

The gangster "evidence" on which these indictments were returned by the Grand Jury is of a similar nature and content to that upon which the District Attorney sought to send upright men to the electric chair. It emanates from the worst enemies of the labor movement. In these indictments, any one who has eyes to see can perceive a combined move of the dark forces in politics and industry against the labor movement. A notorious gangster, who has been the pet of corrupt politicians for years, is to be the chief witness against our trusted officers and, he has selected those who have made themselves most obnoxious to the slave drivers. Crooked politicians see in the growth of the labor movement on the Eastside a menace to their usurped political power. If this movement grows and prospers more and more, as it is bound to do, the end of their political jobbing and misrule is clearly in sight.

So in conjunction with elements of the underworld they have been scheming to discredit our unions. Nothing can serve their purpose better than to brand our labor leaders as criminals. If this will shrivel and disappear under the light of truthful analysis. The whole world knows that professional strike breakers and thugs arc synonymous terms. Labor has no need of these auxiliaries of capitalism. Its strength consists in its unity and solidarity. But the petty exploiters who find our well-organized unions more than a match for them have hit on a newfangled method of getting even with union leaders and officers. During strikes they procure thugs to maim and batter strikers and pickets. Then the thugs, whose human-brute profession is legalized, try to levy blackmail on the organization and its officers.

The trial just ended shows that any story involving union men in crime is acceptable at the District Attorney's office, even if its absurdity lies on the very surface.

CONTRIBUTE TO Truth and justice will prevail again as TO-DAY! they have prevailed early last month. But in order to frustrate our enemies' evil designs, funds must be liberally forthcoming.

All these trials will cost our organization a little fortune, and this is precisely the weakest spot in our union armor. So far our enemies have not succeeded in their attack on the name and fame of our Union, but they have...
succeeded in subjecting our financial resources to the utmost strain. No doubt, this consideration entered into their sinister scheme—to drain the Union of its money resources. But it behooves us to demonstrate to them that we mean to combat their evil designs even to the last dollar. Our Union has to meet its obligations in the case just concluded in our favor and must provide fresh resources for the next trials.

It is the duty of all members of whatever local to pay up outstanding arrears of assessments, and it devolves on active members and shop chairmen to devise new methods of collecting funds. Don't delay doing this duty! Contribute to the defence fund to-day!

* * *

AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT our Union is WITH US THROUGHOUT passing through this year, the American labor movement has been with us throughout. The American Federation of Labor, through its President Samuel Gompers has rendered us invaluable moral support in the recent dispute with the employers, involving 50,000 workers, and has shown profound sympathy to our organization in the court prosecution of our eight officers and members. We wish in these columns to express our gratitude to the national, international, and local unions who have responded to our appeal for moral and financial assistance. They have shown that fraternity and solidarity, without which Trade Unionism would be meaningless words.

The appeal published in our columns in the last issue of this journal was no ordinary call for assistance. By ordinary foresight and preparation it was from the beginning impossible to meet an extremely perilous situation. Not only our own Union but the entire labor movement felt the shock of the furious and sudden onset of our enemies. That we have now succeeded in warding off the attack, is proof of the energy, steadfastness and resourcefulness of our guiding spirits and loyalty and devotion of the rank and file. Even with greater resources at command we could not possibly stand alone in an hour of supreme trial; but owing to a number of slack seasons and periods of unemployment the aforesaid attack was delivered at a time when our resources were limited.

We supplement our former appeal by a request to the American Federation of Labor, national, international, and local unions to stand with us to the very end. Our final triumph over the dark forces arrayed against us will, in a large measure, be a triumph for the entire labor movement and the cause for which it stands.

* * *

REGRETTABLE RESIGNATION OF BROTHER SIGMAN

We exceedingly regret to announce the resignation of Brother Sigman as secretary-treasurer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The reasons that led him to take that step, which has been pending for a year, are fully contained in his letter published in another column.

Although Brother Sigman refers to his recent ordeal in but few words, it will nevertheless be clear to all that the enormous physical and mental strain entailed on him by months of confinement in the Tombs has made that step inevitable. His health is undermined, and he feels unable to acquit himself of the important duties and responsibilities of his office with his customary vigor. He needs prolonged rest and change of surroundings, and as time is the best healer and the recuperative powers of nature are won-
derful, we feel sure that Brother Sigman's absence from the active life of the Union will be only temporary, and that he will soon be restored to health and to our movement.

Brother Sigman has been in the labor movement for some thirteen or fourteen years. These have been years of enthusiastic effort to uplift the workers economically and socially. His particular sphere lay among the cloak pressers, and the Cloak Pressers' Union, Local No. 35 bears today the impress of his personality and assiduous work to improve conditions. Soundly organized, having a system of benefit features and a statistical department — these inner improvements are due to Sigman's resourcefulness and great devotion at the time when he served this local in the capacity of secretary.

That he played a great part in the gigantic work of the historic general strike of 1910 has been amply elucidated by Attorney Morris Hillquit at the recent trial. His subsequent career as manager of the former Tenth Street office of the Cloakmakers' Union, as vice-president and organizer of the International, as a member of the General Executive Board, and his promotion to the high office of general secretary-treasurer — all testify to his versatility, integrity and high character.

We are glad to state that although Brother Sigman's physical vigor is somewhat abated, owing to prolonged nervous strain, his enthusiasm for the labor movement and his attachment to our union are still as fresh as ever. It is not easy, for men of his caliber to divest themselves completely from associations that have been ruling their lives for so many years. And so we hope, indeed we are almost sure, that after Brother Sigman will feel himself again in health and strength, he will once more place his fund of knowledge and experience at the service of our organization in one capacity or another, and, needless to say, he will be heartily welcomed. In the meantime we wish him a speedy restoration to health and success in his endeavors.

At the same time we are not in a position to announce his successor this month. The General Executive Board has decided that the New York members of the board shall nominate suitable candidates for the office and that their names shall be submitted to a vote of all the members of the board by mail.

It might be said here, by the way, that it has been found impossible to place before our readers, in this issue, extracts from the minutes of the General Executive Board. These will appear in the December issue of this journal.

**AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION, 1915**

The annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor have come to be regarded as milestones registering the distance traversed and progress made by the organized wage-earners' movement every year. Not a year passes without some progress being made. Every year more and more unorganized toilers are brought into line, and with their enrollment improved wages and lighter burdens result. This year the convention is being held in San Francisco.

For the last two years, ever since
the A. F. of L. attained a membership of 2,000,000 wage earners, its slogan has been “Now for the Three Million Mark!” Last year the numerical gain was some 20,000. This year, in spite of economic disturbance caused by the war in Europe, and acute unemployment last winter, we may surely expect a great numerical advance all along the line.

In past crises and industrial panics the ranks of labor suffered considerable shrinkage, and officers and leaders had the time of their life to keep the lines together. At such times, when the supply of labor is greater than the demand, employers grow restive, imposing upon the workers conditions almost impossible to bear. Last year, however, working conditions were maintained in spite of a slump in many markets. Furthermore, every important industry tried to strengthen its organized ranks and improve conditions, and succeeded more or less.

Wage earners have learned to place high value on their trade organization. More and more they have come to feel that it is their mainstay and sole protection. With this progress in thought and conviction, we may now expect an increase of numerical strength and increment of earnings every year. The Three Million Mark aimed at by the American Federation of Labor is certainly not so far off.

PEACE PROSPECTS

This year added interest attaches to the convention of the American Federation of Labor owing to the prospects of an early peace in Europe. It does not require great discerning power to see that the principal belligerent nations are showing signs of exhaustion.

Only by a sheer miracle can the nations fight for another year so furiously as they have been doing of late. The end is not clearly in sight yet, but one can never tell, for events are nowadays moving with surprising swiftness.

The Philadelphia convention adopted a resolution to authorize the Executive Council to call a meeting of representatives of organized labor of the different nations to meet at the time and place the Peace Congress will convene for the purpose of taking such action as may be helpful in restoring fraternal relations and protecting the interests of the toilers. This meeting may have to be held before the next convention of the American Federation of Labor, and various important problems will come before it for solution.

The war will have brought about innumerable industrial and political changes and changes in the forms and habits of thought. By far the most important idea in regard to Labor that this war has tended to impress upon the belligerent as well as neutral peoples is that without Labor’s cooperation it could not have been carried on.

In the remodelling and rebuilding which is to follow the war, Labor’s co-operation will be indispensable. The nations, if they will get wise, will try to be knitted closer together than before. Labor in Europe as well as in America will be called on to contribute to the rehabilitation of the world industrially. Labor therefore must insist on its full industrial and political rights. In past periods following great wars Labor was held down, while the employing class enjoyed the fat of the land. Now, however, Labor has to an unprecedented degree grown in knowledge and intelligence. It has managed to hold its own even more than we could have ex-
This was especially the case in Great Britain. A new factor in industrial life is the entry of women workers into occupations that heretofore were confined to men only and their equal pay for equal work insisted on by the English trade unions.

GREATER UNITY

The war has destroyed the outward forms of international Socialism and trade unionism, but the kernel of international solidarity of Labor remains in the hearts and minds and will quicken into new and vigorous life and power immediately upon the cessation of hostilities.

What seems to be necessary is greater unity among all sections of the labor movement in this country. America is fast becoming the leading nation in many respects—in industry, finance, democracy and liberty. The American labor movement likewise has an opportunity to become a leading factor in progressive ideas and give tone and direction to organized labor everywhere, provided only that all sections will merge their differences and cooperate for a common purpose. These differences are certainly not as great now as they have been before. Both wings of the labor movement now believe that political and legislative measures are necessary to strengthen and make permanent the gains in the economic field. Every year we see a steady and substantial increase in the number of the workers who turn toward radical ideas and have pinned their faith in Collectivism as the ultimate goal towards which society is tending in both hemispheres. The American Federation of Labor is not opposed to political action and the Socialist Party is now supporting with enthusiasm any practical trade union method for improving conditions. Indeed, its various organs render valuable assistance during strikes and legal prosecutions. Both wings of the movement have now much more in common than they have cause to be at variance. Now, at this world crisis, the necessity for unity, harmony and cooperation is more insistent than ever. The San Francisco convention would do a great thing if it could take a step in direction of tightening the ranks and getting together.

