

# ARREST STRIKERS FOR BEING ASSAULTED

**Charges That Mercer Street Police See Them Beaten, Then Gather in the Victims.**

## WOMAN UNIONIST'S ARREST

**Miss Dreier of Their League Taken to the Station, but Released There— Hint of Bribery in the Precinct.**

Policeman Joseph De Cantillon of the Mercer Street Station—the "Penitentiary Precinct" of the Police Department—arrested yesterday morning Miss Mary Dreier, President of the Women's Trade Union League, a wealthy champion of laboring women in this city, because she advised a young woman operative, hurrying to the lofts of the Triangle Waist Company of 29 Washington Place, that there was a strike there, and urged her not to be a strikebreaker.

This, however, Miss Dreier said last night was only the latest of a series of outrages which had been perpetrated by men of the "penitentiary precinct" for months. Miss Dreier asserted that upon every occasion the police have taken the part of the shop owners in Washington Place and the surrounding neighborhood where there have been strikes of women operatives in the last few months. The police, said Miss Dreier, always arrest the pickets put out by the striking girls, even when the pickets have been beaten, in the presence of the police, by strikebreakers, both men and women.

In the case of her own arrest yesterday morning Miss Dreier said that the young woman whom she had accosted, Miss Anna Walla of 437 East Twelfth Street, had struck her with her fist, yet De Cantillon, on Miss Walla's complaint that Miss Dreier had annoyed her, seized Miss Dreier.

At the station Lieut. Von Derzelsky told her that her arrest had been a mistake and that she was at liberty to go. She did not remain to make a complaint against De Cantillon nor against Miss Walla, although at her home, 144 East Sixty-fifth Street, she said last night that she had protested to De Cantillon, when he arrested her, that Miss Walla had delivered the blow, and not she.

Just why the police have so openly sided with the employers, as Miss Dreier charged, she declared she did not know, but among the employes in many of the shops the reason was boldly stated to be that the employers had "sugared" the police. This charge is being made upon every side.

### Woman Unionist's Story.

Miss Dreier, who is a frail young woman and speaks with a foreign accent, said that about 150 girls were on strike. The Woman's Trades Union League, of which she is the President, is backing them in their fight against Harris & Blanck, owners of the Triangle Waist Company. The strike, she said, began about five weeks ago. The girls were "locked out," the owners of the factory giving as a reason that they had no work for them to do.

"When these girls were discharged," said Miss Dreier, "they took the excuse 'no more work at present' in good faith, and left without a murmur, although they are all poor girls, most of them foreigners, who find it hard to make both ends meet. Imagine their surprise when a day or two following their discharge they read advertisements in the papers for girls to take their places in the factory. Then the lockout became a strike.

"The Woman's Trades Union League became interested in the matter, and a committee in charge of Miss Violet Pike was named to take charge of the picketing. Policemen were sent to the place, some of them in plain clothes, and from the first they have all apparently been in sympathy with the employers. They have arrested many of the girls, and have been telling us we were doing wrong when we talked to the strikebreaking girls about what they were doing, despite the fact that, as we all know, moral suasion in such matters is legal.

### Was Keeping Within the Law.

"Whenever we spoke to the girls the police would come up and gruffly order us to stop talking, and when we asserted our legal rights in the matter, persisted in their refusal to allow us to talk. As to the incident this morning, which resulted in my arrest, I am glad of the chance to tell the facts.

"I was crossing the street to see a girl who was on the way to the factory. One of the plain clothes men stopped me with the excuse as that I was obstructing a public highway. I insisted on my rights, and told him I would continue to act as I had been acting, as I knew the law and was careful to keep within it.

"The only thing I said to the girl was 'There's a strike in the Triangle.' She became very angry and talked about my annoying her. Then she struck me. When she struck me I turned to the policeman to see if he would arrest her, as he had been doing in the case of the striking girls. The girl told him that I had been annoying and threatening her, whereupon the policeman turned to her and said, 'If you want to press the charge, come along to the station house with me.'

### Released at the Station.

"In the station the girl told the Lieutenant behind the desk that I said, 'I will split your head open if you try to go to work.' That was so palpably false that the Lieutenant refused to listen further and released me. Of course, I shall continue my work on behalf of the girls."

The striking shirtwaist operatives have had the support of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn as well as of the Woman's Trade Union League. A special committee, known as "The Committee to Assist the Ladies' Waistmakers' Union," was appointed by the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn and the Woman's Trade Union League. Miss Helen Marot, Secretary of the Trade League, was a member of this committee. Complaint of conditions in the precinct was made by the committee in writing to Police Commissioner Baker some time ago, and on Oct. 30, by order of the Commissioner, Inspector Daly gave the committee a hearing.

To-day Commissioner Baker will receive a second letter explaining why the committee does not feel that the hearing before Inspector Daly was satisfactory. The committee admits that the hearing was a full one, so full, in fact, that it was terminated at the request of the committee itself, but only "after it became plain that the Inspector upheld your officers

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# ARREST STRIKERS FOR BEING ASSAULTED

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against each complaint specified in the letter as well as other complaints made against the plainclothes men."

## Thugs Hired for Intimidation.

The charge is made that thugs have been hired to intimidate the pickets. This has been heard in the precinct for months. At the time of the neckwear strike, ended a few weeks ago, it was asserted that bands of "strong-arm men" were imported from the Bowery and the regions east of it by certain employers to intimidate the strikers. The intimidation took the form of beatings. It is a fact that one young girl was confined to her bed for three weeks as the result of the treatment at the hands of half a dozen of these thugs.

Miss Elsie Cole, a graduate of Vassar and a member of the Woman's Trade Union League, has been helping the Triangle girl strikers. She told some of her experiences with the police yesterday. They were similar to those of Miss Dreier. She declared that one policeman, when she quoted to him the law permitting her to use moral suasion in influencing strike-breakers so long as she did not try and influence them by acts expressing or implying threats, intimidations, coercion, or force, exclaimed:

"Well, you know me, young lady. None of that around here."

Miss Marot declares that when she was on picket duty a plainclothes man said to her: "You out-of-town scum, keep out of this or you'll find yourself in jail."

When this remark was reported to Inspector Daly at the hearing the committee says he replied:

"Well, scum might be a nice word. How do I know what it means?"

## LAUNDRY GIRLS THREATENING.

### In Wait for Little Man Who Threw 200-Pound Woman Into "Dip."

Half a hundred laundry girls, each and every one declaring vengeance on Benno Helm, their former employer, crowded into the Morrisania Court yesterday to hear the case of Mrs. Kate Mahoney against Helm, charged with assault.

Mrs. Mahoney weighs close to 200 pounds and lives at 200 East Thirty-fifth Street. Helm tips the scales at about 90. He runs a laundry in Ittner Place, between Webster and Park Avenues.

"'Twas this way," said Mrs. Mahoney. "He gives us starch to use that might as well be plain water. I tell him his starch is no good, and what does he do but throw me into the dip."

"And what is the dip?"

"The dip," answered Mrs. Mahoney, amazed at the ignorance of his Honor, "is the big pot in which we dip the clothes."

"And what shall I do with this man?" asked the Magistrate.

"Hang him," answered Mrs. Mahoney.

