



the league members were also arrested for picketing. One was fined; the other was released at the police station when the police discovered she was not a shirtwaist maker, but a woman of independent means, who was engaged in organizing working women for their own protection.

But this did not mollify the Women's Trade Union League. On the contrary, this very discrimination inspired its officers to more vigorous action to stop the police interference with the union girls, the magistrates' summary and unjust treatment of them, and the brutal assaults made upon them by strikebreakers and hired thugs.

Protest Brings General Strike.

Finally, it was decided to hold mass meetings of protest in order to rally the other shirtwaist makers to the help of their suffering sisters and brothers and to attract public attention to the controversy.

At those meetings the long pent up discontent, quickened by sympathy for their fellow workers and fired by resentment against their common oppressors, crystallized itself into a unanimous vote for a general strike of the shirtwaist makers of New York.

This vote was carried out with a unanimity and promptness unequalled in the history of the labor movement of America. Within ten hours after that vote was taken over thirty thousand shirtwaist makers within Greater New York had left their usual places in the shops and had served notice upon their employers that they demanded the right to organize into a union of their trade and with that a general improvement in wages and hours and working conditions.

Such an exhibition of working class solidarity and militant action on the part of so many working women is without a parallel and is all the more significant and impressive because this is the first time that so large a body of working women have displayed in the United States such understanding of their true position as members of the working class movement for better social conditions.

Employers in Bad Fix.

The strike has now been on five weeks. It came at the worst time possible for the employers, at the time when the busy season was opening up and orders and contracts had to be filled. Caught totally unprepared, and compelled by force of circumstances to recognize the justice of their employees' demands, 271 of these employers to date have signed the union agreement and about 22,000 shirtwaist makers have returned to work, gaining thereby increases of wages ranging from 10 to 30 per cent, a decrease in the number of hours worked to fifty-two weekly and a radical improvement in general working conditions in all the shops.

There are still 134 firms who refuse to sign the union agreement. They say they will not recognize the union; they deny their employees the right to organize for self-defense and mutual advancement, the same right which they exercise for themselves through membership in the Associated Dress and Waist Manufacturers. They want to treat as an unorganized body with their employees individually because the employees unorganized are helpless to resist whatever the employers may desire to impose upon them.

IN OTHER WORDS, THE EMPLOYERS WANT TO CONTINUE UNINTERRUPTEDLY THE SAME SYSTEM OF LOW WAGES, LONG HOURS AND BAD CONDITIONS WITH CONSEQUENTLY LARGE PROFITS TO THEMSELVES, WHICH THEY HAVE ENJOYED FOR YEARS, REGARDLESS OF THE WELFARE, THE HEALTH AND THE LIVES OF THE WORKERS IN THEIR SHOPS.

Non-Union Employers Suffering.

But these employers, mostly those with the largest shops and who could best afford to recognize the union and concede the workers' demands, are paying the price for their obstinacy and blindness. Now that the busy season is at its height they are losing their trade and with it not only their profits but much of their investment.

And now that the shirtwaist makers of Philadelphia have also gone on a general strike for better conditions and in sympathy with the New York strikers, the situation has become more acute for the manufacturers, for the New York non-union employers can no longer have their orders filled in Philadelphia.

But during these five weeks history has been in the making. Defeated in their attempts to break the strike by ordinary means, the employers have utilized to the fullest extent the willing co-operation given them by the police and police magistrates of New York.

The principal strikebreakers are not those who are at work in the non-union shops. These are bad enough in their way, but they are not to be compared to the men who in the garb of the law have openly and brazenly used their powers to assist the manufacturers in breaking this strike of working girls. For working girls, having no property but their labor and being forced to sell that in order to live, are evidently not entitled to the consideration and protection which the law is supposed to give to all the people of a republic.

The Chief Strikebreakers.

The girls have not alone had the employers to fight. They have had to endure from the hired thugs in the guise of "special policemen" and the regular police, stationed outside the shops at the request of employers and paid for by the city, interference, insults, oftentimes assaults and ignominious arrest without provocation or cause. They have had to endure from the police magistrates humiliating lectures, coarse insinuations, unjust fines and degrading imprisonment in the workhouse. And all this because they are, as strikers, exercising the legal right of picketing in accordance with the law of New York state in an attempt to secure better conditions of work and livelihood.

This has been going on with the silent approval of the administration of the city of New York. Mayor McClellan has been appealed to, specific cases of assaults upon strikers by the police and others have been submitted to him, but no action has resulted. The strikers and their friends have made peaceful public demonstration, they have appealed through the press, they have enlisted influential organizations and individuals in their cause and these, too, have pro-

tested publicly and through the press, but all to no avail. Public opinion counts for nothing as against the wishes of a few manufacturers.

Manufacturers Break Word.

And these manufacturers, through their association, after first entering into an agreement to arbitrate the questions at issue in the strike, flagrantly violated that agreement when the union had shown itself, through its two representatives on the proposed arbitration board, Morris Hillquit and John Mitchell, willing to submit all the questions involved to arbitration, including even that of recognition of the union.

THE MANUFACTURERS WERE NOT EVEN WILLING TO HAVE THE QUESTION OF RECOGNIZING THE UNION SUBMITTED TO ARBITRATION. In the meanwhile there are 7,600 shirtwaist makers still on strike. Ninety per cent of these are girls. The highest average wage of these girls all the year round, fifty-two weeks in the year, is not more than from \$5 to \$6 a week. Unable to live as they should on such wages when at work, unable to save when every cent is required to meet the daily current expense, they are now in need. Five weeks out of work places them face to face with want.

How You Can Help.

THESE GIRLS NEED HELP. They need money for food, for rent, for clothes, for the necessities of life. Winter at its worst is now upon us and these things must be had.

That money must come from YOU—YOU who read this—YOU who sympathize with these brave girls fighting for the chance to work honestly and to live decently—YOU who want to see them win because they deserve to win.

EVERY CENT IS NEEDED. Not a penny but will be welcome. EVERY DOLLAR WILL COUNT IN THIS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM, FOR WOMANHOOD, FOR JUSTICE, AND AGAINST TYRANNY, DEGRADATION AND INJUSTICE.

And you can not only help with money direct—YOU CAN HELP IN OTHER WAYS. You can help by acting as pickets and as watchers around the shops. As a picket you can ask those at work not to act as strikebreakers. As a watcher you can act as a silent witness of the actions of the employers and the police toward the union pickets so that you can testify in court as to actual occurrences. You can do these things in the morning and evening, and if you are available report to the WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE, 43 East 23d street.