RIGHT TO VOTE FOR WOMEN WORKERS

Here and there pathetic appeals have appeared in the Labor press—appeals to men—to give women the right to vote. Such appeals to trade unionists and Socialists should be entirely uncalled for.

The employing and mercantile classes have something to fear in every gain for democracy and freedom. Such gain means a loss to them—a gradual curtailment of exclusive privileges that the possession of money and property gives them. Hence those who are absorbed in the pursuit of money-making, unless they are large-hearted and liberal-minded, are opposed to the extension to women of the right to vote. But on what grounds can labor men oppose this right?

For trade unionists to help women's political enfranchisement simply means to carry into political life the principle of complete equal rights already prevailing in our trade organizations. It is the height of inconsistency for any trade unionist
to withhold in the political field what is considered an unquestioned right in the shop and at the meeting. Equal wages for equal work, unrestricted right to a voice and vote in all affairs of union management—anyone advocating the least restriction on women members in the union on the ground of sex would be considered antiquated. As trade unionists we stand for complete equality of conditions in politics as well as in industry. Moreover, we claim the right to vote as ordinary justice to working women. We have succeeded in organizing some 40,000 women and girls in the various trades under our jurisdiction, and we find them, in the same proportion as their brothers in the union, keen, intelligent, energetic and devoted to the work of improving conditions. The right to vote for these women in industry would help to protect them against unscrupulous employers, and they could be relied on to work hand-in-hand with their brother members for clean city and State government and needful legislative measures for the protection of the toilers.

The argument that physical, mental and functional differences render women unfit to exercise the vote, has no practical value. As well argue that mental and physical differences between groups of men and differences in training, education and station of life, which are sometimes very pronounced, justify enjoyment of full political rights by one group and withholding them from another group. That was the medieval view. To us it is obsolete; it belongs to the dead past. The opposition to woman suffrage on such ground sounds like a voice from ages long past.

The argument, again, that women have not come up to our expectations in States where they enjoy the right to vote is mere sophistry. For neither have men. Wherever Labor has suffered from adverse legislation or from the actions of individuals holding the reins of government, as in Colorado, for instance, it is due to the apathy and indifference of men even more than of women. This only shows that we must increase our efforts of agitation and education and that we must unite among ourselves more closely. Those who use this indifference in Colorado as a reason for withholding the right to vote in New York or Pennsylvania confound the question of right, freedom and justice with the speculative question of expediency. And because we stand for freedom, justice and right for working women we advise our members to vote for the Suffrage Amendment on November 2nd.

* * *

DEFEAT THE REVISED CONSTITUTION. Elsewhere in this issue are given valid reasons for voting "NO" on the revised Constitution, enumerated by the State Federation of Labor. These reasons sum up to a nicety Labor's position on the changes implied by these amendments. They would, if adopted, benefit the interests opposed to Labor and would be a menace to the toilers. Anyone of the reasons mentioned would be sufficient to justify strenuous opposition to the revised Constitution, and all these reasons combined render it an obligation on all labor men to defeat the revised Constitution on November 2.
RESIGNATION OF GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER

Brother Morris Sigman addressed the following letter to the General Executive Board which held its sessions in Philadelphia on October 18 to 21:

"To the members of the General Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, greetings.

"It is with considerable grief and regret that I once more feel compelled to request you to accept my resignation as general secretary-treasurer, to which officestances that compelled me to take the step. Let me now briefly go over the ground and then you will realize that it is incumbent on you to accept my resignation.

"Even before the Cleveland convention my health was undermined. The shameful murder charge brought against myself and my colleagues by the enemies of our Union and the 12 weeks' confinement in the Tombs prior to the convention, were sufficient to cause a breakdown in health of a stronger man than I am. I did not then realize the seriousness of my condition. After the convention I have grown gradually worse and have often felt unable to carry out the duties and functions of my office. I consulted prominent physicians, and they advised a complete change of surroundings. They warned me that, if I wished to avoid more serious physical complications, I must quit the office.

"Since the O. E. B. meeting at Boston, and the strain to which I have been subjected by recent events, my health has steadily declined. Medical advisers absolutely forbid me to retain the office. They urge me to withdraw from my present activities and relinquish city life at least for a year. I am, therefore, compelled to obey their orders.

"I desire you to realize, brothers, that this resignation is by no means pleasant to contemplate. I have ever appreciated highly the great honor conferred upon me by the representatives of our numerous membership in electing me to this important office. I have fully realized the great responsibility attached thereto, and have endeavored to the best of my ability to carry out the duties devolved upon me.

"It would naturally afford me much satisfaction were I in a position to complete the term of office. Unfortunately I feel it would entail a great strain on my health, and I am sure you do not wish me to make such sacrifice.

"Let me, however, assure you, brothers, that my resignation as secretary-treasurer does not mean my withdrawal from the Union which is dear to us all. I remain a member of the Cloak, Skirt and Dress Pressers' Union, Local No. 35. I remain in the ranks of the great, militant labor army, and as soon as my health is restored I shall always be prepared to join in the
struggle of my sisters and brothers for more freedom and happiness in the lives of our toilers.

"Fraternally yours,

"MORRIS SIGMAN."

Note—At the G. E. B. meeting in Boston, referred to in this communication, Brother Sigman was prevailed upon to postpone his resignation for six months in the hope that his health would improve. The question having been brought up again at the Chicago meeting a committee was appointed to consider the matter, and at this last meeting in Philadelphia the committee reported as follows:

"As to the resignation of our General Secretary-Treasurer we have come to the conclusion that it would be a physical impossibility for Brother Sigman to remain in office. His long confinement in the Tombs prison and the strain of the recent trial have undermined his health. We, therefore, recommend that his resignation be accepted.

"(Signed) M. AMDUR
"AB. BAROFF
"J. HALPERN."

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That Memorable Night
Musings on The Last Hours of the Trial of Our Brothers

BY H. LANG

You may smile, call it sentimental to feel that way, but I feel proud of the emotion.

It was a memorable night. It came to pass on Friday, October 8, 1915, at 10:30 P.M., oh, that unforgettable night! You might call it a historical night. But the labor movement has many historical days and nights. No, it was more than that.

For two weeks our accused brothers were the center of public attention. The State desired to know how the cloak-makers' struggle of 1910 had been conducted. Was it a mere disorderly commotion, a huge mass gone mad, a wild, irresponsible mob, guardless and unrestrained, bent on lawless acts, intent on visiting violence and murder on all those who would not join them?

The strike was an extensive revolt in the cloak industry. The accused helped in waging a tremendous struggle to alleviate the sufferings of tens of thousands of families. It was organized warfare for more bread and freedom for downtrodden, half starved, insulted people; a mass movement for a little more happiness in their lives and a modest voice in the ordering of the labor that helps to sustain life. The struggle had its aim, its perspective. These men, standing before the bar of justice, all eyes focussed on them, were leaders and workers in that struggle. The question now asked was: Are their hands clean, free from stains of blood? There were those who tried to hinder the struggle—did the accused advocate or conspire to get them out of the way; were they accessory to the murder? Thus for two weeks our brothers were in the public eye, being weighed on the scales of justice.

My memory goes back to the month of June. Our brothers were then behind the bars in the Tombs; the shadow of a framed-up charge hovering over them. I gladly seized the opportunity to pay them a visit. Looking at Sigman through the bars I was anxious to find words of cheer, courage and comfort, but the heart was full to overflowing and the words stuck in my throat.

Some distance away from Sigman's cell I noticed a dark young man with a look of terror in his large distended eyes, walking nervously to and fro, evidently tormented by intense anguish of soul. His fists were clenched as if in mad anger with himself; his spirit seeming to be engaged in a fight with his confined and damp surroundings, as if he would wish for the fate that was awaiting him to come quickly and end the wretched, unbearable existence.

Sigman told me that the unfortunate man had been found guilty of murdering a woman and would soon be taken away to the death house, there to await the hour of breathing his last on the electric chair. An involuntary shudder came over
me at the thought. Our friends, too, are under a murder charge. Will they—these high-minded idealists—do that fate... My mind abruptly turned away from the thought.

Yes, Sulkes and his gang of traitors desire it; but the court will first prove the conspiracy.

And now we have reached the last day of the trial. The minds of all our organized workers are directed toward the criminal court building of New York City. In one of the rooms there the final word is to be uttered. The prosecution has finished its case. Its "evidence" was clumsy and devoid of sense and veracity; yet wilful, artfully and systematically woven together so as to elude the superficial observer.

The witnesses for the prosecution are well known to be unscrupulous, devoid of honor and utterly unreliable—the scum of the cloakmakers. Assuming a mien of innocent pretense, they all the time betrayed the fact of having been drilled to play their part. Who knows what the jury—the representatives of the people of the State—think of them? Perhaps the jury is misled into believing that Levin and Polar are saviors of society, and that such men as Sigman and his friends, ought to be disposed of. Perhaps the jury thinks, as Levin and Wolf are free. We rejoice in their freedom. But what about the five others? We impatiently ask ourselves. As the friends of the labor movement are filled with doubt and anxiety. Who knows?

Silence reigns in the court-room. Supreme Court Justice Tompkins sums up the case and charges the jury. He instructs them as to certain legal formulas. Let them form a clear idea of all that has happened in course of the trial. Of course, they must not forget that an adverse verdict will involve five human lives, fathers of families; but they must at the same time remember that they represent the people of the State, whose lives likewise must be preserved and protected.

The judge speaks slowly and deliberately, halting at every sentence. All our glances wander from him to the accused and from the accused to our jury. One wishes to penetrate the minds of the jurymen and get a glimpse of their inward feeling. Are they imbued with justice, ordinary justice? Then they cannot find us guilty. They surely have learned during this trial that our brothers are innocent and that the entire charge is a tissue of falsehoods.

Yet the Judge emphasizes the points against the accused, even though he also refers to the points brought out by the
defence. His tone leads us to imagine that he has made the "evidence" of the prosecution clearer than the strong arguments of our attorneys and the irrefragable proof presented by the witnesses for the defence. Terrible depression seems to pervade the atmosphere of the court-room, and friends exchange ominous glances. Even the lawyers betray some nervousness. As to our accused brothers—we seem to be afraid to look at them. One feels that perhaps we did not do all we might have done to bring out the truth in clearer, stronger and more convincing terms.