"Yes, hang him," chorused the fifty girls in the background.

"I discharge him," answered Magistrate Butts.

The girls gathered outdoors and wanted to give Helm a strong-arm reception. They were disappointed, because a policeman escorted Helm.

Then the girls, rallied by Mrs. Mahoney, trooped to the civil court up stairs. There they announced they wanted to sue Mr. Helm for damages.

# 40,000 CALLED OUT IN WOMEN'S STRIKE

Makers of Shirtwaists Vote to  
Quit Work After Hearing  
Gompers Speak.

## MORE PAY; SHORTER HOURS

Cooper Union Filled with Cheering  
Throng—Strike Order Goes Into  
Effect Here To-day.

After hearing Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, deliver an address in Cooper Union last night the audience of shirtwaist-makers which filled the hall voted to go on strike. A similar vote, also in favor of the strike, was taken in four other halls.

The auditorium was well filled, and hundreds stood outside, striving to gain admittance. B. Finegbeim of Vorwaerts presided. He spoke in Yiddish. Mr. Gompers said in part:

"When I was asked by Mrs. Raymond Robins to come and speak to the shirtwaist makers I said, 'I don't know whether the courts will allow me to be in New York, but if they permit I will be there,' and here I am." [Cheers.]

There came a flash set off by a photographer, which startled some in the crowd.

"That is the first bomb in the strike," remarked Mr. Gompers, "and I hope and believe it will be the last."

Referring to some newspaper clippings, Mr. Gompers said that he had been referred to in them as "Gompers the strike-maker" and "Gompers to declare general strike."

"As a matter of fact," he continued, "Gompers has never declared a strike in his life. I have taken my part in several, and so long as there is injustice in the industrial situation I will take part in strikes. I have done my share to avoid strikes, I have advised men and women against strikes, but there comes a time when to refuse to strike is to be as slaves."

The conditions in the clothing trade, declared Mr. Gompers, were a blot on modern civilization as he knew through investigation. The clothing trade with its tenement house work, he said, and work under unsanitary conditions breaks the spirit of men and women, and makes children prematurely old.

"Mr. Shirtwaist Maker may be inconvenienced and his profits may be diminished if you girls and boys go on strike," he went on. "And, mind you, I do not know whether a strike is necessary in this case, but there is something greater than the convenience or the profits of Mr. Shirtwaist Maker at stake—there are the lives and the future of the men and women engaged in this work. You seem to be aroused now to your interests. It is time, more than time. I am only sorry that you did not organize long ago."

"This is the time, and if you let this occasion go by it may be generations before you again get the opportunity to improve your conditions."

He told them not to enter into a strike too hastily, but when they found that the conditions were such that they could not obtain measurable relief from present conditions, better pay, better and shorter hours, he would say to them as calmly as he could "Strike!" and when they did strike to let the manufacturers know that they were on strike.

After an appeal by W. A. Coakley for organization, the Chairman read a resolution declaring that the shirtwaist makers, including the operators, finishers, buttonhole makers, and all other workers on shirtwaists except the cutters, who have their own organization, should declare a general strike. This was received with cheers, and when the Chairman asked whether all understood the conditions for which they struck, the reply was overwhelmingly in the affirmative.

The audience stood waving American flags and shouting.

B. Witaskin, organizer of the Ladies' Waist-Makers' Union, declared that the members included some 17,000 to 18,000 in number, of whom 70 per cent. were women. He expected that fully 40,000 would go on strike to-day.

The demands of the strikers, he said, were as follows: First, recognition of the union; second, increase of wages from 25 to 30 per cent over the present rates of \$10 to \$12 a week; third, fifty-two hours to be a full week's work instead of 54 and 57 as at present.

About 250 shops throughout the city would be affected, he said, and several are already negotiating to effect a settlement in accordance with the demands of the strikers.

# WAIST STRIKE ON; 18,000 WOMEN OUT

**They Quit Work In Factories Here  
on a Signal From Their  
Union Leaders.**

**SOME EMPLOYERS GIVE IN**

**East Side Halls Crowded with Strikers,  
and the Number Is Expected to  
Grow to 40,000 Soon.**

Every available hall on the east side was filled yesterday with striking shirt-waist girls, who quit work throughout the city in obedience to the strike vote passed at the mass meeting in Cooper Union and three other halls on Monday night. There are some men among the strikers, but they were insignificant in numbers compared to the vast outpouring of women and girls from the shirtwaist factories.

In accordance with a programme arranged late on Monday night the army of waistmakers went to work as usual yesterday morning. At 10 o'clock an agent of the union in each factory gave the signal and the strike was on. At a waist factory at 536 Broadway, where a strike occurred before and was called off only 50 of the working force of 450 girls obeyed the signal at first. Then a young fellow who gave the signal pushed a button and turned off the power. The lights went out and there was a stampede from the place, in spite of the efforts of a number of forewomen to prevent it.

More than twenty halls were designated as meeting places, but the general tendency was to crowd into Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton Street, where the Women Waistmakers' Union has its headquarters. The office of the Shirtwaist Makers' Union is on the fifth floor. B. Weinstein, S. Goldstein, Salvatore Ninno, Max Kasimirsky, and Solomon Schindler were looked on as a Committee of Arrangements at Clinton Hall, but the women came in such numbers that nothing could be done. The office of the union was choked up with people; so were the stairways, passages, and every assembly room in the building.

Employers began to arrive to settle with the union, but had a hard time to get near the room where the officers had agreements ready to be signed. Later non-union women strikers began to arrive to ask how they could get into the union. They were admitted on payment of 25 cents each as an installment of the initiation fee, but so many came that there was no chance of writing receipts, and those not admitted were told to call again. Every time the office of the union opened the press of people behind forced men and women into it, until the man who was filling out the agreements had not room to move his elbows. The place was cleared, only to have the same thing happen every twenty minutes. It was announced that eleven employers had signed agreements with the union, and that fifty more who were ready to sign will do so to-day.

The strike leaders could make no estimate of how many workers were on strike. So far as they could guess about one-half of the shops were affected, and about 18,000 waistmakers were out. More continued to quit until the closing of the factories, and the strike is expected to be complete to-day. The leaders, who estimate liberally, cling to their original statements that 40,000 will be affected.

Miss Mary E. Dreier, President of the Women's Trades Union League, appeared at Clinton Hall in the afternoon and succeeded in persuading the striking waist girls who filled up the corridors to squeeze themselves into different assembly rooms so as to leave a passageway for employers who came to settle. There were several police around, who kept order at the doors, but were jostled around like other people if they were caught in the crowd.

Miss Dreier said that the Women's Trades Union League had formed itself into a sort of general committee of the whole to aid the strike in every possible way.

"The first day is the worst," she said. "After to-day matters will be systematized. Such a big strike as this is hard to handle at first."

Each factory has its own system of wages, which are to be filled in blanks in the agreements the employers are required to sign. There are general demands applicable to all, the principal of which are an advance of 20 per cent. for piece workers and 15 per cent. for week workers; a fifty-two-hour working week for the latter, pay for all legal holidays and not more than two hours in any day to be worked as overtime. The proposed agreement, of which the union is the one party and the employers the other, also provides that if either side violates its provisions the party violating it shall pay \$300 for "liquidated damages."