Then if you are a member of an organization of any kind—whether a trade union, a benefit society, a social club or any other organization—see that a benefit is arranged for the relief of the shirtwaist strikers AT ONCE. Get up an affair of some kind, an entertainment, or a dance, something that will attract sympathizers and get money for the strike fund.

The Strike's Great Meaning.

These shirtwaist making girls, poor at all times, but especially poor now, defenseless without an organization through which they can act unitedly, are not fighting for themselves alone. To win this strike, as you may see, means for them better working conditions, more and better food, more and better clothes, larger and better lives. It means that they will have a better chance to live decently and honestly, to be independent and free from submission to grinding toil or the fear of abject want and the terrible temptations that that fear holds for working class women.

It means that and more than that to them. BUT IT ALSO MEANS A GREAT DEAL FOR THE RACE—for the people of this generation and the generations to come. For its deeper meaning lies in that the working class woman is feeling her identity of interests with the working class man, that she is not only feeling, but THINKING, and thinking she is becoming conscious of her power as a member of the working class. She is showing that power now and it is up to every worker and every sympathizer and well wisher of the worker to help her win this fight—THIS FIGHT WHICH IS OURS AS MUCH AS HERS.

Help the shirtwaist girls by giving something—and give it—not tomorrow, nor next week—but NOW—for it is NOW that it is needed and needed sorely.

THE JOBLESS GIRLS.

By Theresa Malkiel.

In the bleak hours of the early winter morning thousands of striking waist-makers spread through the district bordered by Canal street on the south and 20th street on the north. They are on picket duty. Walking in pairs they gaze suspiciously into the eyes of every passer-by, wondering whether it is friend or foe that they are encountering.

Jobless and yet—not seeking new jobs. Hungry and yet—going cheerfully without food. Cold and yet—guarding steadily the doorsteps of the factories, clinging faithfully to their post. They are out on an errand of duty and not from choice. A duty to their suffering sisters, to their own future that has little more than the external machine in store for them.

It is not riches or luxuries that they are fighting for—only a living wage, a little more freedom, the right to co-operate with each other for their common defense.

Pressed by dire necessity they went out into the world and entered the huge factories alone, unprotected, unguarded. At an early age they were left to their own resources and the mercy of their employers, who hired them as hands and treated them accordingly.

It is this evil, more than anything else, that brought forth the present situation in the waist making trade, which may rightly be termed a woman's rebellion. Out of 47,000 workers employed in the industry 35,000 laid down their scissors, shook the threads off their clothes and

"foreign" little girls had since shown a courage unsurpassed, a devotion to their cause unrecorded, a bravery to be admired.

These poor, timid girls, some of them mere children, had to meet life's problems almost from the very cradle. Fate dealt severely with them, and in the manifold struggle for existence they had hardened to suffering, had developed a will-power and determination that has stood them well in great battle which is enough to try the mettle of any man.

They left their workrooms because the cup of bitterness had overflowed. Because food was dear, rent was high and wages low. Because they feared to meet the fate of those who were being driven to the street.

"Oh, men, with sisters dear! Oh, men, with mothers and wives!" Think of these unfortunate girls whose greatest demand is the right to earn a decent, honest living. The privilege of working only fifty-two hours a week. These girls who spend their hard-earned money in supporting an old mother, a dying brother, a brood of little mothers and sisters.

Are they to go on suffering? Can they be blamed when, after many years of blindness, their eyes have opened at last to the fact that their salvation lies in organization; in welding of all hands into one body that should stand up for all, as all are now standing up for it.

This, in short, is the demand for which thirty-five thousand workers have left the work bench, for which thousands are facing starvation, for which hundreds had been beaten, abused, fined, placed under bonds and sent to the workhouse.

Trying to Bribe Strikers.

The plight of the girls is, of course, watched closely by the employers, and all sorts of inducements offered them to return. One girl, in a downtown shop, who had formerly earned six dollars weekly, was so offered, in the presence of witnesses, FOUR DOLLARS A DAY to turn traitor to her principles.

It is very pathetic, nay, painful, to see two or three little pickets watched by so many burly policemen. It seems a marvel that they all do their duty and try to persuade the strikebreakers. And yet, no sooner is the latter won over to the ranks than the old enmity is lost sight of and the newcomer becomes a comrade on a par with all.

Their instructions from the union are—moral suasion all and every time, but occasionally a girl will lose her temper and call out "Scab, you took away my bread," and for this crime she is sure to face arrest, fine and very often imprisonment.

The cry of Rosie Ferr, who entered the factory at fourteen and the workhouse at sixteen, and who is extremely tiny physically, should be listened to by the mothers and fathers of the nation.

She committed no crime, and yet—for



MARY E. DREIER, President of the Women's Trade Union League of New York.

calmly left the place that stood between them and starvation.

The Waistmaker's Nightmare.

It was not a mind's fantasy, nor a woman's fancy that drove them to it, but an eruption of a long smoldering volcano, an overflow of suffering, abuse and exhaustion. Year in and year out, from one season to the other the prices paid for making of waists kept decreasing, while on the other hand that of the necessities of life rose higher and higher.

The waistmaker pressed harder on the lever of the electric machine, strained her nerve and muscle until every fiber of her body became electrified, driving the monster at a nerve and body-racking speed, forfeiting her meal hour, taking home work for holidays and evenings and thus hiding from herself and the world the pitiable reward paid for her labor.

Long before 7 in the morning she rose from her bed and sped to the factory where, bent low over the machine, she kept pushing tucks, bodies and sleeves; tucks and sleeves, until her very horizon turned into tuck, body and sleeve. Life to her was one continual: "Stitch! Stitch! Stitch!" In poverty, hunger and dirt, a nightmare that was inevitably growing darker. To earn a dollar a girl had to make ten dozen pair of sleeves, five dozen bodies, or eight hundred yards of tucks.

Out of twelve months in the year she worked at her trade only seven or eight, obliged to seek another job the rest of the time, or, as it happened most frequently, go idle. So a weekly wage of \$5 or \$6 had to piece out many weeks when no dollars at all came in.

Working under a piecework system she was never sure what her wage would be on the morrow, as styles and numbers changed daily. Employed by an inside sweater, she was subjugated to the whim and temper of the little boss, the fore-lady and the big boss himself. When hurt she remained helpless, as either party denied responsibility.

Her individual word of protest remained a voice in the wilderness. The boss minded not at all the protest of one "hand." For every "hand" dismissed there were a dozen others seeking her place. The waist was divided into sections, and any girl of fifteen could be employed in making it.