The Judge has concluded his remarks. The Jury retires for consultation. We watch them file out one after another in silence. Not even their footsteps are heard. One is seized with an impulse to demand of them imperatively what they intend, to do.

Our five brothers are taken away to the Sheriff's room. They, too, walk in silence; their footsteps barely touching the ground. We wish we could embrace them and reveal our inner feelings. "Is there aught else we can do to assuage your sufferings, brothers," we seem to assure them.

We are told it will reopen later; when the fate of our brothers will have been decided; when the die will have been cast for the great Cloakmakers' Union, for our labor movement. One feels a creeping chill at this thought.

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The night has deepened. A multitude has gathered around the court corridors; all our own people—leading and active men in the movement. They all crowd to gain access into the court-room or at least to retain some standing space in the corridors. But the police check this desire. We remain outside the building, walking around it, looking through the windows and trying to picture to ourselves the proceedings within. Through the windows in the sheriff's room we perceive shadows moving to and fro. They are the forms of our accused brothers. No doubt, they are trying in this way to dispel sombre thoughts.

I recall the agitated movements of the dark young man with the distended eye pupils, the shadows of death on his forehead—the man I met in the Tombs when I visited our friends. Gloomy mind pictures and black forebodings seem to emerge from the darkness of the night: A dead house, an electric chair, our devoted and faithful comrades. . . . But no, away with these thoughts! I turn from my own imaginings into the throng of the many friends who have congregated here. These, too, can hardly escape the torments of doubt and depression. But being together we presently begin to feel more cheerful. Some whose optimism never forsakes them try to dispel the gloom. One cracks a joke at the District Attorney's expense; another utters an imprecation on the Saks gang. Yes, the atmosphere is now decidedly clearer, although some are absorbed in deep thought, holding communion with their own souls.

Meyer London appears in front of the building. He is decidedly optimistic.— "Friends, don't despair. Only idiots could pass sentence on our people. They will surely be acquitted."

Yes, we agree with our Congressman. But the time seems to drag along so slowly, and doubt returns. "Who knows, after all? Why does it last so long? Have the jurymen failed to unravel the tangled skein of a shameful plot hatched by unclean hands? Wherefore all this deliberation? London cannot remain with us. He must go home. It seems to us that his optimism has disappeared. He does not care to be present. Yet he knows all about the struggle of 1910. Oh, what a struggle! What idealism, devotion, self-sacrifice! What deep sense of responsibility on the part of the leaders! Why cannot he be present at the final word . . . Oh, Heavens, why does it last so long? . . .

The doors of the court-room are opened, but there is hardly room enough for all. The throng is too enormous. But most of us, with the assistance of the attorneys or reporters manage to squeeze in. Yes, we are inside. Soon, soon we shall know.

See, here is Morris Hillquit. But where is his characteristic smile? Is he, too, despondent? He, the soul of the defence—what does it all mean? See, there is the well-known lawyer, Abraham Levy. How splendidly he defended our brothers. But why so pensive? What has happened? There, near the ladies, the life-partners of the defendants, is B. Schlesinger and how
pale? There, also, are Metz and Woolf, their facial muscles nervously twitching. They are free; but what about their comrades? They seem awfully agitated. Here and there one perceives friends, belonging to the same group of active spirits in the movement, and all with deep anxiety depicted in their eyes, waiting nervously and impatiently.

Here comes the District Attorney—the man who pressed the charges. He, too, is pale. Perhaps he is concerned about the possible consequences of this ridiculous scheme against our movement. Perhaps—the worm of compunction—but no; that cannot be. It is not fear of consequences. That is his natural mien. It has been said that he cannot even smile. Yet, on second thought, who can divine the inner soul?

My thoughts turn to the wives of our accused brothers. I want to see their expression—how do they feel? And oh, look at their eyes! What pain and anguish. A creeping chill overtakes me contemplating their inner feelings. But why does it last so long?

At last the Judge enters and the jury men are filing in. They carry their overcoats with them. They are all ready. What tidings do they bring us? Is it death, annihilation, or life, freedom? What have they been doing in that room, there? Did sound sense and human feeling prevail, or what?

Here, see, our people are brought in—Sigman, Wellingser, Singer, Aspho, Stupperiker. "Will they soon be with us? Is it possible otherwise," our minds enquire. Wherefore all these forms and ceremonies? Of course, they will be with us.

The Judge:
"Gentlemen of the Jury, look at the accused."

Our hearts thump. What is this for? What are they going to do?
"What is your verdict," the Judge continues. "Guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty," was the jury's cool reply.

Not guilty! Our five brothers are not guilty. They are free, all of them free; and all join in general embrace and loud kisses are heard; others dance for joy. But silence is ordered in the courtroom. The jury has to be dismissed. The Judge has something to say; but who can stem the onrush of joyful emotion? It seems sheer impossibility.

We are all on the street. Soon our brothers will be with us. We feel jolly and in lighter vein, like children. We give each other hearty handshakes. We embrace in brotherly fashion. We have secured a great victory and are in festive mood.

Thus we proceed to the East Side—the quarter which teems with our fellow workers—to the Forward Building, where an improvised meeting is held to congratulate our brothers.

"Extra," the newsboys shout, "The union men have been acquitted." People eagerly buy the extras.

All hearts rejoice. How splendid! What a blow to our enemies! What an awakening in our movement—the movement for more bread and greater freedom!

Let the day be entered on record. It was Friday, October 8, 1915, 10:30 p.m.
While a number of organizing plans had been completed prior to this meeting, there came up before the Board's attention a number of requests and suggestions which will have to be given prompt and proper solution. Notably, the children's dress, house dress and the embroidery trades situations in New York City, the Cleveland and Cincinnati cloak situation, the recent acquisitions and developments in the corset industry, the ladies' tailors' strike in New York, and many other things too numerous to mention.

THE PHILADELPHIA JUBILATION MASS MEETING

One of the ugliest pieces of police prudery that has ever put itself to an exhibit was let loose in the city of "brotherly love" on Sunday, October 17, upon a mass of several thousand workers, mostly cloakmakers, who gathered to attend a mass meeting at the Arch Street Theatre, arranged for the purpose of celebrating the victory of the seven members of our Union who had gained vindication and freedom from the hands of a jury in the recent great trial in New York. Under the pretext that it is unlawful to hold any meetings in Philadelphia, to which admission fees are charged, the bluecoats charged into the great crowds that gathered in front of the theatre and in spite of many protestations prohibited the meeting and dispersed the orderly masses.

But the Philadelphia workers were not to be cheated of their share of joy and holiday making upon the occasion of the liberation of their leaders. Taking advantage of the fact that the General Executive Board was in session during the following week in Philadelphia, the Cloakmakers' Union hired the big Third Regiment Armory hall at Broad and Wharton streets, the biggest meeting place in Philadelphia, which can comfortably house an audience of 8,000 people. On Thursday, October 21, the Philadelphia workers, indignant at the treatment they had received at the hands of their guardians a few days ago, came to greet the leaders of the International Union in tremendous numbers.

The great hall was overfilled, and the ovation given to the liberated members of the New York Cloakmakers was an overwhelming one. Philadelphia acquitted itself in a splendid way in one of the greatest labor meetings ever held in that city. Among the chief speakers were Morris Bigman, secretary-treasurer of the International Union; H. Weinberg and President Schlesinger. Vice-President Max Amdur presided.

PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER'S FAR WESTERN TRIP

President Schlesinger has left for San Francisco as delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor that commences its sessions in that city on Monday, November 8.

While on his way across the continent Brother Schlesinger will visit a number of our locals which are located in towns along his route. Preparations have already been completed for mass meetings in the following cities:

- Pittsburgh, October 28.
- Cleveland, October 29.
- Toledo, October 30.
- Chicago, October 31.
- St. Louis, November 1.
- Omaha, Neb., November 3.
- Denver, Col., November 5.

Besides these, President Schlesinger expects to visit and address meetings during his two weeks' sojourn on the Pacific coast in the cities of Seattle (Wash.), Los Angeles (Cal.), Stockton (Cal.) and in San Francisco.

LOCAL NO. 7, BOSTON RAINCOAT MAKERS, ALIVE AGAIN

Last month we mentioned in these columns that as a result of the remarkable victory in the raincoat trade in New York, the Boston raincoat makers started a campaign for the upbuilding of their Union and the betterment of conditions in their trade. Today we are in a position to state that after a series of conferences with their manufacturers they have signed with them an agreement which gave the workers numerous concessions and important raises in wages. As a result of this agreement the old Local No. 7, which was all but disbanded during the past year, has taken a strong grip on life now and numbers in its ranks practically every man and woman worker in the raincoat trade in Boston. Vice-President Dubinsky has contributed a good deal towards the successful ending of their negotiations with their employers.

In connection with the awakening of the
raincoat trade in each and every market, East and West, the plucky fight that our Local, 54, Raincoat Makers of Chicago, against a few of their employers, notably the firm of Rosenwald & Well, deserves attention. The number of raincoat workers in Chicago is rather small and their resources correspondingly limited. Yet in spite of this and the very adverse trade conditions for the last year or so, they have resolutely endeavored to unionize every shop in Chicago. They are in the midst of a very bitter fight just now, and it looks that they will win out after all.

NEWS FROM NEW JERSEY

Brother Max Kovinsky, the new manager of the New Jersey office, reports as follows on the condition of affairs in that locality.

The Hudson County district consists of 96 shops in 18 different towns.

A number of shops have already moved to New York on account of not having any work, and a still greater number now located in this county have very little to do. As an instance, the shop of the Equitable Cloak Company, runs only twelve machines out of their thirty; the Edelson and the Goldberg Bros. shops have only four machines occupied of their ten machines, etc. No new shops have been opened in this locality in the last few weeks.

The strike with the firm of Kaileser Skirt Company in Trenton was settled on condition that the shop in Trenton is to be given up as soon as the shop in New York is opened. Another strike occurred at the Economy Cloak Company at 342 HUDSON avenue, West Hoboken. The strike did not last more than one hour and the employer acceded to our demands.