Some of the women waist workers refused to strike. This was the case with the employes of two firms at 207 Wooster Street.

The employers are not organized. None of them had much to say about the strike, except that it was expected.

## • MCCARREN'S VACANT PLACE.

**Republicans Want Hughes to Call a  
Special Election to Fill It.**

Despite the efforts of the local Democratic leaders to have Gov. Hughes leave vacant until the next general election the seat of the late Senator McCarren in the Senate, the other political interests in the Seventh Senate District, Brooklyn, are demanding that a special election be called to elect a successor to Mr. McCarren. The Democratic leaders wanted the seat left vacant "out of respect to the memory of McCarren."

It is probable that the Governor will be asked to set Dec. 21 as the date for holding the special election. Ex-Senator George A. Owens and Ernest C. Wagner will probably try for the Republican nomination. Owen Murphy, leader of the Thirteenth Assembly District, seems to be in the lead for the nomination on the Democratic side.

## Miss Louise Taft to Wed G. H. Sheldon

The engagement is announced of Miss Louise W. Taft, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft of 36 West Forty-eighth Street and a niece of President Taft, to George H. Sheldon of Seattle, Wash. The marriage will take place in the holiday season. The engagement of Walbridge S. Taft, Miss Taft's brother, was announced in THE TIMES last September. His younger brother, named William Howard after the President, is a student at Yale. Mrs. Taft was Miss Julia Walbridge Smith.

## WAIST STRIKE GROWS.

But the Big Employers Organize to Fight—Some Giving In.

A number of the large employers in the waistmaking industry decided yesterday to get together and fight the strike of the waistmakers, which has practically tied up the trade in this city. With a view to forming a manufacturers' association in order to stop the competition likely to follow if the tendency of small firms to grant the strikers' demands is not checked, a secret meeting of the largest manufacturing firms was held yesterday afternoon at the Broadway Central Hotel. None of those who were present would talk, but it was learned that another meeting will be held to-day in the same place, at which an association will probably be formed and means taken to break the strike. Agents of some of the strike breaking agencies got wind of the meeting, and hovered around the corridors while the meeting was in progress. But they did not get an audience with the manufacturers and went away.

One of the largest of the manufacturers said yesterday: "We cannot understand how so many people can be swayed to join in a strike that has no merit. Our employees were perfectly satisfied, and they made no demands. It is a foolish, hysterical strike, and not 5 per cent. of the strikers know what they are striking for."

The same scenes of confusion took place yesterday as occurred on Tuesday at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton Street, the main headquarters of the strikers. B. Witasken of the Executive Committee of the union said that fifty employers in all had granted the demands and that there were 12,000 more strikers out than on Tuesday, making a total of about 30,000. The following general statement was made in behalf of the strikers:

"Nearly all the non-union waistmakers are now on strike, and about 5,000 of them have joined the union. Nearly \$5,000 have been received in initiation fees. A great number of the employers are prepared to settle, and we will enlarge the settlement committee to-morrow, so as to get over the work more quickly. This is the busy season, and we are bound to win."

As far as could be learned, the employers who have settled are those who have contracts to be finished before Christmas. The others are not giving themselves any concern over the strike.

Mina Bloom, 17 years old, of 184½ East Seventh Street, a strikinw waistmaker, was fined \$10 yesterday by Magistrate Corrigan in the Jefferson Market Court for interfering with and assaulting a strikebreaker on her way to work. Minnie Zorn of 123 East First Street, Brooklyn, was the complainant. She said Miss Bloom called her a scab and struck her in the face as she was going to work at 449 Broadway.

Policeman Lowenthal of the Elizabeth Street Station was called into a shirtwaist factory at 48 Walker Street yesterday to order out 300 striking girls who had gathered on the stairways there. He said it took him "two hours to get them down." He arrested Sophie Kleineman, 18, of 184 Forsyth Street, for slapping him in the face. In the Tombs Court later she was discharged.

# GIRL STRIKERS RIOT; QUELLED BY POLICE

**Lone Man in Fight Between  
Pickets and Non-Union Waist  
Makers Glad He's Arrested.**

## STRIKE BANKRUPTS FIRM

**But 600 of the Largest Manufacturers  
Organize to Break It—Some  
Others Surrender.**

For about two hours yesterday there was a cyclonic time in the block in Greene Street, between Houston and Bleecker Streets, owing to a fight between pickets of the striking waist-makers and non-union girls. A crowd of onlookers, which blocked all traffic, watched the combatants while dresses were torn, faces scratched and the head-gear of many girls on both sides were wrecked.

When the police came they were unable to cope with the situation and the reserves of the Mercer Street station were called out. They found a spirited running fight going on and Morris Parillo, who had undertaken to lead the pickets, was bandied hither and thither, the centre of an Amazonian attack by the non-union girls. He was literally at bay, his hair dishevelled, his collar torn loose, and in a state of utter exhaustion. It was a relief to him, he said, when he was arrested.

The fight raged near the factory of J. M. Cohen of 189 Greene Street, where the greater number of the waistmakers refused to strike. The reserves made short work of dispersing the crowd, and arrested eleven women pickets and six men, all of whom were taken before Magistrate Kernochan at Jefferson Market Court. He let the women go with a warning and fined the men \$3 each.

At a meeting of the large firms in the trade in the Broadway Central Hotel permanent organization was effected under the name of the Association of Waist and Dress Manufacturers of New York, with J. B. Hyman as Chairman and Charles Weinblatt of 280 Broadway as Secretary and counsel. The new organization contains between 600 and 700 members, and will meet to-day at the Hoffman House to adopt a constitution and by laws and initiate active measures for breaking the strike.

The shirtwaist makers' strike was given yesterday as one of the reasons why a petition in bankruptcy was filed against Joseph N. Kasdin and Max Goldsmith, manufacturers of shirtwaists under the trade style of the Perfection Waist Company, at 40 East Twenty-first Street, by these creditors: Simon Epstein & Sons, \$430; Samuel Goldstein, \$500, and Hyman J. Reuben, \$810. It was alleged that they are insolvent and made preferential payments of \$2,000. Judge Holt appointed Guernsey Price receiver. The liabilities are said to be \$12,000 and the assets \$4,000.

At the request of Miss Clara Lemlich, who took the initiative in calling the strike of the waistmakers, the Central Federated Union last night appointed a committee to co-operate with the shirtwaist makers' Union in the strike. This committee consists of twenty-two delegates, who will address the strikers at their meeting.

## TO ARREST MANUFACTURERS.

**State Labor Department After a Score  
on Child Labor Charges.**

As the result of a raid by the State Department of Labor in an effort to stamp out disregard of the child labor laws by small manufacturers in this city, Magistrate Kernochan, in the Jefferson Market Court, issued warrants yesterday for the arrest of between twenty and twenty-five such manufacturers. For the members of the firms to which they belonged he issued summonses.

All these warrants charge a misdemeanor against the manufacturers—the having of children under sixteen years of age at work in their factories after 5 in the afternoon.

The raid was made between 5 and 6 P. M. on Nov. 18 by fifteen Deputy Inspectors. They visited every factory in the region of Broadway, between Houston and Great Jones Street, and in only half a dozen instances did they find no infringement of this law. In most of the places there were from one to four girls at work after 5 P. M.