Thus did the waist maker suffer in silence, while womankind bought and wore waists made in the sweat of the brow, under most unsanitary conditions, for a mere pittance: while mothers, sisters and daughters were wearing their life away in the mad rush of earning an existence not only for themselves, but for those near and dear to them.

An Uprising of Women.

Suddenly the outside world woke up one morning at the news that the waist-making industry was tied up by a general strike. It was only then that many realized that it took forty-seven thousand workers in Greater New York alone to supply the demand for waists. The next revelation came even as a greater surprise—it was mostly women who had supplied that demand.

An uprising of women, a girls' strike! The average reader smiled as he read the first news of it. The average reader still thought that girls are flippy, flippy little things, working for pin money and more interested in the style of hairdressing for the coming season than they would be in any organization, let alone a trade union. The average reader was doomed to disappointment. These "flippy"



HERMAN GROSSMAN, Ex-President International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and Assistant to Council in the Shirtwaist Strike.

five long days this child was placed alongside of the most hardened criminals and made to do work too hard even for strong women.

For four long weeks she stood sentinel at the Bijou Waist Company, where the conditions have been especially hard, plying with the grown-up men and women, who took the places of the striking waist-makers, urging them to join the union, to line up with the fighting ranks.

As soon as the plea won the hearts of the so-called scabs, she would lead them to the union headquarters and return for more. Until one day a six-foot policeman brought her to court under charge of assaulting a huge policeman of the factory. Within five minutes the child was sentenced to five days in the workhouse. And she is only one of the thousands of jobless girls that suffer so bravely for their cause.

The Spirit of Solidarity.

On Tuesday, the 28th, it will be just five weeks since these girls first lost their jobs. Thirty-five days of suspense, hope and suffering—thirty-five days in the dingy halls, on the cold streets, in the ill-smelling station houses, in the soul-depressing night courts.

The most remarkable feature of this strike is the absence of leaders. All the girls seem to be imbued with a spirit of activity that by far surpasses all former industrial uprisings. One like all are ready to take the chairmanship, secretaryship, do picket duty, be arrested and go to prison.

Some of them are on the verge of starvation, but so long and so often had they faced it before that it lost its old terror for them. All are holding out to the very last before asking for strike benefits. When Sarah is dispossessed from her room for non-payment of rent, Mollie manages to induce her mother to give the girl shelter, though their own family of twelve live in four little rooms.

Becky has still five cents in her pocket, and on this she buys three rolls and two apples and divides them with Rosie, who

DAWSON DEFINES PICKETS' RIGHTS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

In defending them against unjust accusations or other interference with their right by employers and strikebreakers.

The arrangements will take the following forms AT LEAST:

First, vigorous prosecution of persons who manufacture, distribute, sell, breakers, or others, who shall assault a striker, picket or watcher.

Second, the issuing of subpoenas with the police authorities and every policeman, whether regular or special, who shall assault a picket or watcher, or shall interfere with the same while in the proper performance of his or her duties or keeping within his or her rights.

Third, Prosecuting of any disloyal conduct on the part of a policeman, employer, detective, strikebreaker or other person, consisting of the use of violence and proper names or other abusive language calculated to cause a breach of the peace and directed to a picket or watcher.

For this purpose it is especially desired that exact information, together with the names and addresses of witnesses be furnished at union headquarters, or at the Women's Trade Union League, at the earliest possible moment after any such assault, unlawful interference, or disorderly conduct has taken place.



JOSEPH GOLDSTEIN, Chief Organizer of Ladies Waist Makers' Union No. 25.

VOLUNTEER COUNSEL FOR SHIRTWAIST STRIKERS.

The Ladies Waist Makers' Union has been fortunate in choosing Joseph Goldstein as its lawyer. He has secured the services of a number of members of the New York Bar, who have represented the union in the courts in defense of those arraigned for picketing and active participation in the shirtwaist makers' strike. These lawyers have given their services without expense to the union and at great personal inconvenience to themselves. The work done has meant many weary hours in both day and night courts under conditions exceedingly trying and disagreeable and involving a heavy physical and mental strain.

What this assistance has meant to the strikers in the present crisis can hardly be estimated; for a great deal has depended upon the character of the defense offered by the union in behalf of its members. The names of those who have thus freely given their services are: Miles M. Dawson, Frederick L. Taylor, Francis Galante, Bernard A. Deutch, Joseph A. Darling, Arthur W. Dennen, Jacob Fankon, Fanny Horowitz, Max Myssal and Isaac Sackin. Albert E. Cull has also acted without expense for his services as assistant in court to counsel in preparing cases.

is penniless. Thus the two manage to pass the day in good cheer.

Little Eva Roth left home in tears, the landlord was in for the rent and her mother scolded her, saying that it was time to go back to work. But when she came to the hall where a band of music and just struck up a lively dance. Eva had a few turns, and partially forgot her sorrow.

But almost double, fifty-two-year-old Mrs. Rosner stands in the corner whispering to herself: "Mine kinder! A kind kinder! They eat nothin'!" A kind-hearted social worker steps up and places a few silver coins in her hand. And she is able to face the strike a bit longer.

During these dark days, in their desperate fight for bread, the striking waist makers have the support not only of all organized labor, but of every liberal mind, of every human heart. They are not alone in their stony vigil for non-union workers. With them stand women of culture and means. Women who, aroused by the terrible injustice meted out to these unfortunate girls, have put their whole heart and soul into the fight. They have done and are still doing heroic work for the strike and strikers.

Fight to the End.

The approach of the New Year finds eighteen thousand of them back at work under union conditions. A couple of towns have been taken ill, gone out of town or forsaken their ranks. But the rest are keeping up a brave front, determined to fight until the last breath, against the inside swarting, the speeding up system, the living death they had been countenancing all these years. "Oh, but one short hour! A respite however brief! No blessed leisure for love or hope, but only time for grief!"

The query on all sides is—how will it all end? What will these girls gain through their bitter struggle? And looking upon these brave martyrs, the answer that comes inevitably to every lip is—The right to organize. The freedom to spend their life and limb from abuse and



MISS VIOLET PIKE, Member of Executive Board of the Women's Trade Union League.

LO SCIOPERO E LE SARTINE ITALIANE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

tratori immigrati; è questo il momento di scuoter dalle nostre spalle il manto di pregiudizi e di inimicizia contro di noi; è questo il momento di assurgere alla considerazione ed al rispetto del proletariato internazionale immigrato negli Stati Uniti.

Alle eroiche donne d'Italia, alle sartine in sciopero, l'occasione di coprirsi di gloria, di dar l'esempio della disciplina e della coscienza a tutti coloro che dalle spiagge tirrene ed adriatiche se ne vengono qua a conquistarsi la vita.