THE SPECIAL DEFENSE COLLECTIONS IN BOSTON

That Boston has compact, strong organization was evidenced clearly enough within the last few months when the cloakmakers of that city succeeded in getting from their employers an improved and much better agreement without a strike. This month has brought to light another side of our Boston cloakmakers, which is just as characteristic of the loyal feeling and deep concern that they have for their organization, its leaders and its destinies—namely, their shop collections for the Defense Fund. These were started within the first two weeks of the past month. When one takes into account the fact that the Boston cloak market is, after all, quite a limited one, the sum already collected, amounting to $752.68, is very gratifying. Practically every shop in Boston was represented in these collections, and Brother Rosenberg writes to us that there are some more to come. Below we are printing a full list of these donations.

MONEYS COLLECTED FOR DEFENSE FUND

M. & C. Skirt Co., $129.48; Wasserman's shop, $16.75; B. & A. Skirt Co., $9.65; J. Kaufman, $6.95; Columbia Skirt Co., $15.90; Star Cloak Co., skirt makers, $4.10; Liberty, $6.30; Louis Ansell, $3; Globe Skirt Co., $14.80; Liberty Cloak Co., $4.05; A. Wein & Co., $10.25; R. M. Rublin, $16.90; National Cloak Co., $10.30; Siegel Bros., $6.30; Star Cloak Co., coat operators, $13.05; A. Ullman & Co., $14.90; Atlas Mfg. Co., $14.25; Goldman, Silverman & Barbel, skirt operators, $10.35; Goldman, Silverman & Barbel, coat operators, $21.25; Albert Horestein, operator of M. & C. Skirt Co., $1.31; Freedman Bros., $21.46; Fliene's shop, $7.65; Ideal Cloak Co., $9.35; Royal Skirt Co., $2.93; Clark & Silverman, $4.65; Eastern Skirt Co., $4.90; Puritan Skirt Co., $5.40; Suffolk Cloak Co., $4.55; Manhattan Cloak Co., $2.30; Boston Skirt Co., $3.20; Sam Star, $3.65; United Cloak Co., $2.50; Wm. Klein & Co., $5.65; J. Rublin, $25.35; H. Kaufman & Co., $4.90; Metropolitan Cloak Co., $21.40; Specialty Cloak Co., $11.90; Needleman, $2; Beacon Skirt Co., $10.20; American Cloak Co., $2.25; Washington Skirt Co., $10.65; Mr. Weinstain, operator of M. & C. Skirt Co., $1.25; Judah-Goldberg Co., $3.80; H. Greenberg, $6.95; A. Gordon & Co., $9.06; Godes & Feldman, $2.65; Century Skirt Co., $25; Torey Epstein & Co., $11.50; Crown Cloak Co., $4.35; Joseph Rudy, $17.50; Boston Skirt Co., $2.20; Glickman & Newport, $19.25; C. & J. Herscovitz, $20.50; Shapiro & Giann, $22.86; Grass & Miller, $31.40; Novick & Apple, $21.10; New England Cloak Co., $10.75; Rosenberg Bros., $7.05; New England Skirt Co., 60c; Max Raphael, $21; Total, $752.68.
COUNTRYWIDE SUPPORT FOR OUR DEFENSE FUND

An outstanding feature, and one that will be remembered long and strong by the membership of our International Union is the response that was given by a number of locals belonging to the various international unions and city central bodies of the American Federation of Labor to our Legal Defense Fund. Inadvertently the appeal to the various locals composing the American Federation of Labor movement of the land, could not go out earlier than at the end of September, as the status of the case was held in doubt until the very last few days before it was marked for trial. In consequence the majority of the labor organizations have received the appeal practically after our brothers were liberated. However, the appeal and the response to it has shown to us that the labor unions from one end of the land to the other, without distinction of craft and race, have understood the significance of the battle that we waged against our persecutors and the prosecutions that we are yet confronted with in connection with the wholesale indictments returned against our members upon the perjured testimony of scab agents and underworld sleuths.

A list of the organizations that have responded to our call, will be given in the next issue. In the meantime we send these organizations our sincere thanks.

ORGANIZER WEINBERG IN BOSTON AND CANADA

During the month just passed Brother H. Weinberg paid a visit to our locals in Boston and Canada. While in Boston he attended a mass meeting of our new skirt-makers' Local No. 24, at which he urged the question of raising a big defense fund. From Boston he went to Montreal to attend a conference arranged by the Joint Board of that city. As a result of his visit the organization is again ready to do its legitimate work, the protection of its members from greed and aggression.

There is a strike on now in Toronto at the Canadian Cloak Company, where about sixty people are employed. It came about through the machinations of a new foreman, an ex-henchman of the notorious non-union firm, Eaton & Co., who planned to start the cloakmakers of the Canadian Company's shop on a week-work basis. They resented this scheme, and when the system was introduced went out on strike. The Toronto cloakmakers have rallied to their assistance and are conducting the fight in a lively way. The presence of Brother Weinberg at their meeting has given them additional inspiration and confidence of ultimate victory.

CHICAGO AFTER THE AGREEMENT

The season, from the point of view of work, is quite a disappointing one in Chicago. To be sure, there is little work in the factories, and the workers feel quite depressed over it.

It takes a great deal of persistent and assiduous work to build up and perfect a strong organization and the Chicago organizers are hard at work at this task. The agreement has undoubtedly brought about a number of important improvements for the 4,000 cloakmakers of Chicago. A fifty hours week work, time and a half for overtime, material increases in wages and earnings—these are all capital gains; besides that, the final realization of a way to settle the very sore and vexatious problem of unequal division of work during slack time, which made it quite a usual occurrence to have a part of the workers in the same factory work overtime while the other part was literally starved.

There are about 6,000 people employed in the cloak and skirt industry in Chicago. The present agreement embraces only those employed in the houses of the members of the association. The remaining 2,000 are still working under the old intolerable conditions; hence the necessity for strenuous organization work. It is necessary to see to it that the remaining employers introduce the same conditions in their factories as those that exist in the association houses.

The leaders of the Union have left this problem for the next spring season, which is the better of the two in Chicago. The next few months the local unions intend to devote to strengthening their ranks and to gathering forces for the next step ahead. There is at present an effort in preparation to organize the skirtmakers, of which only a small proportion was enrolled into the unions during last month.

Speaking of Chicago, it may not be amiss to state that the local Ladies' Tailors' Union, Local 71, which has been in a dor-
THE EMBROIDERERS' LOCALS' PREPARATORY WORK

The year that has gone by did not pass in vain for the embroidery workers, Locals Nos. 5 and 6. They have pursued a quiet, constructive campaign, in so far as their own small means permitted them and were aided quite generously by the general office from time to time. To-day they have gained access into some of the biggest shops in the city, such as the plant of Einstein, Wolf & Co., the president of the Embroidery Manufacturers' Association; Friedman & Rabinowitz, and many others. The new element that has entered the New York local is full of vigor and determination and now Local No. 6 has formed a Joint Board with their New Jersey Local, No. 5, and together they are about to make an energetic effort to start a general strike movement and to make the coming season in the trade a memorable one for the workers. The embroidery workers are now looking forward towards the decision of the General Executive Board, before which body they have laid their plans and aspirations.

THE WAY THEY FELT ABOUT IT IN SAN FRANCISCO

From among the mass of telegrams, letters and messages that have literally flooded the general office, upon the receipt of the great, glad news on October 8, the following letter from the Far West is so characteristic for its buoyancy, sincerity and wholesome spirit that we print it here in full. It comes from the secretary of the new Local 8, San Francisco, Cal.:

"Dear Brothers:

Accept heartiest congratulations from Local 8. We here, 'way out in the Golden West, have been following closely the case of our beloved brothers, picked for martyrs by the enemy. It is with the most heartfelt joy that we read of your victory. We had not the slightest doubt of the outcome. At every meeting we discussed the progress of the case—in the parks, at home, whenever we met. Only last night when I received my New York Call, I read it to them, of the discharge of Wolf and Metz, and I foretold that the rest would be discharged the next day. The Call has just informed me so. What would we do without the Call? It certainly is the wage slave's paper. Why, out here, the papers haven't even as much as mentioned the case.

..."
"Last night at our meeting we have enrolled a bunch of young women from a shirtwaist shop, all of them good unionists from New York. We expect to do big things here. We are now affiliated with the Central Labor Council of this city.

When Brother Schlesinger comes to San Francisco we expect to arrange a mass meeting. We have already been figuring on it and are going to make a success by all means. Greetings to all.

"H. GREENBERG,
"Corresponding Secretary,
"Local 8."

ORGANIZER SOLOVIOFF IN SYRACUSE

Our local union, No. 45, Ladies' Tailors, of Syracuse, N. Y., has requested the general office last month to send a representative of the International over to their city to settle their troubles with a big local firm, N. Peters Company, and to sign an agreement with them. The tailors of that shop have presented new demands for a raise in wages and a shortening of hours which the firm seemed very reluctant to grant.

Brother A. Solovioff succeeded in renewing the agreement upon the new terms presented by the workers. He reports that Syracuse has a great number of ladies' garment workers who are as yet unaffiliated with our organization, but who could be enrolled without difficulty if sufficient attention were given this matter.

THE STRIKE OF THE LADIES' TAILORS

At the writing of these lines the strike of the New York ladies' tailors has come to an end. Early in the strike at least one hundred shops of the firms that did not belong to the association, including some of the biggest firms in the trade, have settled with the Union. In most of the fashionable uptown shops the strike, however, was not a success. At the beginning some of these firms evinced a desire to go to arbitration. They, however, proposed to bring before the arbitrators even such questions that were won and settled in the strikes of four and two years ago. To this the strikers objected and in the deadlock that ensued the employers succeeded with the aid of numerous "guards" and the loyal assistance of the police in setting back the hopes and aspirations of the Ladies' Tailors' Union for a little time to come.

FIVE CORSET WORKERS' LOCALS IN NEW ENGLAND

The organizing campaign started last August in the great corset industry of New England is making healthy strides forward. In addition to the Bridgeport local, the International has chartered four more locals in the same field: Local No. 34, Corset Cutters of Bridgeport; No. 39, Corset Cutters of New Haven; No. 40, Corset Cutters of New Haven, and No. 55, Corset Workers of Springfield, Mass.

The two New Haven locals and the Bridgeport Cutters' Union came into being as a natural sequence of the August campaign which was materially assisted by organizers of the American Federation of Labor. Vice-President Pierce, who has since September assumed charge of these locals, has opened headquarters for Bridgeport locals at 414 Warner Building. Regular meetings are now being held and each local has elected a full quota of officers and committees.