The factories, which occupied generally no more than one floor, often only a couple of rooms in a building on a side street, manufactured such things as muffs, hats, feather boas, shirt waists, underwear, and artificial flowers.

The manufacturers will be arrested to-day, and if convicted of a first offense will have to pay a fine of from \$20 to \$50.

# GIRL STRIKERS DANCE AS EMPLOYERS MEET

The Waistmakers Are Holding  
Impromptu Parties in Their  
Headquarters.

## OPEN SHOP DECIDED ON

Manufacturers Also Complain of the  
Young Women—One Says They Sent  
Anonymous Notes to His Wife.

The first regular meeting of the Association of Waist and Dress Manufacturers of New York, formed on Friday in order to fight the present general strike of waistmakers, was held yesterday afternoon. A resolution declaring for the open shop in the trade was carried unanimously. Applause followed the announcement of this decision.

The meeting was a very large one, about 500 of the biggest concerns in the city being represented. It was stated that about 700 members were enrolled.

The Chairman, I. B. Hyman, when the meeting was opened, said that one of the worst features of the strike was the exaggerated statements of the strike leaders.

"The strike leaders," he said, "have been describing conditions which do not exist. They have represented the wages as about one-half, or less than one-half, what they really are, and unfortunately many people will believe these statements."

Louis Leiserson of 26 West Seventeenth Street, the former employer of Miss Clara Lemlich, a strike leader, said he was willing to have his factory investigated, and he would give \$5,000 to any charity if it was shown that conditions were as the strike leader described them.

Mr. Leiserson, in whose factory there

has been a strike for three months before the present general strike, said:

"I have been threatened by emissaries of the women, and even attacked. They have gone so far as to send anonymous letters to my wife."

Other manufacturers said they had been threatened, and some of them said they had to send for the police to drive strikers out who were ready to attack them.

A motion was carried to the effect that manufacturers who had settled with the union could join the association provided their contracts with the union were first officially nullified, and it was resolved to fight the strike and start work in the shops with waistmakers employed individually.

A resolution to ask Police Commissioner Baker to have the police reserves in readiness in the district affected by the strike was referred with a number of other resolutions to the Executive Committee.

The girl strikers seemed to be in good spirits yesterday and held impromptu dances in several of the halls where they met. A committee of twelve was sent to Philadelphia to investigate reports that the Philadelphia employers are doing the work for the New York manufacturers whose waistmakers are on strike. A strike of 15,000 waistmakers belonging to a new union formed in Philadelphia is to be ordered, it was stated if the reports are found to be true.

There were a number of fights here and there between strike pickets and non-union employes. It was stated by the strike leaders last night that about 12,000 of the strikers have gained their demands.

Sixteen girls employed as shirtwaist makers in the Newark (N. J.) factory of Buerman & Frank went out on strike yesterday out of sympathy for the New York strikers. They refused to go to work in the morning, and the Superintendent sent for the police reserves. When the police arrived they kept the girl strikers from making an attempt to intimidate the seventy other girl employes who refused to join their ranks.

# SUFFRAGISTS TO AID GIRL WAIST STRIKERS

**Mrs. Belmont's Organization  
Hires the Hippodrome for a  
Mass Meeting.**

## ONE WORKER TRIES SUICIDE

**Despondent Over Small Wages—More  
Employers Grant Demands—Police  
Quell a Brownsville Riot.**

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, as President of the Political Equality Association, has engaged the Hippodrome for next Sunday afternoon for the striking members of the Ladies' Shirtwaist Makers' Union, and they will hold there what they say will be the biggest mass meeting ever held in New York in the interest of labor. A statement to this effect from Mrs. Belmont's headquarters, 505 Fifth Avenue, says:

"The Political Equality Association recognizes the fact that women must organize politically as well as industrially if they are to permanently secure the benefits of industrial freedom. To this end it has offered the use of the Hippodrome for the mass meeting. Prominent labor leaders and the leaders of the strikers will speak.

"The officials of the Ladies' Shirtwaist Makers' Union in accepting the offer of the Hippodrome expressed their thanks for the sympathy extended by the Political Equality Association, and invited the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, the President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Grenfell, the noted suffragist from Colorado, to address the meeting."

The meeting will begin at 2 o'clock.

How the individual strikers will receive Mrs. Belmont's efforts to make them suffragists is not known, but Miss Violet Pike of the Women's Trade Union League, who is on the Information Bureau of the strikers at Clinton Hall, made it plain yesterday that the union as a body is not ready to take up the question of woman suffrage.

"This is a strike," she said, "not a political movement, which the woman suffrage movement is. There may be suffragettes among the strikers, and I believe there are, but this is a trade union movement pure and simple."

Miss Pike was also authority for the statement yesterday that ten more employing firms had granted the demands of the union, making in all 140 waist manufacturers to sign the agreement, and 15,000 workers that have returned to work.

Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes addressed a meeting of the strikers at Lipton's Theatre on the Bowery at 1 o'clock yesterday, and again repeated her slogan, "Starve to win, or you'll starve anyway." Mrs. Stokes told the girls that they were right in their effort to get better conditions, and if they held together they would surely win.

Two striking shirtwaist makers, Annie Bernstein of 210 East 110th Street and Annie Hurowitz of 3 Sheriff Street, were each fined \$2 yesterday afternoon by Magistrate Breen in the Jefferson Market Court for creating a panic in the shirtwaist factory of Bloom Brothers, 13 and 15 West Twentieth Street.

According to the story told by Henry Bloom, one of the members of the firm, the two girls, although Policeman Bolger was stationed in front of the building, managed to get to the freight elevator, and working it themselves reached his factory on the eighth floor. He said they rushed through his office and the show rooms into the factory proper, where forty girls were working. They yelled "Fire!" he said, and there was a scramble among the girls to get out of the building. The girl prisoners did not deny the story.

Depressed over the strike, Gussie Perk, one of the strikers, 25 years old, of 170 Clinton Street, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by inhaling illuminating gas in her cousin's home on the ground floor of the same house where she herself had a small bedroom.

Koppel Kramer, husband of the girl's cousin, has a small printing shop in front of the family's rooms. Finding the girl's bedroom door locked he threw himself against it, carrying it off its hinges. Miss Perk was almost unconscious on the floor, and gas was escaping from a jet. Picking up the despondent girl he rushed out into the street. In an instant the whole neighborhood was aroused and a whole city in itself poured into the street. Several policemen appeared and cleared the way for the ambulance.

"Oh, what's the use in living, anyhow?" she wailed, as the ambulance surgeon revived her and hurried her to the Gouverneur Hospital. "Even if we girls were not on strike and I had work I couldn't live long on the \$5 a week I sometimes earn. To do this I had to work my fingers off. Let me die, this is no place for a girl to make her living. Let me die! What's the use of living and being a slave!"

The girl's bitter arraignment of industrial conditions here was cut short as she relapsed into unconsciousness. At the hospital they said she probably would recover.

She came to this country from the town of Wilna, in Russia, two years ago, and became a shirtwaist maker. She began going to night school.