Viva lo sciopero, o donne italiane! e possa la vittoria coronare i vostri sforzi; e possa il vostro esempio destare i dormienti lavoratori e muovere a simpatia la gente che parla la vostra stessa, dolcissima lingua.

Lottate e vincete! s'accontentate ed organizzatevi, e la vittoria di questa battaglia, ed il trionfo d'altre lotte avvirete sia con voi, o forti, o deboli, o brava sartine scioperanti!

TO LABOR.

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

Tune: O Tannenbaum.

Shall you complain who feed the world,

Who clothe the world, who house the world,

Shall you complain who are the world

Of what the world may do?

As from this hour you use your power,

The world must follow you.

The world's life hangs in your right hand,

Your strong right hand, your skilled right hand,

You hold the whole world in your hand,

See to it what you do.

Or dark or light, or wrong or right,

The world is made by you.

Then rise as you ne'er rose before,

Or hoped before, or dared before,

And show as ne'er was shown before,

The power that lies in you.

Stand all as one! all right is done,

Believe and dare and do.



MAX KAZIMIRSKY, Organizer for Local No. 100, Bakers and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

Shops That Have Settled

List of Employers That Have Recognized the Shirtwaist Makers' Union—Demand the Union Label on Your Shirtwaist—Don't Wear Scab-Made Product.

- List of employers including: A. Kaplan & Co., 108 Greene street; E. C. Isaacs Company, 60 East 117th street; Imperial Waist Company, 148 Greene street; D. Kaplan, 37 East 12th street; M. A. Kaplan Company, 359 Canal street; Krobengold & Abbate, 45 L'Aspenard street; S. Kaplan, 73 Wooster street; Kingman & Polka, 145 Greene street; H. Kaalin, 171 Mercer street; Kram & Match, 34 West 15th street; Isidore Lubalsky, 103 Liberty avenue, Brooklyn; Harry Levinson, 375 Blake avenue, Brooklyn; Lincoln Suit & Waist Company, 102 Prince street; Abe Litman, 39 Walker street; L. Lehner, 33 West 17th street; Leader Waist Company, 133 Greene street; Law & Levine, 115 Spring street; Abe Lawin, 45 West 25th street; Levy & Goodman, 56 East 12th street; Leinberg & Weisman, 508 Broome street; La Blanche Waist Company, 133 Mercer street; Lesser Waist Company, 28 West 27th street; Liberty Waist Company, 41 Wooster street; I. Lachs & Co., 344 Blake avenue, Brooklyn; N. Low, 135 Spring street; Laak Waist Manufacturing Company, 110 West 28th street; Levy Bros., 125 Prince street; Nathan Lipon, 133 Spring street; La Jolie Waist Company, 33 West 17th street; L. Lavine, 13 Watkins street, Brooklyn; Levy & Co., 175 Wooster street, Brooklyn; Lotin & Rappaport, 104 Greene street; Leader Waist Company, 133 Greene street; Lebowitz Bros., 1620 St. Mark's avenue; Londhelms & Magness, 517 Broadway; H. Levine, 101-3 Wooster street; Lipsitz & Graber, 28 East 20th street; Metropolitan Waist Company, 138 West 17th street; Metropolitan Tucking Company, 350 Canal street; R. Miller & Silverstein; Meyer Bros., 41 West 3d street; S. Moskowitz, 5 Gouverneur street; Max Melnick, 46 Waverly place; Moskowitz & Lanesberg, 62 Grand street; Meyerowitz, 102 Greene street; H. Margolin, 132 Greene street; Moskowitz & Son, 506 Broome street; Moskowitz & Hecht, 50 West Houston street; Mayfair Waist Company, 32 University place; Morrison Waist Company, 207 Wooster street; B. Miller, 147 Spring street; J. Mirsky, 152 Wooster street; Mikola Bros., 137 Greene street; New York Dress and Costume Company, 132 Mercer street; Nemo Waist Company, 45 East 8th street; New Fashion Dress Company, 351 Grand street; New York Waist Company, 141 Wooster street; Octagon Waist Company, 99 Greene street; Oriental Waist Manufacturing Company, 30 Wooster street; Paris Waist Company, 69 West Houston street; Paragon Waist Company, 136 Prince street; Polbarnick & Sacket, 53 Walker street; L. Pashekoff, 104 Greene street; Popular Waist Company, 34 West Houston street; H. Roosa, 109 Greene street; P. Rosenwasser, 38 University place; R. & M. Rosen, 75 Canal street; J. Rosenblum, 42 Wooster street; Rothstein & Rothstein, 55 East 11th street; Reliance Waist Company, 538-90 Broadway; Rosen Bros., 33 East 10th street; A. Soloman, 61 East 9th street; Steers Bros., 105 Greene street; S. Shmirsky, 339 East 104th street; Senard, 41 Wooster street; Sufferin & Welsberg, 145 Greene street; Sam Streifer, 26 Greene street; Sussman & Silverberg, 26 West Houston street; Spigelman & Michaelson, 36 Greene street; D. Stein, 25 Washington place; S. & W. Schneider, 48 Canal street; Shamrock Waist Company, 138 West 17th street; Stone Bros., 134 West 17th street; H. Sufin, 345 West Broadway; S. Slesensky, 174 Wooster street; C. Schonick, 16 East 5th street; J. Shapiro, 61 L'Aspenard street; Shapiro & Derrbaum, 15 West 17th street; M. Schwartz, 213 Greene street; Seigle, Solomon & Co., 174 East Houston street; Benner & Kaplan, 508 Broome street; Shulsky Bros., 126 Prince street;

"OUR" JUDICIARY!

Miles Menander Dawson, counsel for the Women's Trade Union League, says in a statement to the strikers: "The laws of the country are for the purpose of protecting the people in their rights. There are many proofs, however, that the authorities have in this strike permitted the laws to be used to trample on the rights of the strikers."

other girls, while picketing the shop of Propp & Grick, 45 West 25th street, were arrested. The girls were trying to persuade scabs not to go to work when



ROSE SCHNEIDERMAN, Vice President of the Women's Trade Union League of New York.

PROOF I.—November 17, 1909. Rose Berman, a striker against the Triangle Company, applied to Magistrate Cornell, in Jefferson Market court, for a warrant for the arrest of a scab who had assaulted her. She had as witnesses, ready to swear to the occurrence, a member of the Women's Trade Union League and two other pickets. Magistrate Cornell refused the warrant, stating that they had no right to picket.