The origin of the Springfield local, while undoubtedly traceable to the general movement in the trade, is to be credited to a great extent to the untiring efforts of Miss Rose Schnelderman, who was sent to Springfield at the request of a member of the Massachusetts Wage Board of the Corset Industry, Miss Mary Donovan, by the general office. Right upon her arrival there she held an open-air meeting in front of the Bay State Corset Company's building and invited the girls to come to a meeting at the headquarters of the Central Labor Union to discuss the question of a forty-eight hours week and of raises in wages. And they came at the first call and lost no time in speaking out loud their grievances and complaints. On the following morning the firm discharged the girls appointed as the shop committee at the meeting. Immediately the shop rose in revolt and before the noon hour came every one of the 450 girls at the shop walked out. These were followed by fifty girls employed by the Quaboag Corset Company.

Then things began to happen. A meeting was held immediately at Central Labor Hall, at which many of the leading labor men in town were present as speakers. The Teamsters' Union of the town issued an order that union teamsters were not to do any hauling for the Bay State factory while the strike was on. The whole town...
was aroused in sympathy for the brave girls who dared to organize to improve their conditions. One of the main grievances of the girls was the thread tax which forced them to buy the thread they were using in their work, which ate pretty deeply into their meagre earnings, aside from numerous other complaints, such as un­sanitary conditions of the shops, cruel treatment by the fore­women, etc.

The first days of the strike passed in a state of deadlock. The girls picketed the shops, and the firm stood pat on its refusal to deal with the girls collectively. The Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration sent over a commissioner to Springfield and he, together with Miss Schneiderman and a committee of the local Central Labor Union, has finally succeeded in bringing a conviction to the struck firm that they were up against a real fight, and after a week of striking they signed up an agreement which conceded to the girls practically every point under discussion. The main conces­sions are as follows:

Reduction of working hours from 54 to 48 hours a week, abolition of the fine system, re­vision of the price list for piece work and reduction of the cost of thread to allow the operatives to make the same wages under the reduced schedule of working hours as under the old schedule; all differences that cannot be settled to go to the State Board of Arbitration; re­instatement of all employees, including the six discharged from the shop which precipitated the strike; no discrimina­tion against active union members, and the right of the shop committee to take up griev­ances with heads of depart­ments and the firm. A clause also provides that the thread
November, 1915

Julius Woolf—One of the Seven
By A. ROSEBURY

The future historian of the Cloakmakers' Union and the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, will meet with the name of Julius Woolf in every important movement, local or general, initiated by the Union in the past six or seven years.

When arrested in May last on the absurd murder charge, that has just ended so triumphantly for the Union and so ignominiously for a gang of plotters and perjurers, Woolf was organizer for the Joint Board of the Cloak and Skirtmakers' Union. But this was only an incident in his career, for he served the Union in various capacities.

How Woolf had come to be indicted and held in the Tombs for twelve weeks, considering that the case against him collapsed before it was sent to the jury, is a puzzle connected with the methods and workings of the District Attorney's office. One explanation is that the growing labor organizations seem to be a thorn in the side of certain politicians and that prejudice and hatred against them are ripe in that quarter. Else, why should the District Attorney's office commit such grave errors? However, the enemies of the Union have been confounded. Woolf and his colleagues—Sigman, Metz, Stupalker, Weldinger, Ashpis and Singer have been vindicated. Justice and truth have triumphed. Let us now follow up the story of Woolf's career.

Like Saul Metz, Woolf received his initial trade union education when yet in Russia, in that remarkable organization—the Bund. Born and brought up in Grodno, he was caught in the whirlwind of the energetic working class movement at a time of life when enthusiasm is vibrant and the vigor of youth rejoices in activity. He went through his first training as an organizer and strike leader as far back as 1890.

INFLUENCED BY SOCIALIST IDEAS

England and perhaps partly America are the only countries where trade union agitation was not organized by socialists. In Russia it was exclusively the work of the intellectuals who were profoundly permeated with the Socialist ideal. There, more than in any other country, it was Socialism first and trade unionism second, or rather, one was so completely identified with the other as to admit of no separate grouping. Naturally budding leaders and organizers received their main inspiration from their belief in "Socialism—the Hope of the Workers."

True, Socialism was tabooed in Russia, but that made the Russian youth all the more hunger and thirst for a knowledge thereof. Intelligent young men and women managed to obtain this knowledge in spite of the prohibition. The Bund—a distinctively Jewish organization—became to some extent the publisher and to a large extent the distributor of Socialist literature in Yiddish. It managed to combine Socialist theory and trade union practice—something that has been difficult to achieve in more western countries. Indeed, the freer the country the greater the obstacles in the way of realizing combined effort and harmonious cooperation between these two important sections of the great working class movement.

In Russia, at the time under consideration, Bundist workingmen and women were Socialists as well as trade unionists. No doubt this explains why both the leaders and rank and file of the unions composed of Russian and Polish immigrants are permeated with Socialism. Woolf, like thousands of others, embraced the Socialistic ideal at an early age and became an enthusiastic worker in the organized ranks.

tax should be completely abolished by January 1, 1916, upon a readjustment of price lists.

Every man and woman at both factories have joined the union. The victory was celebrated by a dance on Friday, October 15, in one of the largest halls in Springfield. After their past experience and the improvements secured, the girls will try to have a compact local union.
CONDUCTS TWO SUCCESSFUL GENERAL STRIKES

It did not take long before Woolf was appointed one of the central committee for Grodno and vicinity. In the spring of 1900 the organization called a strike of military uniform tailors, and assigned Woolf as leader. Naturally the operations were conducted in secret, but the strike was a great success nevertheless.

Worse industrial conditions than prevailed in that industry cannot be imagined. The curse of petty bosses, sweatshops, unlimited hours and complete absence of regulation ruled supreme. Nothing could prevent shops and factories from being located in dilapidated and insanitary places or private dwellings. The usual working hours were from 7 A.M. to 12 midnight; Thursday all night. On account of the strict observance of the Sabbath day, work was suspended in the afternoon on Fridays, resumed again Saturday evenings and continued till midnight.

The strike, which lasted three weeks, succeeded in ameliorating these harsh conditions. It raised wages forty percent. established a regular workday from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M., and abolished night work on Thursdays and Saturdays; and the gains proved lasting. Shop organization and solidarity compelled the employers to maintain the improvements wrested from them.

In 1901 a more serious strike broke out among the cloakmakers of Grodno. Working conditions in this industry were very similar to those from which the military uniform tailors had suffered, and there was the further complication of the ‘dual system’ of piece work and week work carried on side by side. The struggle was a more arduous one, inasmuch as the plants were considerably larger—almost factories—and their owners richer and more powerful. Here ladies' garments were manufactured for the general market and goods in large quantities were made for stock, both wholesale and retail. Woolf took charge of this strike, and, although the employers maintained a stubborn attitude for seven weeks, he finally compelled them to recede and grant better conditions.

Pre-existing wages had ranged from five to seven roubles a week. The concessions won by the workers as a result of the strike fixed the minimum scale at ten roubles a week. Piece and section work was abolished. The question of discharge was settled on a basis of six months employment. A worker hired at the beginning of the season had to be kept in employment for six months. If discharged before six months he was to be paid for the entire time. Thus Woolf’s education as a strike leader had been gained in the school of practical experience which stood him in good stead when he was assigned to organizing work in this country.

IN IMMINENT DANGER OF ARREST

This success was not without its dangers. In a free country it would bring recognition and promotion. In Russia it brought Woolf and hundreds like him nothing but fear of arrest and probable banishment to Siberia. As a successful strike leader he became a marked man, for a strike is a crime in the eyes of Russian bureaucracy. This accounts for his emigration to the United States soon after the strike.

Woolf’s next “crime” was his active participation in a street demonstration arranged jointly by the Bund and the P. P. S. (The P. P. S. was a party of Polish Socialist workers similar in aim to the Bund).

A distinguished doctor, who had been held in great esteem among all classes for his generosity and sympathy with revolutionary ideas, died at the age of 101. The Bund and the P. P. S. decided to use the funeral as an occasion for protesting against the inhumanities of Czarism. At this funeral three well known members were arrested. One was subsequently released, but two had been deported to Siberia where one of them was murdered. Woolf was under suspicion and in imminent danger of arrest. He decided to act on the advice of his best friends and flee the country.

WORKING FOR THE BUND IN THIS COUNTRY

At the time Woolf landed on these shores, in 1903, the trade union movement in the garment trades, was not in a flourishing condition. So he filled the void by being active in the Bundist societies that had sprung up in New York to render moral and financial assistance to the revolutionary movement in Russia. He also
actively participated in the upbuilding of the Grodno Branch No. 74 of the Workmen's Circle, in which he is to this day one of the most popular members.

Woolf joined the Cloak Operators Union in 1907. By that time he had already acquired a good knowledge of trade conditions and realized fully the needs of the workers. He felt convinced that their conditions could not be improved without a strong union. The trade was only partly organized and, before joining decided to ascertain the aims and future possibilities of the Union. So he applied to Benjamin Schlesinger, who was then the manager of the Cloakmakers' Union, for a declaration of principles or, as he called it, "a program." Schlesinger was agreeably surprised to see such an intelligent enquirer before him. After a brief conversation Woolf felt fully satisfied that the Union was in the making and that energetic men like him were required to help in the work of its upbuilding. He immediately plunged into the service of the Union, and ever since we find him active in its councils, devoting his best time and energy to the realization of his ideal—a Strong Union. In 1908, at the Philadelphia convention of the International he was elected one of its vice presidents.

WHY THE UNION MADE SLOW PROGRESS

Woolf discovered that the handicap to the development of a strong union lay in the selfish habits of groups of workers in individual shops to benefit themselves alone through the power of the organization. At the beginning of the season these men would flock to the office, pay a nominal initiation fee, and being enrolled as members they would, at the opportune moment, go on strike for higher wages. The Union wishing to retain their membership had no alternative but to endorse these shop strikes, and hold themselves in readiness for a general movement affecting the entire industry. Gradually the idea of a general strike had taken root and by means of vigorous agitation it spread to the factories. In 1910 the workers were looking forward to it and when it finally came they hailed it as their deliverer and joined the strike with surprising spontaneity.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE

In 1909, at the time of the great shirtwaist strike, the erstwhile stranded leaders regained hope and confidence and braced up for the struggle that was to be waged the next year. Heretofore only one or two officers were employed full time and paid for their services. Now the International decided to increase the staff of paid officers and Woolf together with Brothers Sigman and Polakoff were appointed to push forward organizing work.