The spectacle of a girl striker slapping the face of her former sweetheart who had refused to quit work caused a demonstration in front of 19 West Twenty-first Street last evening, and resulted in the arrest of eight girl strikers. Among the first of the shirtwaist employes to leave the factory of W. I. Nathan there was Herman Goldstein of 610 Fifth Street. As Goldstein stepped onto the sidewalk a girl left the group of strikers on picket duty and walked up to him. Goldstein recognized her, and was about to speak when she struck him half a dozen resounding slaps in the face. He backed up against the wall, the girl following him and deriding him as a "scab." Just then Patrolman Brown stepped up and caught the girl.

"You were my little girl when we worked together," said Goldstein to the girl.

"Sure I was," answered the young woman, "but why didn't you strike when I told you to?"

The girl was arrested charged with assault and said she was Ada Hoffman, 18 years old, of 348 East Ninth Street. Goldstein's name was entered as the complainant.

The other strikers were quiet enough until Miss Hoffman struck Goldstein, and then they broke into cheers. Patrolman Conlin, assisted by Brown, took six of them on charges of disorderly conduct.

It was reported yesterday that 1,000 more waistmakers had struck, principally Italian girls.



# GIRL STRIKERS GO TO THE CITY HALL

## Delegation from the Shirtwaist Makers' Union Protests Against Police Discrimination.

## MAYOR PROMISES FAIR DEAL

### Strike, Following Young Girl Workers' Call, Is for Shorter Hours and Recognition of Newly Formed Union.

In a gay mood despite their indignation, a thousand or more striking shirtwaist makers, supplemented by perhaps a thousand sympathizers from the east side, marched to the City Hall yesterday afternoon to present a written protest to the Mayor against the alleged partiality of the police in favor of the employers and against the strikers. The Mayor said he would take the matter up with Police Commissioner Baker. He wanted the young women to have a fair deal, he said. The girls are striking, primarily, for the union shop.

A mass meeting to recruit for the parade was held in Lipkin's Theatre, Bowery and Rivington Street, at 1 o'clock. The theatre could not hold all who wanted to attend. The suffragettes, who have outdistanced even the Socialists in their activity for the strikers, were in the van of the movement.

The banners in the hands of the paraders told their sentiments concisely. "Peaceful picketing is the right of every woman," said some of the banners. Others ran thus: "Fifty-two hours a week," "One hundred and fifty employers agree to union demands," "The police are for our protection, not for our abuse," "Union contracts have been signed for 15,000 workers."

#### Police Head the Line.

Headed by a squad of mounted police, in true parade style, and guarded on the side lines and in the rear by walking policemen, the paraders started for the Mayor's office. They marched down the Bowery and Park Row, where the committee that was to present their grievances to the Mayor left them, and then back up the Bowery to the theatre, where the marchers were disbanded. There was no disorder. By the time the procession got back to the theatre its number had dropped to about 500.

A committee of five took the protest to the Mayor's office. They waited patiently for him to return from lunch. Three of the committee were striking waist makers, the other two were Miss Helen Marot and Miss Mary E. Dreier, both of the Woman's Trades Union League. The three shirtwaist workers had been arrested in the strike. Mayor McClellan questioned the committee and took charge of the protest, saying he would look into the matter. Here it is:

We, the members of the Ladies' Waist-makers' Union, a body of 50,000 workers, appeal to you to put an immediate stop to the insults, intimidations, and to the abuses to which the police have subjected us while we have been peacefully picketing, which is our lawful right.

We protest to you against the flagrant discrimination of the Police Department in favor of the employers, who are using every method to incite to violence.

We appeal to you directly in this instance instead of to your Police Commissioner. We do this because our requests during the past six months have had no effect in decreasing the outrages perpetrated upon our members, nor have our requests been granted a fair hearing. Yours respectfully,  
 S. SHINDLER, Secretary.

After two weeks of the strike both the employes and the employers report that they are certain to win, and both sides can give many reasons why they are sure of their contention.

#### Manufacturers Take Back Strikers.

It was said last night at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton Street, the headquarters of the strikers, that over 160 manufacturers have signed the union agreement, and have taken back to work on better terms some 15,000 waistmakers. That leaves about 17,000 strikers still out, it was said.

The managers and advisers of the union say they are inducing about 1,000 shirtwaist makers in non-union shops to go on strike every day now for the union agreement, and in the meanwhile they are sending back to work on the union terms almost that many every day.

On the other hand, the officials of the Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers, the organization of employers, with headquarters at the Hoffman House, said last night they are going to hold out for the open shop; that many of the girls who struck in the beginning are going back to work; that the employers who are signing the union agreement are small manufacturers of little financial standing, who are not members of the Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers, and that the real members of that organization of 500 men are simply holding their ground, advertising for help in their open shops, and getting it so fast that they are encouraged to let the strike run its course.

On account of its spectacular and picturesque features, this strike has attracted considerable attention, but very few know exactly what the girls are fighting for. The five floors of Clinton Hall, which swarms with the strikers day and night, all as gay and animated as if they were attending a dance or a wedding, can furnish very few girls who can tell clearly why they have left their places.

Suddenly thousands of them have come almost to worship "the union." They are not clear about what the union is, what it can do for them, and what they want it to do. They feel that they are not getting a fair deal in the work they are doing. They have noted that girls in other trades who did belong to unions seemed to be getting on better than they.

#### Why the Union Idea Appeals.

The idea of union rules which provide that all workers doing the same sort of work shall get about equal pay, the idea of enforced equality in earning power, the idea of sacrificing themselves, if necessary, for the sake of a principle they believe for the good of the weaker worker as well as for the more clever worker—that appeals to them powerfully. For they are women. The idea, too, of this vague and powerful protector, "the union," as they think of it, draws them into it.

Besides, they have been on strike too short a time, and the settlements with employers have been too rapid to make them feel the touch of distress. For them the strike is a sort of gay holiday, all mixed in with a vague and pleasant new worship, with lots of speeches, lots of dancing, much running to and fro, some danger, and a very great deal of excitement.

Three weeks ago Local 25 of the Ladies' Shirtwaist Makers' Union, a branch of the powerful Garment Workers' Union, had about 1,000 members. For several months this local has been conducting scattering strikes here and there. All the time it has been growing.

The skirmishing did not seem to be accomplishing a great deal, and on the evening of Monday, Nov. 22, some 3,000 shirtwaist makers met in Cooper Union to decide whether a general strike should be called. It was figured that there were 40,000 waistmakers in the city. It was hoped that a general strike would draw into the union practically all these workers, and that altogether they could accomplish radical improvements.

There was a great deal of talking back and forth. Mr. Gompers, who was there, didn't advise anything definitely, except that if the workers had reason to strike they should strike hard. Finally Clara Lemlich jumped up to say that she was

tired of listening to talk. "I offer a resolution," she said, "that a general strike be declared—now."

#### Young Girl Called the Strike.

And it was done in an outburst of enthusiasm. Her resolution brought on the storm that had been brewing. Clinton Hall was taken as headquarters. Everything there was in confusion. The Woman's Trades Union League sent veteran campaigners to help organize the strike. S. Shindler, the Secretary of Local 25, took command, but he had a great deal of advice from the Woman's Trade Union League.