PROOF II.—December 24, 1909. A girl striker appeared in Jefferson Market court today with proper witnesses, and, in the presence of a member of the Women's Trade Union League, applied for a warrant for the arrest of a thug who had assaulted her. The girl's head was bandaged, her nose broken and her condition pitiable. Magistrate Barlow refused the warrant.

PROOF III.—October 23, 1909. Joe Zeinfeld, chairman of the strikers against the Triangle Company, was brutally assaulted at Clinton and Broome street. Zeinfeld was out with four girl strikers to collect fumes when set upon by a gang of thugs.



B. WEINSTEIN, Secretary of the United Hebrew Trades of New York.

under the leadership, it is alleged, of Johnnie Banish. When the men strikers summoned by the girls arrived they found their leader in the gutter and carried him to his home, where he was cared for by Drs. Keller and Gottesman. So horribly had Zeinfeld been beaten up that he will be confined to his bed for weeks.

PROOF IV.—November 30, 1909. Esther Hansfeld, while picketing the shop of the Bijou Waist Company, 530 Broadway and 85 Spring street, with Dora Broom, was set upon and badly beaten. The collar was torn from her shirtwaist, the lapel was ripped off her coat and her clothes torn and soiled. Miss Broom was even more roughly handled, and then the police appeared on the scene and arrested her. A crowd of thugs and hoodlums followed Miss Broom and the police to the station, and called her vile and unprintable names without any protest from the police.

PROOF V.—December 2, 1909. Ida Chambers, Lena Levin and five Schwarz & Sellman, 101 Greene street; Superior Waist Company, 416 Church street; Silverman & Savitz, 99 Fourth avenue; G. & B. Seld, 32 East Broadway; Spellberg & Cohen, 250 Stone avenue, Brooklyn; Sprengson & Koch, 41 Wooster street; S. Silberstein, 66 Glenmore avenue, Brooklyn; Herman Sperling, 29 E. 10th street; Jacob Silpes, 155 Wooster street; Miss R. Steenson, 21 East 17th street; Schwacer & Miller, 47-49 Greene street; Soloman & Steiner, 34 West 15th street; M. Sobal, 147-49 West 23d street; Twentieth Century Company, 22 Johnson avenue, Brooklyn; J. Trachtenberg, 244 Canal street; Tobias & Shulman, 37 East 21st street; Teckulsky & Edrich, 31 West 21st street; United Waist Company, 431 Broome street; Unecoda Tucking and Hemstitching Company, 496 Broome street; Upright Waist Company, 32 Greene street; Wallach Bros., 508 Greene street; Waldorf Waist Company, 102 Wooster street; Welfare Waist Company, 508 Broome street; S. Weingast, 331 West Broadway; Wolf & Cohen, 76 West Houston street; Weisman & Sons, 261 Canal street; Wels, Bederick & Silver, 69 West Houston street; Weissbader & Co.; Warsham & M. Krosel, 440 Broadway; Weinberg Bros., 9-11 University place; H. & F. Walper, 52 West 3d street; Windsor Waist Company, 90 Prince street; Wm. Wexelblatt, 510 Broome street. And twenty other shops whose names are withheld for the present.

of the factory, which detectives from the Mercer street station ordered them to stop. Miss Johnson told the girls with her to go ahead, as they were within their legal rights, and they continued to argue peacefully with the scabs, who were beginning to show interest. All three were put under arrest. Magistrate Cornell fined each of them \$10.

Magistrate Hyland, in the New Jersey Market police court on December 3, 1909, declared in discharging Rose Feffer: "Scab is NOT an indecent nor profane word, and ANYBODY has a RIGHT to use it."

EXHIBIT A—Nov. 30, 1909. Thirty-four pickets were fined sums varying from \$1 to \$5 each in the night court last night, by Magistrate Krotel, on charges of disorderly conduct for calling strike-breakers "scabs." Sam Cohen, striker, testified that Detective Rafsky had brutally assaulted him. Cohen's forehead was bandaged and his clothing bespattered with blood, but the magistrates fined him just the same.

EXHIBIT B—Oct. 12, 1909. Magistrate Kernochnan, in Jefferson Market court, fined twenty-two girls and six men \$3 each on the charge of calling "scab" and "fight" in front of the Triangle shop.

PROOF VI.—October 19, 1909. Ten girls on strike against the Triangle Waist Company, who were arrested while on their way to picket the shop yesterday morning, and charged with disorderly conduct, were fined \$1 each by Magistrate O'Connor in Jefferson Market Court.

PROOF VII.—December 2, 1909. Becky Schiff, a striker, was assaulted in front of the Bijou Waist Company, a firm notorious even in this brutal strike for its attacks on the pickets, and her wounds dressed by Dr. Feldman. A policeman refused to arrest the thug, called "Joff," who beat her up, but a warrant for his arrest will be sworn out.

Magistrate O'Reilly, in the Manhattan avenue police court, Brooklyn, on November 9, 1909, in discharging two striking butchers, said: "Every citizen has a right to picket, and I do not see why I should hold a man because he was picketing a struck shop."

EXHIBIT A—December 3, 1909. Samuel Rosen, a member of the Butchers' Union, who was arrested while passing the Solomon & Lefler shop, was sentenced to the workhouse in the night court, by Magistrate Harris, on the word of David Hirschorn, a scab and "strong-arm" man employed by the firm, who swore that Rosen, who was merely a spectator, had assaulted the scab.

EXHIBIT B—December 1, 1909. Fourteen strikers were arraigned before Magistrate Harris, in the night court. Thirteen were severely dealt with and one discharged. One of the girl pickets was fined, in spite of her statement that far from being the assailant, she herself had been slugged. Fifteen strikers were haled before Magistrate Breen, in Jefferson Market court, yesterday afternoon, and



ELSIE LA G. COLE, One of the Volunteer Pickets.

only one of them escaped without a fine. Four strikers taken before Magistrate Barlow, in Essex Market court, were all fined, one \$10 and the others \$5 each.

EXHIBIT C—November 29, 1909. Harry Breyman, a striker, while trying to induce some scabs to leave Stein & Gold, 108 West Twenty-seventh street, and join the strikers, was set upon by a gang of thugs and brutally slugged. Breyman's nose was cut, his head bruised, his hat smashed and the lapel torn from his coat. The union officials will swear out a warrant today for the arrest of Breyman's assailants.

EXHIBIT D—October 15, 1909. Magistrate O'Connor, in Jefferson Market court, fined Eddie Hochman, Fannie Rosenthal, Mary Starr and Lena Waxman, who were arrested while picketing the Triangle shop and charged with "disorderly conduct," \$1 each.