The result of these efforts and the crowning victory of the general strike are too well known to need stating in detail. Suffice it to mention the fact that during the general strike Woolf had charge of the relief work. This point was clearly brought out by Attorney Hillquit in his great opening speech at the recent trial.

A man of judgment and calm deliberation was required for this task. Woolf was chosen and he did not misplace the confidence reposed in him. He supervised a fund of tens of thousands of dollars which had to be distributed to those of general and more or less permanent improvement.

Woolf combated this pernicious habit, and along with Ab. Rosenberg, Sol. Polakoff and others at the head of affairs designed a way of meeting the situation. When, at the next season, the men came to be enrolled again as members, they were diplomatically told that there was no union to fight their battles or afford them protection; that the Union was no plaything to be used and then discarded. If they desired to have a Union, they must relinquish the habit of conducting shop strikes at every season.

The effect of this firmness on the part of the officers was to enhance the prestige of the organization in the eyes of the workers and make it more attractive to them. They were only admitted as members on condition that they would cease conducting individual shop strikes and hold themselves in readiness for a general movement affecting the entire industry. Gradually the idea of a general strike had taken root and by means of vigorous agitation it spread to the factories. In 1910 the workers were looking forward to it and when it finally came they hailed it as their deliverer and joined the strike with surprising spontaneity.
the strikers who most needed relief; and to our best knowledge not a murmur of complaint has been heard during or since the strike as to the manner of disposing of the funds. No wonder that after the strike he was chosen to fill responsible positions in the Union. For a considerable time Woolf was manager of the Tenth Street office, taking charge of complaints and their adjustment.

ORIGINATES IDEA OF OFFICIAL ORGAN

Before and during the general strike a weekly bulletin in Yiddish had been issued by the Joint Board containing trade information and shop news. Woolf originated the idea of enlarging this bulletin to a regular size paper and issue it weekly. Until the strike trade information had been disseminated at meetings only; now it was impossible to reach the bulk of the 50,000 membership through meetings, and the idea of a weekly paper as a solution of the difficulty met with general favor. Woolf was the chairman of the press committee and for a time the paper was under his management.

When the United Association of cloak employers was subsequently organized, Woolf was appointed manager of Grand Street office. Although busily occupied with adjustments of grievances and other matters, he found time to serve on various committees and to do election campaign work in connection with the Socialist Party. In 1912 Woolf was the manager of the Meyer London campaign. Owing to corrupt manipulation of votes and intimidation of voters, London then failed of election. Woolf, however, had the satisfaction of seeing his work in 1912 and again in 1914 bear fruit in the latter year.

WHY HE WAS INVOLVED IN THE MURDER CHARGE

One of the reasons why the renegades and vile plotters against the Union ignominiously failed to make out a case against our seven brothers was their spreading the net indiscriminately for all on whom they desired to wreak personal vengeance. Woolf drew their hostility because he relentlessly pursued the gang of strike-breakers, dupes and shady characters composing the fake “union.” He never lost an opportunity of showing up their evil designs and dark doings and thwarted them on any and every occasion. Workers who had been beguiled into joining the “union” of scabs and traitors, and then discovered their mistake, applied to Woolf for counsel and assistance, and on discovering their conscientiousness he helped to drag them out of the mire. Consequently Woolf was regarded as a dangerous opponent, and they sought to put him out of the way.

When the case collapsed against Holzer, and then against Metz and Woolf, the jury’s conviction of the innocence of the rest was considerably strengthened. Well did former Judge Oloot point out that if the District Attorney could err in the case of Metz, Woolf and Holzer, he could likewise err in the case of Sigman, Stuppnicke, Ashplia, Weldinger and Singer. The acquittal of these men is a most serious blow to the politicians and their allies of the underworld. In the future they will have to think twice before they attempt to let their contaminated hands on the sacred edifices of the union movement.

The Waistmakers in Philadelphia

By A. Silver

We here, in Philadelphia, have already gone beyond the mark. The continued anxiety of how to gain more members has produced in our minds a sort of belief that as soon as we reached the 2,000 mark all the stumbling-blocks would disappear and our way would be strewn with narcissuses and roses. Well, we have now gone beyond the mark.

Maybe these things will provoke a sardonic smile on the faces of New Yorkers. For in reality, of what significance to them, being as they are in the very center of the movement, is a membership of 2,000? In one pigeon-hole of a secretary-treasurer of any big local in New York are registered many more members than in the entire Union of Philadelphia. But although you in New York may smile at our progress, we here live by Philadelphia ideas; and, because my conception of numbers and strength is now more moderate, I regard the little world of my creation with very optimistic eyes.

For, if you will only reflect, is it not almost a miracle to build up a union of 2,000 members in such short time? I use the word “build” advisedly, because the present
Union in Philadelphia has been really built and not artificially got together. It has been built in accordance with all the rules of modern trade union architecture, without hysterical issues, without a semblance of agitation for a general strike, without promises of immediate great things. Only by organizing work and complete mobilization has the Union in Philadelphia been built up.

The truth of the matter is that to me, brought up in an atmosphere of skepticism or disbelief in the possibility of organizing Jewish laboring masses without a general strike—even to me the campaign in Philadelphia is a very important experiment. It has destroyed within me many ideas in regard to the organizability of the Jewish workers in general and the waist and dressmakers in particular.

The Union in Philadelphia has advanced substantially, not only in membership but also in finances and chiefly in influence.

It may sound incredible that the Union in Philadelphia can now compare in funds with big and old-established unions in New York, but I can assure you of the fact. As to its influence on the trade, I can safely assert that all the employers of the city, even those whose employees are still outside of the organization, have to reckon with the Union, and that work prices and general conditions are undergoing a noticeable improvement.

Some employers are adopting a milder attitude to their employees in order to keep them back from the Union. Others must try to be better because the workers of the organized shops insist on better treatment. What ever the reason, a general improvement is taking place. The workers are beginning gradually to profit by the organization. As is usually the case, the stronger the union the more the workers profit thereby.

That the influence of our Union on the workers in the trade is likewise very great can be seen from this remarkable fact: At the end of last spring season we had some 500 to 600 members, and we have entered on the fall season with 1,300 members. Thus during the slack season we have admitted more than 1,000 members. In other words, so much are the waist and dressmakers interested in the Union that they pay with their last money.

STRUGGLES AND GAINS

Our organizing work is conducted with caution and forethought. We try to avoid serious conflicts with employers and thus prevent undue expenditure of union resources.

In many shops the situation had become so strained that the Union felt compelled to take action in order to defend the workers. Strikes have been called in many children-dress and waist shops. Naturally the Union has not sought official recognition in any of these strike cases but rather to adjust the troubles. In most cases the strikes were called on account of bad prices, discharge of loyal Union members, or bad treatment. In all cases the strikes resulted in victory. The Union thereby increased its prestige, and the members have plunged into the work with greater enthusiasm.

So far as the Executive Board and the Organization Committee are concerned, they do all in their power to advance the Union's interest. It now remains for the International to come to our assistance and we shall go from strength to strength.

REASONS FOR VOTING "NO" ON REVISED CONSTITUTION

Issued by New York State Federation of Labor

To the Officers and Members of Central and Local Labor Unions of New York State:

In obedience to the instructions given by the State Conference of Organized Labor held in Albany, October 4th, at the call of the State Federation of Labor, at which conference it was resolved unanimously to oppose the Revised Constitution to be voted on by the people November 2nd, the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor submits to you the following reasons for voting against the Revised Constitution, drafted by the recent Constitutional Convention.

1. BECAUSE, the memorial of organized labor, containing our proposals, adopted May 35 and presented to the convention as the petition of the united wage-earners of this State, was ignored in every particular that would redress the wrongs of labor or give wage-earners a fundamental benefit.
2. BECAUSE, by the creation of the "Short Ballot" system of appointive administration of our government, power is centralized in a few hands. "Invisible Government" firmly entrenched, and the state government removed from the hands of the people.

3. BECAUSE, by deliberately removing from the Bill of Rights a provision that military tribunals shall not exercise authority over private citizens we are confronted with military despotism.

4. BECAUSE the judicial system is packed with new power that can be used against labor, and we know by experience how it has been used. Because it seeks to abolish jury trials in criminal causes. Because it seeks to create powerful judges without nomination or election by the people.

5. BECAUSE it seeks to make the State Labor Department and the Workmen's Compensation law the football of foul partisan politics for all time to come.

6. BECAUSE it denies the right to establish living wages for women and children in employment.

7. BECAUSE it gives "invisible government" another clutch on the Legislature by permitting assemblymen and senators to be given other appointive state jobs, thus assuring control of the law-making power.

8. BECAUSE it denies recognition of the Eight-Hour Day and prevailing Rate of Wages on public work.

9. BECAUSE it denies the principle that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce.

10. BECAUSE it denies the prayer of Labor's Memorial "that the writ of habeas corpus shall never be suspended," thus strengthening military domination.

11. BECAUSE it refused to make a plain and clear definition of freedom of speech and freedom of the press, thus leaving them subject to court decision in the future as in the past.

12. BECAUSE we refuse to accept the crumbs of consolation offered us in allowing "occupational diseases" to be insured, when the same document undertakes to destroy popular government and place the people under the autocratic rule of bureaucrats.

13. BECAUSE in the final analysis, the Revised Constitution is the product of a convention of which 134 of the 168 delegates were lawyers, more familiar with the tricks of juggling law than with dealing out even justice to the people.

THEREFORE, we advise you to vote against the entire three propositions submitted by the Constitutional Convention. If these propositions are adopted on Election day, you and yours will be bound and gagged after January 1, 1916.

This matter requires your immediate active co-operation. It must be brought to the attention of every member of your organization, either at a regular or special meeting at once. If a meeting of your union is impossible, call your officers together and send word to all members to vote "No" on the Revised Constitution.