The strike swept through the cast side, through the lower west side, and up along the avenues, where the workshops are thick. The girls gained many helpers, including the Central Federated Union, the Woman's Trade Union League, and one section of the suffragettes. The strikers posted pickets outside the shops that hadn't struck. According to Mrs. Walter Weyl of the Woman's Trade Union League, who went to the aid of the strikers in the beginning and was one of Mr. Shindler's chief advisers, all pickets were furnished with printed instructions telling them what they could do under the law, and warning them against overstepping the law.

The laws of this State provide that pickets may walk up and down in front of a factory," said Mrs. Weyl yesterday, "and try to persuade workers from going into a non-union shop. They may argue about the good points of the union. But they cannot lay hands on a worker to prevent her going to work."

"And it is here that we have to complain about the police. We know absolutely that there are bureaus which furnish rough men for use by employers in breaking up a union. These men interfere with pickets, make a disturbance, and then the police, who are, of course, on guard where there is a strike, arrest the strikers, but somehow permit the roughs and toughs to go away."

"This statement is not made inadvisedly. We have had private detectives trace these toughs to their bureaus. We have watched their tactics dozens and dozens of times. Already in this strike some of the employers, fearing that their employes were about to go out, have threatened the use of these toughs."

"The theory underlying the employment of this element against the pickets is that the strikers, particularly when they are girls and women, will not stick long to a union after they have been arrested several times, hauled to a station house, and then to court, gone to the trouble and expense of getting bail, and have then probably been fined. The fine is not depended upon to a great extent; the employers believe that the inconvenience, humiliation, and cost of being arrested and discharged several times are enough to break up a union if it is carried on long enough."

"We hold that the girls have the right under the law to do picket duty, and that the police, so far from acting against them while doing that duty, should protect them in that right. Some of the Magistrates, too, seem to favor employers against workers when a case comes before them."

#### Deny Employing Toughs.

The Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers, when Mrs. Weyl's statement was quoted to them yesterday, denied the use of bureaus of toughs, charging, on the contrary, that the pickets have attacked and intimidated their employes who wanted to work in spite of the strike.

M. E. Hyman of the firm of I. B. Hyman & Co., 129 Sixth Avenue, President of the Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers, showed several letters yesterday, which said that the writers wanted to go to work, but that they had concluded to stay away because of the annoyance and danger of going to and from their work.

"I shouldn't blame the employers if they did use toughs," said Mr. Hyman yesterday. "These strikers do such things! Why, one of our girls was held up to-day by either a striker or a sympathizer, who cursed her and told her they'd break her back if she tried to go to work. She came in here crying."

Mrs. Weyl, when asked yesterday to explain the strikers' grievances, said:

"First, we want all the employers to recognize the union; we want to unionize the shops; we are against the open shop."

"Secondly, we demand the abolition of the inside contract sweating system. What is that? A good many shops will assign to one worker several machines, and this worker, employs ignorant girls to run these machines for a wage as small as they can induce them to work for, and then sweat them for all they are worth. I doubt if, in case of accident, the proprietor of the shop could be held liable for damages to one of these inside sub-contract slaves. We demand that proprietors of all shops employ themselves the men and women who work in them."

"In the third place, we ask for a fifty-two-hour week. That will mean working from 8 to 6 every week day except Saturday, when we would have the girls get off at 4 o'clock. Girls who are on salary should be paid for the five yearly holidays they don't work."

"And then, in the dull seasons we ask that the foreman of each shop each night tell the workers how many hours of work he thinks they will have the following day; so that in case there is only a little work the girls can spend the hours they can't work attending to their own affairs, instead of hanging-around in the shops. This is now done by the hat-trimmers, who won that arrangement after a long fight."

"Moreover, and finally, we ask that the work shall be so ordered that all those doing the same kind and grade in a shop shall receive the same pay. That is, that the fast workers shall from time to time through the week be allowed to come an hour or so later or leave an hour or so earlier, so that the slower girls can catch up. The hat-trimmers and some other unions enjoy that arrangement now."

#### Employers Must Sign Agreement.

Mrs. Weyl said that the employers were asked to sign an agreement embodying these provisions. The general agreement made no reference to more pay. That question was decided as between each employer and his workers, since the work was so varied that no general rule could sensibly be made about it. All those employers, however, who have taken back their striking shirt waist makers, she said, had given them substantial advances in pay.

I. B. Hyman, President of the Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers, said of the proposed agreement of the strikers:

"It is not more pay that we care so much about," he said. "We will settle that matter with the employes. We would agree to abolish the inside contract system, for there is little of that sort of thing in the factories of our members. In fact, we are pretty certain that the employers and their employes could agree if it were not for that union clause."

"The agreement provides that we must have open shops. We have agreed to have open shops. We don't care whether the workers are union or non-union. The agreement also provides that the scale of prices for work shall be decided upon by the workers, the employers, and the delegates in the shops. For instance, if I want to have a new kind of waist made I have to call in the delegate and talk over the price with him. If our salesman out on the road meets a man who tells him of a waist he wants to have, they must write to us and let us talk it over with the delegate before he can set a price on the garment."

"It is this union thing that is in the way of settlement."

But it is that union thing which the strikers most love just now. There are dozens of meetings a day to keep blazing the union spirit. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, President of the Political Equality Association, and a lot of labor speakers will speak at an open-air meeting this afternoon in Rutgers Square, and to-morrow afternoon is the date for Mrs. Belmont's meeting in the Hippodrome.

# CRITICAL TIME FOR SHIRTWAIST STRIKE

## Many Employers Have Yielded, but 7,000 Hungry Girls Sit Waiting Relief.

### DON'T DANCE ANY MORE

#### And the \$2 or \$3 Union Dole Is Eagerly Sought—Employers, Almost at Blows, Say They Court Investigation.

The striking shirtwaist makers, whose numbers have reached 30,000, began yesterday the fourth week of their fight for better pay, equality of remuneration, correction of detrimental industrial conditions which they say exist, and, most important of all to them, the recognition of their union. They believe that it is idle to hope for a continuance of the other points of advantage, even if they gain them now, unless they have the union behind them to guard against falling back into the old bad conditions.

With the beginning of the fourth week of the fight the strikers enter upon the hardest struggle. They are coming to see that they are facing something terribly real and terribly hard. Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton Street, the headquarters of the strikers, has changed from five floors full of gayety and laughter to five floors full of sighs and sad eyes.

The rank and file of the strikers still not working, numbering now about 7,000, had not heard yesterday that Miss Anne Morgan, J. Pierpont Morgan's daughter, had entered the fight for them, along with Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Miss Elizabeth Marbury, Mrs. C. P. Huntington, and other well-to-do women.

The assistance of these and such as these, however, is timely, for the pressure of financial circumstances is stronger than emotional enthusiasm. And even that is weaker than it has been, for time had begun to wear it down. Moreover, the Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers, the organization of employers, after a meeting yesterday, sent special letters to Miss Morgan, Mrs. Winthrop, and Miss Marbury asking them to investigate conditions in the shops before going further in this campaign.

This action was taken because the employers had read in yesterday morning's papers how the three women named had called a meeting for this afternoon at the Colony Club, under the auspices of the Women's Trade Union League, which is helping the strikers, at which representatives of the strikers would be asked to state their case. No answers had been received last night to the invitation to investigate.