EXHIBIT E—October 24, 1909. Two strikers against the Triangle Waist Company, together with Miss Marjorie Johnson, a well-known socialist worker from the United Charities Building, were arrested last night outside the factory, at 23 Washington place. Miss Johnson, Corlan Rockland and Dora White were using their right to peaceful picketing and speaking to girls as they came out

Record of Police Persecution In the Waist Makers' Strike

Table with columns: Date, No. fined, No. discharged, No. held, Total of Waives from court. Rows include dates from November 23 to December 28, 1909, with totals for 248 fined, 190 discharged, and 202 held.

STRIKE SITUATION IN PHILADELPHIA

(Continued from page 1.)

ing an association, its weakness, however, is shown by the smallness of the penalty involved in breaking the agreement—\$100 fine only. Several of the employers have already signed agreements with the union.

Picketing is going so steadily, and so far there have been comparatively few arrests, and the sentences involved have been fines only. No girl has suffered the extreme penalty of the workhouse.

Sunday night, at 433 Christian street, the college settlement, a Christmas jollification was given by a committee of the shirtwaist operators to seventy-five of the thinnest pickets. The girls taking part were all fourteen years of age or under, and their average wage when working was 49 cents a day.

Philadelphians are meeting mad, and Miss Robins said, laughing, that in

Magistrate Cornell, in the American on Christmas Day: "The harm done to respectable young girls by throwing them into close contact with vicious women on Blackwell's Island has convinced me I should do everything to prevent them being sent there."

EXHIBIT A—Nov. 30, 1909. Annie Levine, a striker, was arraigned in the Tombs court today on the charge of assaulting a scab. Eight witnesses testified that the girl herself had been beaten up by thugs, but Magistrate Cornell sentenced her to the workhouse.

EXHIBIT B—Dec. 21, 1909. Sadles Schneeweiss, a striker, was sentenced to the workhouse by Magistrate Cornell, in the Tombs Court, on the charge of speaking to scabs.

one day only she and Agnes Nestor had addressed nine huge meetings. Overflow meetings are the order of the day. The only unhappy feature of the situation is the fact that while the Jewish girls are splendidly united, it is hard to get the Gentile girls interested. Little by little, however, they are waking up to the times, and getting in on the band wagon.

Mrs. Robins returned to Philadelphia Sunday night, and will remain in that city as long as she is needed.

"CORNELL IS EMPLOYERS' TOOL" SAYS MRS. STOKES

(From the N. Y. American Dec. 28. By ROSE FANNON STOKES.)

Magistrate Cornell's malicious attitude toward the striking shirtwaist makers is only too apparent. It is, however, merely the tool of the capitalist interests, the real cause of political corruption and of anti-labor legislation.

Magistrate Cornell doubtless will be royally rewarded by his masters for "degrading" the poor working girls who refuse to be tractable.

It is reported that Magistrate Cornell declared in the court, when one of the striking girls was up for trial, that her face was pinched, and that when the girl remained silent he ordered a policeman to rub her face to prove she was pinched.

WOULD MAGISTRATE CORNELL COMMAND A POLICEMAN TO RUB HIS HANDS FAINTLY ON THE FACE OF ANY WOMAN IN THE OWN DRAWING ROOM OR IN THE DRAWING ROOM OF HIS WIFE OR IN THE CASE OF AN "UPPER TEN" DIVORCE SUIT?

That is unthinkable. And the working people are waking up to the reasons why there is a difference.

Has he ever ordered a policeman to rub the supposed face of the face of any of our unfortunate sisters of the street, who are dragged before him by the hundreds? If so, why not? Because these poor girls are not interfering with the wealthy unearned profits of the master class? On the contrary, are UNLAWFUL to them.

Magistrate Cornell holds his office by grace of the class that lives off the labor of others, and it is as essential for him (if he would keep his eyes politically to protect the profit of capitalism) and it is essential for the workers to organize to protect themselves against their "masters."

The workers are waking to a realization of their interests, and it will not be long before they will have done with "master class" politics, old or new; when they will put their own working class candidates to test their own interests. The working class is learning that its weapon of defense here, as in the countries of Europe, is a double-headed hammer, one head is industrial organization, the other head political organization—the industrial strike, and the strike of the ballot. That double-headed hammer will yet be used by the workers with such great effectiveness that even they themselves will be astonished at the results, even as these 60,000 working girls were astonished at the power they never dreamed they possessed, until they used it all together.

RULES FOR PICKETS

Don't walk in groups of more than two in front of the shop. Walk in front of the shop. Don't stop the people you wish to talk to. Don't get excited and shout when you are talking. Don't get your hand on the person you are speaking to. Don't touch the doors or windows. Don't be entrusted as a "representative" person. Don't call any one "scab" or any other name of any kind. Please, persuade, appeal, but do not threaten. If a policeman arrests you and you are sure you have committed no offense, take down his name and give it to your union official.

"My Daughter Is Not a Scab!"

87 Chrystie street, City, Dec. 24, 1909. Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, 151 Clinton street: Dear Friends—I want to inform you that my daughter Annie is ill and unable to proceed with the work of the struggle she and you have started. I hope she'll be better soon and be able to enter your ranks again. The only thing I want to point out is that SHE IS NOT A SCAB, and I hope you will not suspect anything of this kind. In her name I request you to continue the terrible struggle which you have started for decent conditions and humane treatment. Do not lose your spirit of solidarity. Stick to the rank and file of your sisters and brothers! Consider yourselves as intelligent, self-respecting workers of the organized labor movement! I hope to see you on the victorious side, which means on the side of justice, self-respect and self-control. In conclusion, be true! Stand shoulder to shoulder until you win! I am with you. ANNA ZEITZ, a Triangle Striker. Signed by S. Zeitz, her father.



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29.

## THE NEXT STEP--THE UNION LABEL ON YOUR SHIRTWAIST.

Now that the strike is so nearly won, that several hundred shops have settled, that the future strength of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union is assured, comes the question how best to strengthen the hands of these new union members.

There is only one way for the general public, the sympathizers, to do this--that is by demanding the label of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

During the coming fortnight a number of the manufacturers who have settled with the union and who are now perfectly fair, will put the union label on their product. **THEY WILL DO THIS AS AN EXPERIMENT.**

Whether they will continue the use of the label will depend entirely on whether it is a sound, paying business proposition. Whether it is such a good business proposition depends on **YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS, READER.**

Whether your purchasing power be little or great, it is a part, and an important part, of that great fund, of many millions yearly, that supports the manufacturer. Do you want your contribution to support those manufacturers who have put up such a bitter fight against the girls?