Yours fraternally,

JAMES P. HOLLAND, President.
T. M. GUERIN,
CHAS. HANSTEIN,
THOS. J. CURTIS,
GEORGE C. KING,
EMANUEL KOVELESKI,
JOS. A. MULLANEY,
GEO. T. McGUIRE,
JOHN C. CLARK,
JOSEPH DEHAN,
HARRY A. ENGLE,
NELLIE KELLY,
EDWARD A. BATES, Sec.-Treas.
Executive Council.

DO YOU WEAR A PIN OR A BUTTON BEARING THE EMBLEM OF YOUR INTERNATIONAL UNION?

IF NOT — WHY NOT?

Get one from your Local Secretary and show your employer and your shopmates that you are a loyal member of your organization.
Decision of the Council of Conciliation
On the Question of Legal Holidays, Saturday Overtime and the Matter of Taking Up Complaints

(Rendered Monday, October 25, 1915.)

Dr. Adler: "In paragraph 7 of the recommendations of the Council of Conciliation in the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Industry, it was provided: That the following questions shall be submitted to the arbitration of this Council, their decision to be rendered within thirty days, and to be accepted as final and binding:

A. Whether the pressers and piece workers shall, during eight weeks in each season, be permitted to work overtime on Saturday until 4 o'clock.

B. What legal holidays shall be observed in the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Industry, and under what conditions they shall be observed.

At the request of counsel for the unions the meeting of the Council of Conciliation was postponed until October 5.

At the meeting of the Council of Conciliation on October 5, the unions were prevented for serious reasons from being present or represented. It was, therefore, provisionally arranged that on four Saturdays of the month of October overtime should be allowed until 4 p.m. for pressers and finishers, subject, however, to the following provisions and safeguards, that the work done should consist of finishing touches only on goods otherwise ready for shipment. That work should be done exclusively on goods actually shipped the same afternoon. That overtime on Saturday should not be used to reduce the working force employed during the week.

At the meeting of the Council of Conciliation held on Friday, October 22, both sides being fully heard, the council was impressed with the conviction that the observance of the safeguards provided in the provisional arrangements cannot be satisfactorily controlled, especially not in the fifteen hundred or more shops outside the Manufacturers' Association, and in the absence of a numerous force of inspectors it is not to be expected that this condition is likely to change. The council, in making the provisional arrangement, did not for the moment intend to imperil the Saturday half-holiday, which it regards as due to the workers and of which they should not be deprived.

"It is, therefore, decided that hereafter overtime work on Saturday after 4 o'clock shall not be permitted except in individual cases. An emergency arising, the consent of the unions shall be duly secured by the manufacturers in each case by previous arrangement.

"In regard to the holidays, it is the decision of the council after very careful canvassing of all the points presented, that the following holidays shall be eliminated from the list of ten holidays: Columbus Day, Election Day, New Year's Day and Lincoln's Birthday.

"In regard to the matter of the determination of complaints, the council has not considered that, but if there is no objection by my colleagues (and if there is, it will be so stated), I should like to express the view that no complaint for which either of the parties holds itself responsible, shall be rejected by the other party or shall be disallowed by the dictum of the other party. It is contrary to the spirit of the agreement that either the manufacturers or the unions shall present a complaint and that it shall be annulled or not honored by the other side acting alone.

"On the question of holidays, we have consulted on the subject, and the council is unanimously of the opinion that the amplified statement that I gave covers the point, so far as we desire to cover it; that it is understood that workmen shall report on those days, that there shall be no absenteeism; but that individual cases shall be duly considered and none shall be ground for discharge; but where men absent themselves it is expected that they shall give notice to the employer at least the day before. We want to have the decision of this council significant. We want it to have a meaning. If it means that any union or any group of people shall be at liberty, then it has no meaning. At the same time we do not wish to make the situation intolerable for one man or a number of men, who wish to observe New Year's Day, or for Italians who wish to observe Columbus Day. The
reasonable employer will understand the spirit in which the decision is made."

Upon a question by Mr. Wile as to what was meant by the words: "That the finishing touches could be done by permission or by consent," Dr. Adler said: "By agreement or consent of the union. We wish to safeguard the Saturday half-holiday. We wish to have it understood that in general, even in those eight weeks on the whole, despite the advantages or convenience to the manufacturer, we cannot help it; he must suffer the inconvenience. He must see to it that his deliveries are on another day, or that he selects his specials on Friday. We think that, on the whole, the practice of the Saturday half-holiday is so benneficient that it should not be imperturbed. At the same time, cases may come up where an emergency arises and goods are really to be shipped that day, and some few finishing touches, perhaps an hour and a half of work is required, and if the kind of relations which we want to cement between those two bodies obtain, if instead of distrust and suspicion the right chief clerks are in contact and the general atmosphere is one of assuming that the other side is going to be fair rather than assuming the opposite, then if the manufacturer telephones to the office of the union, there should be a mutual arrangement. The manufacturer will make it clear that he is not trying to override the Saturday half-holiday and the union is expected to consent.

Mr. Brandels: "That is, they do make an agreement with one another. The union has a right to grant it or not, as it pleases."

Dr. Adler: "If the relations are right; if the union is satisfied and has confidence in the statement, and believes that it is bona fide and an exception. It is not to be the rule that there shall be overtime, and it is very important that that be understood. The issue of our decision is against Saturday afternoon overtime, against overtime even during the eight weeks. It may mean inconvenience. We are inconveniencing the manufacturer, but on the whole we feel that the Saturday half-holiday is so important, it is such a gain for the workers that it ought not to be undermined. However, there are exceptions."

"In regard to the first proposition as to these complaints of unequal distribution, and so on, there ought to be and it is provided in our decision that the complaints shall be descriptive, that there shall be a bill of particulars. Whenever there is a specific complaint it cannot be rejected, simply marked "Not honored," but it should be taken up.

"Several complaints had been quoted by Mr. Hillquit at the Friday hearing, in which the matter of unequal distribution of work turned upon union activities. These complaints also were rejected. Whenever there is a specific charge, a particular charge, it ought to be taken up, and we must leave it to the chief clerks on both sides, and there should be a chief clerk on the side of the manufacturers. I think the present arrangement is not feasible. The manufacturers' committee is not, with a mere instructed agent, what was contemplated. It was contemplated there should be a more or less independent chief clerk representing the manufacturers. Gentlemen, that is essential. The unofficial, informal adjustment of these complaints is only possible when there is someone who hears the argument on the other side and can be influenced by it. But if the Ways and Means Committee of the manufacturers had an instructed agent, who is not independent, then the Ways and Means Committee decides without hearing the other side. They are not present and there can be no adjustment. It is absolutely essential to the working of the arrangement that the present method of governing the industry, with a chief clerk on one side and an instructed mandatary of the Ways and Means Committee of the Manufacturers' Association be altered, and from your side a person be delegated who has some sort of independent authority. If there are two chief clerks, and if there is a bill of particulars in the complaint, the complaint should be taken up.

"As to the matter of price adjusters, it means that there are difficulties in whatever direction you turn. It is not to be assumed that the manufacturers wish to dictate the price irrespective of the workers. Haggling alone leads to deadlock. I see no other way than a combination of haggling and of price adjusters, instructed, representing both sides. If these price adjusters can employ also the method of testing that was adopted by Mr. Meyer and his firm that would be most satisfactory.
Then there would be a combination of haggling previous to the calling in of price adjusters, and these price adjusters basing their verdict upon experiment, if that is possible. Now, it seems to me that the decision should stand clear and sharp, as to the manner of taking up complaints; that the mere arbitrary, non-entertained answer should not continue. There can be no satisfaction if that method is pursued. Wherever there is a specific complaint, a specified complaint, giving particulars, it should be referred to the good offices of the two chief clerks. As to the matter of price adjusters, it seems to me that a conference between the two parties on the basis of our decision—the decision maintaining that price adjusters be called in—be regularly called in when haggling fails to lead to a result. A conference on the best methods of arranging these differences would probably be the wisest solution. You gentlemen who know the particulars and the intricacies should come together in the right spirit and try to find a way out and should not put upon us, who are outsiders, the impossible duty of finding the definite and the particular way out. The general idea, I think, is clear. We have decided in favor of price adjusters. This is, as Mr. Schlesinger and Mr. Wishnak have argued, part of our decision, and, I think, that it should stand, with such modifications as may be necessary, being the result of a compromise between you gentlemen."

Mr. Schlesinger: "One more question, Mr. Chairman. Five years ago when we had our strike against the cloak manufacturers in this city, one of our demands was the closed shop, as we called it at that time. Then Mr. Brandels stepped into the situation and succeeded in making both sides see that we should accept the preferential union shop. This became famous then all over the country, and there are a good many organizations which have adopted it since then. What I want to ask you is this: Did you intend to do away with the preferential union shop when you said, speaking of the employer's rights, that he is entirely free to select his employees at his discretion? Did you mean that he can take union people or non-union people, or did you mean that he had a right to select his employees at his discretion, having in mind the preferential union shop?"

Mr. Brandels: "It is perfectly clear. We mean that."

Dr. Adler: "It is embodied as a part of that."

Five Years’ Work and Progress of Shop Sanitation

The Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the Cloak, Suit and Skirt, and Waist and Dress Industries Has Reached Its Fifth Anniversary on October 31, 1915. (This Article is Based on and Contains Interesting Extracts from the Annual Report of Dr. GEORGE M. PRICE, Director of the Board)

"An experiment in industrial self-control." That is how Dr. George M. Price, the indefatigable director of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, modestly characterizes the work and progress of this organization—the only one of its kind in American industries. One might add the word "successful" to the word experiment, for, from the facts and figures contained in this report, it is evident that a large number of shops have been cleaned up and the workers have benefited much in sanitation and safety. At the beginning of last summer, when the dispute between the Union and the Cloak Manufacturers’ Protective Association reached an acute stage, grave fears were entertained by the sympathetic public for the future of this helpful institution. What if the employers and employees were to remain separated and at loggerheads? Would not a great work for clean and sanitary shops, extending for a period of four and a half years, be lost? In the absence of a collective arrangement, sanitary conditions could not be enforced with anything like the system or method employed by the Sanitary Board of Control.