#### Employers Say Inquire First.

This invitation was agreed upon yesterday afternoon after a stormy general meeting of the members of the Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers, at which it was again decided to stand for the "open shop" to the bitter end. The invitation was worded thus:

Hoffman House, New York, Dec. 14, 1909.  
Miss Elizabeth Marbury, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Miss Anne Morgan, and associates:

Mesdames: The officers of this association have repeatedly expressed the willingness of its members to have their shops and conditions of employment investigated and complaints and grievances arbitrated by a fair-minded and impartial committee. No one, on behalf, either of the strikers or the community, has apparently heeded this suggestion. The Union of Shirtwaist Makers appointed two union leaders to act upon such committee, but these representatives refused to proceed toward arbitration unless the employers would consent to include as one of the questions for determination the demand of the union that employers adopt the "union" or "closed shop," whereby they would be bound to employ only members of such union in good standing. To the representatives of the union the matter of grievances seemed to be of minor importance. In spite of our assertions to the contrary you have countenanced the charges put forth by union leaders, at whose dictation the strike was instituted. These charges upon investigation will be found to be wholly unsupported.

As an example of misstatement, we cite the case of Miss Clara Lemlich, who, at the meeting held at Cooper Union, when the question of whether or not there should be a strike was being discussed, precipitated action by motion in favor of a strike. It was reported in the daily papers that this young woman claimed she was earning \$3 to \$6 per week in a factory whose sanitary conditions were deplorable. As a matter of fact, she was, up to the time of the strike, and had been for several years, employed in a factory whose sanitary conditions were of the very best and beyond possibility of criticism, and her regular wages were, at the time, \$15 per week. These facts can be readily verified by investigation.

Would it not be well, therefore, for public-spirited citizens, as a matter of fairness, to investigate conditions and ascertain the truth? We hereby formally invite such an examination, and hold ourselves in readiness to facilitate in every way a thorough investigation.

We are led to communicate with you because of the part you have publicly taken during this strike, in order that members of this association may be given a "square deal" before the public, and in reliance upon your sense of fairness. Very respectfully yours,

ASSOCIATED DRESS AND SHIRT WAIST MANUFACTURERS.

I. B. Hyman, President.

It was said at the headquarters of the employers last night that the women who had interested themselves in the strike would be welcomed at any of the shirtwaist factories at any time they wished to come. They might drop in either singly or as members of a committee, it was said, and no attempts would be made to "fix things up" in the shops to deceive them as to the real conditions.

#### Other Side of the Picture.

Whether or not this strategic move on the part of the employers accomplishes its purpose means a great deal to the five floors full of sighing girls at Clinton Hall. The leaders admitted wearily last night, as they have admitted all along, that the pay in many of the larger shops is quite satisfactory, that the environment of many of the workers is quite satisfactory, and that they knew a large number of the employers would now make quite satis-

factory concessions along these lines if there were any reasons for changes, but they declare that the worst places are the most obscure, that one of the first necessities was organization of both the workers and the factories, to the end that there shall be something like uniform payment and treatment, and that while some of the employers would doubtless continue to do the fair thing by their employes without a union, there was little reason to expect that they would do so as a body.

Considering both the strikers and the employers as organizations, there has been no change in their relations since the strike began in spite of all the attempts at arbitration. The primary demand of the girls was recognition of the union, and that was just what the employers would not agree to. On the other hand, each side is declaring the fight practically won for itself.

#### Sidelights from Both Sides.

At the headquarters of the Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers in the Hoffman House it was said yesterday that the members are getting more and more help daily, and that it will be only a short time before the strike "goes to pieces." The strike leaders said that settlements were being made every day with members of the Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers, who agree always to the union, and that now only 7,000 girls are out of work.

It may or may not be an indication of how things are going that the meeting of the employers yesterday at the Hoffman House was a stormy one. Two members almost came to blows, and one of them left the meeting in high dudgeon. Moreover, the employers are attempting to intercept Miss Morgan "and associates" before they give more assistance to the strikers.

On the other side, while the strike leaders tell glibly of the number of employers who are yielding every day to the union demand, while women of wealth and culture, according to leaders at the Women's Trades Union League, are holding "parlor meetings every day and discussing sympathetically the fight of the striking girls," and while an increasingly large number of wealthy women are joining the Women's Trade Union League so they may come in touch with the strikers, nevertheless down at Clinton Hall yesterday afternoon girls who had been earning from \$5 to \$10 a week were fighting to get a \$2 or \$3 allowance from the Strike Committee, and only the most needy were supposed to apply even for that.

#### The Savings Almost Gone.

Ten days ago Clinton Hall was full of enthusiasm and gayety. Every day new strikers were added to those already out. At dozens of meetings Socialist, suffragette and labor union orators spoke several times a day, telling what a glorious thing this fight was. The union, which they thought of as a powerful force that was going to command successfully equality of treatment for the weak and the strong, and of which they were a part, was a thrilling idea.

Most of them had some money saved up. There was no immediate pressure on them. Every day was a holiday, and when they had got enough of oratory they organized a dance and continued their merriment. If now and then the idea of getting back to work occurred to them, there were the orators telling how the employers had already taken back from day to day so many of the strikers, and they thought their time must come soon.

But that time has not come to the silent girls who now gather at Clinton Hall. Ten days ago they gathered in groups and made merry. Now many of them withdraw to a corner somewhere, sit down, and stare into vacancy. Wandering through the five floors—for it is open house at Clinton Hall all the time—one comes upon many girls sitting by themselves in dark little rooms.

In some of the rooms there are rows of long benches. One comes upon lines and lines of girls sitting all together, but silently, on these hard benches, their heads often resting wearily on the wooden backs. The most striking figures are those who sit alone, and with their faces resting on their hands stare into space.

#### And Nobody Laughs Much.

Here and there in the hallways one hears again the sound of loud voices, but they are not laughing now; they are usually raised in peevish and doubtful argument with a man who is repeating over and over again the statements about the necessity of the union for the continuance of any concessions. Verbal eloquence and trade union logic has lost its force for many of them now. The holiday is over; the real fight has begun in earnest.

The starers shrug their shoulders at arguments. They only know that it is hard to get even \$2 or \$3. They know that the powerful union, which they idealized too much in the beginning, hasn't given them immediately what they want immediately, and they feel without analyzing it keen disappointment over its influence. It may be that the employers of other girls have taken back their girls and given them better pay and conditions, with the union recognition thrown in, but the starers know that their employers haven't weakened.

Their own savings have been spent. At home, where they contributed something to the family expenses, there are calls for money, and many of them do not hear any Socialist, suffragette, or trade union eloquence there. Though most of the strikers have no concern with Christmas as a Christian holiday, being Jews, they have always enjoyed this time of the year as a festive and holiday season when young people put on their prettiest clothes, when all America is eating and drinking and having a good time, being themselves young and full of spirits and a part of America.

#### But Nobody Weakens; Not Yet.

And that is the reason Clinton Hall has changed from five floors full of gayety and laughter to five floors full of sighs and sad eyes.

But this doesn't mean that all these strikers have weakened and are waiting for a chance to rush back to work without getting what they have demanded through their union leaders. Questions put to the girls who sit staring into vacancy bring out answers that dispel that thought. It simply means that all those still out of work now know that striking isn't a matter of pretty words strung together, but hard reality—hard times.