Do you want to prosper men who have used all the great wealth and influence at their disposal to intimidate and harass, yes, **STARVE** into submission a band of girls, "weak in all but grief and wrong," who have put up such a game and winning fight? These manufacturers have been put to considerable expense, aside from the losses incident to any strike in hiring thugs, etc. **ARE YOU GOING TO ASSIST THEM TO RECOUP THEMSELVES?**

There is no way to be sure you are **NOT** doing this except to see that the union label is sewed securely to your shirtwaist.

The **HATTERS, CIGAR MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS, GARMENT WORKERS** and many other great and powerful unions have been built up on a strong and continued demand for their union label.

Now is the time for the women of New York, Philadelphia, and, in fact, everywhere where American shirtwaists are worn, to rise in their might and demonstrate that with them bargain hunting can be subordinated to principle, and that they have said good-bye forever to the products of the sweatshop. This is not a utopian vision. It is based on confidence in the ability of woman to rise to a situation, **WHEN SHE UNDERSTANDS THAT SITUATION.**

Friends, let us stop talking about sisterhood, and **MAKE SISTERHOOD A FACT.** See that the shop you patronize carries union label shirtwaists.

## SUPPORTING THE SHIRTWAIST STRIKERS.

Seldom has a strike attracted to it so many people of widely differing views as the present strike of shirtwaist and dressmakers in New York. In this respect it is unique in the history of labor troubles. This is due, of course, to the fact that the majority of the strikers are young girls and the revelation of the conditions under which they have heretofore been compelled to work, and the manner in which they have been treated by the employers, the regular and "special" police, and the police magistrates since the strike began, have served to emphasize their helplessness and to command to an extraordinary extent the sympathy of those not ordinarily identified with labor's struggle, as well as the unanimous support of organized labor itself.

The varied character of the organizations that have given active support in the shirtwaist and dressmakers strike is attested by the following summary: The Central Federated Union of New York, the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, the Women's Trade Union League, the United Hebrew Trades and many local unions of different trades in the city; the League of Self-Supporting Women, the Political Equality League, the Equal Rights League, the Socialist party of New York and Brooklyn, the Women's Socialist Committee of New York, the Neighborhood Association of Settlement Workers, representing the social settlements of the city, and the Manhattan Single Tax League.

A number of churches, including the Church of the Ascension, the Manhattan Congregational Church and the Fleet Street Memorial Church of Brooklyn, have also given audience to representatives of the strikers. Then the hearing given the strikers by the Colony Club and the financial benefit gained therefrom, as well as the hearty and timely assistance given by numerous individuals in and out of the labor movement, are worthy of special note.

At this writing the activity of these organizations and individuals continues unabated. All forces are uniting to make the great protest meeting at Carnegie Hall next Wednesday as effective as it is justified. In the meanwhile a vigorous canvass of the shirtwaist shops that have already signed with the union is being conducted by a large number of women under the direction of the Women's Trade Union League, so that shop meetings can be held and the new members of the union educated to their duty to the union and those workers still on strike.

A most unusual spectacle is this wholehearted and spontaneous rallying to the support of the girls who are showing such splendid solidarity and heroic courage in their fight for the right to organize and to enjoy more of the fruits of their labor, and it is as significant as it is unusual.

## "Please Protect Me, Mr. Judge! She Threatened To Beat Me Up!"



### INCIDENT IN THE SHIRTWAIST STRIKE.

REBECCA TAYLOR, A STRIKER, WAS FINED \$3 ON THE STATEMENT OF JOSEPH LILLIE, A SCAB OF SOLOMON & LEFFLER, 117 WEST 17TH STREET, THAT SHE HAD THREATENED TO ASSAULT HIM--NOTWITHSTANDING THAT MISS TAYLOR HAD A BLACK EYE HERSELF!

## TOILERS ARISE!

By Edward Carpenter.

Toilers, arise, the long, long night is over,  
Faint in the east, behold the dawn appear,  
Out of your evil dream of toil and sorrow,  
Arise, O toilers, for the day is here!

From the eastern hills,  
Hark, the answer swells,  
Arise, O toilers, for the day is here!

Over your face a web of lies is woven,  
Laws that are falsehoods pin you to the ground,  
Labor is mocked, its just reward is stolen,  
On its bent back sits idleness uncrowned.

How long will you sleep,  
The harvest let it reap,  
Arise, O toilers, for the day is here!

Forth, then, ye heroes, patriots and lovers,  
Comrades of danger, poverty and scorn,  
Mighty in faith of freedom, your great mother,  
Giants refreshed in joy's new rising morn.

Come and swell the song,  
Silent now so long,  
LABOR IS RISEN AND THE DAY IS HERE!

## Why This Change of Heart?

In an editorial entitled "The Open Shop," the New York Times on December 16, 1909, justified the demand of the striking shirtwaist makers for the recognition of the union in the following words:

"The industry in which the striking shirtwaist makers are engaged is an important one in this region. It is governed by the same general laws and the fight going on in it is precisely such a fight as the conference of labor leaders at Pittsburgh is seeking to initiate in the steel trade. It is not a fight in which all the right is on either side or all the wrong on the other. But it happens that in the local strike there are circumstances that naturally and justly arouse a great deal of sympathy with the strikers. The condition of large numbers of the employed is miserable and cruel. Left to the free play of the ordinary forces of supply and demand the labor of these girls is so simple, the amount of it available, even at low wages and under hard conditions, is so great, that the great body of them are practically helpless. It is inevitable that humane hearts should ache at the contemplation of their lives. And the possession of public sympathy is in the long run a great advantage. But it is well to

remember that the struggle is not peculiar in the issue it involves."

The following is an extract from an editorial entitled, "Labor's Cruelty to Labor," which appeared in the New York Times, of December 28, showing a deliberate change of front from that of the editorial of December 16:

"They (the striking shirtwaist makers) are not suffering for lack of these things, because they have them all, except the closed shop. They are organized, they are bargaining collectively, and they could enforce their demands in this way for an indefinite future, with the approval of all. They are not altogether sincere when they say that they want the 'closed shop' for this purpose. They want the 'closed shop' to prevent others taking the wages they scorn. When they strike for the closed shop they are not striking for any right of their own, but to take away the right of working from all but their own members. An indignant correspondent of the Times hardly went beyond the fact in calling this 'a modified form of murder.' If the demand is granted the shops would be closed to all but unionists. All others might starve for all those strikers care. And many who are supporting them fall to see the point, because unorganized labor is not tugging at their skirts."