Even where agreements between the Union and individual employers provide for sanitary conditions, the provision remains largely on paper, for neither the Union nor the manufacturers have the time or the patience to think of the sani-
tary needs of the industry, or the requisite experience to carry out any improvements. From the work of the Board and its results it can be seen that to satisfy these needs and introduce standards of sanitation and safety, special expert work is necessary. It is this which has assured the success of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control. Yet this success could not have been achieved without the organization of the trade, implied by a strong Union and an association of employers. Any specific rules of sanitation and safety stand a better chance of being observed in Union shops and factories, particularly in the garment trades, where small shops grow like mushrooms and are located in out-of-the-way corners. In non-union shops neither employers nor employees feel it obligatory on them to follow any sanitary rules or requirements. The laws imposed by the State or municipality are often evaded. There never have been sufficient factory inspectors to prevent evasions or violations.

In organized shops, on the other hand, a certain definite obligation rests on employers and employees, and the Joint Board of Sanitary Control is there to see to it that the obligation is lived up to.

EDUCATION AND MORAL PRESSURE

The Board has various ways of enforcing standards, yet it resorts to scarcely any compulsion. Moral pressure plays a great part in inducing reluctant employers to make improvements and comply with sanitary standards. The officers of the Board advise manufacturers on all matters of shop sanitation and safety. Sanitary certificates, for instance, are a great inducement to employers to keep their shops up to the mark of all the latest sanitary requirements. Side by side with moral pressure the Joint Board of Sanitary Control has been carrying on a persistent campaign of education among manufacturers and workers. Its bulletins have been of much value. On this subject the report says:

"The various bulletins issued from time to time and distributed in large quantities among the workers also tend to spread education on sanitary and health matters. During 1915 a special bulletin on fire protection was issued for the manufacturers and also a special bulletin entitled, "Workers' Health Bulletin," issued in English, Yiddish and Italian, and 70,000 of these bulletins have been distributed among the workers in the shops."

Its lectures in shops and at meetings have been of considerable help. Interviews with employers, conferences with labor leaders, exhibits, articles and letters in the trade press—by these means valuable information has been disseminated among all who are or should be personally concerned for the safety and sanitation of the shops and factories for their own sake and for the sake of their fellow men.

In the next issue we shall publish interesting details of the practical work of this Board, covering a wide field of shop inspections, fire protection, fire drill, medical examinations and supervision and first aid to the injured.
רָדָה גַּרְמָרָה וְזַעְמָה פָּנַי נְעַרְעַקִּים וְאָנָנוּת

נָעַרְשַׁו וְזַעְמַלָּה, 1915. גַּם מְאֹד יָדָע הַיָּדָע, שֶׁגָּדוֹל בְּגַּזָּלַת יָדָע, וְיָדַע בְּזָמַת הַיָּדָע, וְיָדַע בְּרָדָה גַּרְמָרָה עָנָנוּת וְנְעַרְשַׁו.

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רָדָה גַּרְמָרָה וְזַעְמָה פָּנַי נְעַרְעַקִּים וְאָנָנוּת

נָעַרְשַׁו וְזַעְמַלָּה, 1915. גַּם מְאֹד יָדָע הַיָּדָע, שֶׁגָּדוֹל בְּגַזָּלַת יָדָע, וְיָדַע בְּזָמַת הַיָּדָע, וְיָדַע בְּרָדָה גַּרְמָרָה עָנָנוּת וְנְעַרְשַׁו.
Named shoes are frequently made in Non-Union factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP

All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always Non-Union

Do not accept any excuse for absence of the UNION STAMP

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS’ UNION

246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. TOBIN, Pres.  CHAS. L. Baine, Sec’y-Treas.

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., required by the Act of August 24, 1912, of LADIES’ GARMENT WORKER, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1915.

Editor, Benjamin Schliesinger, 32 Union Square, New York, N. Y.; Managing Editor, A. Rosebury, 32 Union Square, New York, N. Y.; Business Managers, None; Publishers, International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, 32 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

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Benj. Schlesinger, President; Morris Sigman, Secretary-Treasurer.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: None.

A. ROSEBURY, Managing Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this First day of October, 1915.

CHARLES RIZZUTO,
(Seal) Notary Public, Kings Co., N. Y.

(My commission expires March 3, 1917.)
אני המחיקה או הַעִדָּנָה מִיָּם הָאָנָבָה לְיַעֲצִיבָתָהוּ וְלַעוֹלָם נְתָנָה אֶל הַקּוֹרֵךְ נְתָנָה מִיָּם הָאָנָבָה לְיַעֲצִיבָתָהוּ וְלַעוֹלָם נְתָנָה אֶל הַקּוֹרֵךְ נְתָנָה מִיָּם הָאָנָבָה לְיַעֲצִיבָתָהוּ וְלַעוֹלָם נְתָנָה אֶל הַקּוֹרֵךְ נְתָנָה מִיָּם הָאָנָבָה לְיַעֲצִיבָתָהוּ וְלַעוֹלָם נְתָנָה אֶל הַקּוֹרֵךְ נְתָנָה מִיָּם הָאָנָבָה לְיַעֲצִיבָתָהוּ וְלַעוֹלָם נְתָנָה אֶל הַקּוֹרֵךְ נְתָנָה מִיָּם הָאָנָבָה לְיַעֲצִיבָתָהוּ וְלַעוֹלָם נְתָנָה אֶל הַקּוֹרֵךְ נְתָנָה מִיָּם הָאָנָבָה לְיַעֲצִיבָתָהוּ וְלַעוֹלָם נְתָנָה אֶל הַקּוֹרֵךְ נְתָנָה מִיָּם הָאָנָבָה לְיַעֲצִיבָתָהוּ וְלַעוֹלָם נְתָנָה אֶל הַקּוֹרֵךְ נְתָנָה מִיָּם הָאָנָבָה לְיַעֲצִיבָתָהוּ וְלַעוֹלָם נְתָנָה אֶל הַקּוֹרֵךְ נְתָנָה מִיָּם הָאָנָבָה לְיַעֲצִיבָתָהוּ וְלַע
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לאוkeepership שsteryונגן חקוק

מלוחות הם מתחדשים.

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דר ליבת נרמטוון ווהרolean

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אף על פי כל בתי הכנסת והפסיפסים
אף על פי כלобще קבלי
התרחשות ומעשים

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התרחשות ומעשים

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אף על פי כל הימים וראשי בגדי הכותל
אף על פי כל בתי הכנסת וה┅
התרחשות ומעשים

אף על פי כל הנשים מחמת הקפות
אף על פי כל הימים וראשי בגדי הכותל
אף על פי כל בתי הכנסת וה┅
התרחשות ומעשים

אף על פי כל הנשים מחמת הק・・・・・・・
אונגרה והשטרנראָלקע סקָרֵקְתָריָטער ורֵוֵוְוֵוְוֵוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְוְז

1915 , שָׁלֵה וּנְתֵנָה גִלְעַדְדְּדָא. וְהֲפַלְדוּ הָאָדָם אֹיֵבְךָ וְאֶחָד לְתָבְשוֹנָה, שֶׁאָסַר הַכְּפַלְדָּהָהּ מִתְיַפְּשֵׁת וְעִדוּ מְשָׁלָהָהּ מְשַׁלָּהָהּ מְשַׁלָּהָהּ. וְהֲפַלְדוּ הָאָדָם אֹיֵבְךָ וְאֶחָד לְתָבְשוֹנָה, שֶׁאָסַר הַכְּפַלְדָּהָהּ מִתְיַפְּשֵׁת וְעִדוּ מְשָׁלָהָהּ מְשַׁלָּהָהּ מְשַׁלָּהָהּ. וְהֲפַלְדוּ הָאָדָם אֹיֵבְךָ וְאֶחָד לְתָבְשוֹנָה, שֶׁאָסַר הַכְּפַלְדָּהָהּ מִתְיַפְּשֵׁת וְעִדוּ מְשָׁלָהָהּ מְשַׁלָּהָהּ מְשַׁלָּהָהּ.
לא ניתן לקרוא את התוכן המוצג בתמונה.
בי דו נمؤسسات. א"טベンיה באן פרבר ותל אביב, וחברה
א"ט שימש, את ה-but с. ב.ס.ר. יのか תמר
א"ט שימש, את ה-but с. ב.ס.ר. יのか תמר
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א"ט שימש, את ה-but с. ב.ס.ר. יのか תמר

1916.

עד מתיםותיה, עוד שופרות ניווטることות. עד הלילה, רזים לשם.

 מכן קסומות, חלקם מתuggage והם גורעים. רק

 אחר כך, נוות המים.atz ליום שני, יום שני.

 ** נעותונות! **

･･･ תוקף על יד שניים. צומת יבשה.

 ** תוקף! **

・・・ ימי ימיה וימי ימיה. ימי ימיה.

 ** תוקף! **

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duto לוחית נאמרים וירקוך

someone's signature

unrecognizable text
שכוןן שנה תום איתם אינרובילם.

רבעית

והן והן א領導ית שז' ועבדריהו

לירח עד צ' לובענוג שארףין ועבדריהו

ארびית

והן והן אLeadership של אינרובילם.

שכוןן שנה תום איתם אינרובילם.
יודו ליווי חלומות וראיה

גזרה מטרופוליטית: מק"ט מבית

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1915.

שאלה על אדו של בנות. קים האיש מאיר?.

הלהב הראה: האיש התברך, והיהן קק. שיקולית

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ד"ר נְגַהְבְּרָן וּלְאֶקְסְסְטְרָן
יג"א ארבעים פרת מאמפרות שפעץ

(נדרקמה י"ז בחשו"ה)

ועם השפעותיו של נא"ט הנוסת וניהול הכספים הנובעין בו של אברם אב ירד משל אברם אבヌר

למען כי נא"ט הנוסת הוא נושא חשוב וחשוב בלתי מענית.

ורם ושקוף, ותקוע צלע נוח ושלום על כל העם ושלום על כל העם.

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ששען ינש מי מטעמם ועירם, ואינו עירם.

אך האנשים מי יצרו את בירתנו?

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אך האנשים מי יצרו את בירתנו?
עם אוז纳米י-גאומטרים ומעניינים מהימנו ומכנסו: הכינו וpaque שמשתיעץ במים, ואכין מים במים...

לפי המילים של דון דון, על רחבר את המים...

הכינו וpaque שמשתיעץ במים, ואכין מים במים...

לפי המילים של דון דון, על רחבר את המים...

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לפי המילים של דון דון, על רחבר את המים...
אין תרגום טבעי של הטקסט המוצג בו.