Send a Dollar to the Strikers' Fund Today and Help Us Win

## The History of the Strike

From an Article by Constance D. Leupp, "30 Girls Strike in N. Y. City," in The Survey.

The history of the trouble has not yet been fairly given to the public. A few facts about the wholesale trade of machine shirtwaist making will make the whole story more comprehensible.

A Manhattan trade school secretary, who has had much experience in placing girls in different trades, says that she likes to have her girls go into shirtwaist making because it has as great possibilities--many of them as yet unfulfilled--than any other industry open to women in New York. A fast operator at piecework, or even working by the day in a good shop, can earn \$16 or more a week. The minimum piece wage for strip tucking, for instance, is 10 cents a hundred yards. Twelve cents is paid in many shops, and 15 cents is probably what the strikers claim in most cases. A good operator can average 2,000 yards a day. A girl who averaged this at the Triangle Waist Company's shop, where the strike began, says that his wages were \$7 a week in the busy season and \$6 in slack time, while a sub-contractor admits that he averaged \$28 to \$30 a week and paid \$4 to \$10 to his girls.

### A Sub-Contractor Started It.

Sub-contracting is a system whereby the firm never makes any dealing directly with the operators. The subcontractor undertakes to produce a definite amount of work for a definite price, and makes what bargains he sees fit with his girls. He can slave-drive and underpay as he pleases, and even if his intentions are of the best, he represents an extra profit, the burden of which falls on the operator rather than on the consumer.

Curiously enough, it was a sub-contractor who started the strike. Some eighteen months ago at the Triangle shop on Washington place (Harris & Blank's) this man, because he "was sick of slave-driving" protested to the manager, saying he wanted to go and take his girls with him. He was not allowed to speak to the girls after he had expressed himself, but was told to report to the cashier for his pay. Fearful of a slugging on the way up in the elevator, he asked to have someone go with him, and was not only refused, but set upon and dragged out of the shop--the original "assault." As he was dragged along he shouted, "Will you stay at your machines and see a fellow worker treated this way?" And impulsively 400 operators dropped their work and walked out.

The union at that time numbered only about 500 members and the trade was in no way organized, so when Sigmund Schindler suggested conciliatory methods, and the firm seemed willing to treat, it was not difficult to fill the shop again. The managers formed a society of the more intelligent workers, and with its members in council, terms were hit upon. "The society and a job or the union and no job" was the demand of the firm.

### Return to Union.

The society having a membership limited to 100, there were five non-members to one member. By degrees it was discovered that the members got most of its benefits, and in frightened tones and throes the girls began to drift down to union headquarters and ask for help in organizing. Discontent grew even among the members, so that when last September a meeting was held at Clinton Hall to discuss the situation, all but seven members of the society were asking for help from the union. Some one reported the meeting to the firm, and the next day, Friday, September 24, the employers called the girls together and expostulated with them more in sorrow than in anger. Terms were once more arranged between a delegation of operators and the firm, and the next day every one went back to work as usual.

On Monday, however, when the girls reported for work the shop was found closed, and that night the East Side papers reported that the Triangle Waist Company had shut down for an indefinite time. The next day, however, came the notice that at the earnest solicitation of the members of the society, it was once more open. No union girls were taken back, so within thirty-six hours, through the agency of the society whose dwindling membership then numbered exactly seven--all of them sisters, cousins and aunts of the members of the firm--the strike became a lockout.

This was the situation with the Triangle Company on October 1. Meanwhile there was a local strike on at Leigerson's, and the trade at large, seething with discontent, needed no further encouragement to go out en masse. Probably the only considera-

## THREE DAILY LABOR PAPERS

The Call, of which this is a special issue, is an English daily newspaper published in the interest of the working class by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association. The Call sells for two cents daily and five cents on Sunday. It is published at 443 Pearl Street, New York, and it merits the support of every one interested in the welfare of the working class and in social progress. It can be had at all newsstands.

The Forward is a Jewish daily newspaper published by the Forward Association, at 175 East Broadway, New York. It has a circulation of nearly 100,000 copies daily, and it is devoted to the cause of working class advancement and education. The Forward sells for one cent, and every Jewish working man and woman should read it.

The New York Volkzeitung is a German daily newspaper published at 15 Spruce Street by the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association. The Volkzeitung is the oldest labor paper in New York and is now in its thirty-second year. It sells for two cents daily, and can be had at all newsstands. As an exponent of the rights of the working class it has no equal in America and it exercises a great influence among the German working people.

## THE WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE.

The Women's Trade Union League is a national organization with headquarters at Chicago, with branch headquarters at New York, Boston and St. Louis. The national officers are: Mrs. Raymond Robins, Chicago, president; Mrs. Mary E. O'Sullivan, Boston, and Melinda Scott, Newark, N. J., vice presidents, and Mrs. D. W. Kneifer, St. Louis, secretary-treasurer.

The New York officers of the league are: Mary E. Dreier, president, Leonard O'Reilly and Rose Schneiderman, vice presidents; Charles Healy, treasurer, and Helen Marot, secretary. The executive board is composed of Julia Alling Watson, Typographical Union; Jessie Ashley, Paul Bauer, Lithographers' Union; Harriet Stanton Blatch, James P. Boyie, Bookkeepers, Stationers and Accountants' Union; Elizabeth Dutcher, Agnes Gallivan, Bookbinders' Union; Esther Glazier, Vestmakers' Union; Rose Fitzgerald, Bookbinders' Union; Violet Pike, Melinda Scott, Hat Trimmers' Union; Hilda E. Svenson, Commercial Telegraphers' Union; Elizabeth Watson and Bertha Poole Woyl.

The headquarters of the New York branch of the league are at 43 East 32d Street, where regular meetings are held and a luncheon is maintained. All information regarding membership in the league can be had at the headquarters or by addressing Helen Marot, secretary.

## LADIES' WAIST MAKERS UNION NO. 25

Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, which the shirtwaist and dressmakers now on strike are members of, is No. 25, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which turn is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The office of Local No. 25 is at 161 Clinton Street. The officers are: S. Schindler, secretary; E. Goldstein, treasurer; S. B. Wintz, chairman; Sam Lerner, Meyer Horovitz, Ab. Fishman, B. Frishwasser and Sholb, assistant organizers.

The headquarters of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is at 25 Third Avenue, New York, and John A. Dyche is secretary. The following is a fac simile of the label of the union:



SEAL OF THE WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE. This Design Was Used for Medal Pins Presented to Girls Who Had Been in the Workrooms.