The leaders of the strike who have had experience with feminine workers know that things have come to a critical stage when the workers stare into space and sigh and listen no longer to eloquence, and they have sent out appeals for more financial assistance. The increasing number of women of wealth and culture deeply interested in the shirtwaist strikers, about whom Miss Leonora O'Reilly spoke yesterday at the Women's Trade Union League, have critical work immediately at hand.

#### Warrant Issued for G. P. Sheldon.

Detective Flood of the District Attorney's staff went to Greenwich, Conn., yesterday with a bench warrant for George P. Sheldon, once President of the Phenix Fire Insurance Company and now under indictment for misappropriation of its funds. The papers were left with the police authorities there until such time as Mr. Sheldon's health shall permit a continuance of the extradition proceedings.

## SHIRTWAIST EMPLOYERS.

### Their Statement of the Issues Involved in the Strike.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In your editorial article in to-day's TIMES under the caption "The Open Shop" are some statements which require correction. Will you allow me to trespass on your space for this purpose? You say: "The employers are ready to make substantially all the concessions asked for by the strikers, and they invite investigation as to the conditions complained of by the workers, which, if found bad, they will undertake to remedy." This is partly correct.

But the employers are not ready to make practically all the concessions asked for. They will not agree to employ only union labor; they will not agree to give up their right to employ and to discharge whom they see fit; they will not consent to having prices for work established without having a voice in the matter, nor will they allow a delegate to interfere in the running of their factories.

They cannot agree to keep at work employes for whom there is no work to do, as they are not running eleemosynary institutions, nor are they able to regulate the law of supply and demand which governs the waistmaking industry as it does all others. If the workers will so regulate the demand of the consumer that it shall run evenly through the year instead of being divided into "seasons," as at present, the employers will be glad to keep everybody at work all the time.

The Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers have courted investigation of their shops by disinterested persons. They feel safe in stating that conditions will be found ideal. They have offered to submit to arbitration any grievances which the employes might claim existed, but they have never offered to arbitrate the question of open shop, John Mitchell to the contrary notwithstanding.

You say: "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."

This statement is at variance with the facts. The operators at the machines constitute by far the largest body of workers who are on strike. Their labor is skilled, and the supply is so limited that during the "season" there are practically two machines in New York for each operator. As this labor is so scarce, it follows that it has to be well paid, for, if a girl is dissatisfied with her earnings, she can find dozens of places open for her. Naturally, she is paid every cent she is worth, as her employer cannot afford to run the risk of losing her services by underpaying her. Even the unskilled labor is better paid than in any other industry employing girls.

Most shops employ many week-workers the year around, and these are paid their full salaries, whether they earn them or not. No manufacturer can run a shop properly without this regular organization of workers who are acquainted with the character of the work turned out in that particular shop. During the "busy season" piece workers are added, and what these earn depends on their ability. A good piece worker will make more than a week worker, but her employment is not steady.

It is deplorable that the real issue of the present strike is obscured by the mouthings of suffragettes, by wealthy "faddists" who for want of a Horse Show or other amusements seek fresh means of excitement, and by writers who, with the most superficial knowledge of trade conditions, promulgate, through various mediums, "erudite" articles brimming with misstatements but full of "heart interests"—such writers' chief desideratum.

The sole issue is that of the open shop, and it is for this that the manufacturers are standing.

The strikers cannot win if they refrain from intimidation and violence, as the shops are gradually filling up with satisfied workers. That they do not refrain is evidenced by the nightly riots in the district occupied by the waistmaking industry and by Police Court records. They attack workers, not only as they leave the shops, but as they leave and arrive at their homes. And we manufacturers are practically requested to sit supinely and have our working people beaten without attempting to give them protection.

The ultimate result of the strikers' present tactics, if successful, would be to drive from New York to other cities an industry employing over \$75,000,000 capital—with due apologies to those on whom the sound of "capital" has the effect of a red rag on a bull.

GEORGE S. LEWY.

New York, Dec. 16, 1909.

## THE SHIRTWAIST STRIKERS.

Defines Two Causes That Contribute  
to Their Disadvantage.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

It may be that in some cases—certainly not in all—the greed of the employer keeps the wages of employes, like the shirtwaist makers, below the living point. But there are two contributing causes which thus far no writer has hinted at. The first is the parsimony of many women that buy such goods. They go from store to store, seeking and demanding cheapness, without once asking themselves whether the price they are willing to pay will enable the producer to live decently and honestly. If a few thousand of them could be congregated perhaps a plain-spoken lecture by a forcible oratress would do good all around.

The second is a silly spirit of caste that is maintained and cherished by the shop girls themselves. They hold themselves to be socially superior to houseworkers simply by the difference of occupation. The truth is that the domestic servant has a double advantage over the shop servant. Besides fair wages, she has good board and lodging, with no expense for fuel, lights, or washing; and then she is acquiring skill and economy in the care and management of a home, which is a treasure to her when she has a home of her own, and may make all the difference between a happy and an unhappy marriage. But that persistent assertion of caste which bars the houseworker from any participation in the pleasures or social functions of the shopworkers is one of the causes that make it so difficult to obtain good domestic help and at the same time crowds the ranks of those who seek for shop work. If the shopworkers could put away that foolish spirit of caste they would have less of the competition that keeps down wages.

Certain ladies of wealth, leisure, or political proclivities have come forward conspicuously to aid the shirtwaist strikers with money, sympathy, or advice. So far as the question of wages and sanitary conditions is concerned, the strikers need no help; for the employers are willing to submit that to arbitration. The real aim of the strikers is to establish a closed shop. That is, the women who are unwilling or cannot afford to join the union shall not be permitted to make a living at all. Shylock says: "You take my life when you take the means whereby I live," and who can contradict him? The device of the closed shop is virtually a modified form of murder. And those good ladies—well-meaning but only half informed—have made themselves accessory to it. It would be pertinent to ask them what they intend to do in case the strike succeeds for the women who then will have been deprived by their aid of an opportunity to earn a living.

SUGGESTER.

New York, Dec. 15, 1909.

# FACING STARVATION TO KEEP UP STRIKE

Many Girl Shirtwaist Makers  
Even Now in Want, Their  
Leaders Report.

FREE LUNCHES FOR THEM

Miss Milholland to Act as a Waitress  
—Six More Lawyers Volunteer  
Aid—Hope for Its End.

Officers of the Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers reported yesterday after a conference at the Hoffman House with the committee appointed by the Manhattan Congregational Church to try to settle the shirtwaist strike, that there could be no common ground on which both sides could meet so long as the strikers insist on recognition of the union. Notwithstanding this it was rumored that a settlement might yet be effected within the next few days. When this was made known to Solomon Schindler, the official leader of the strike, he issued this pronouncement to the strikers:

"To the shirt waist makers on strike: No striker is to go back to work until officially notified by the officers of the union that the strike is settled."

In reply to this the strikers made this statement:

"We believe that the strike will end soon, but will not be settled unless by an agreement with the union. The strikers continue cheerful and confident."

Whether or not the hopes of both sides that a settlement will be reached are realized, most of the striking girls will have a gloomy Christmas to-day. Some of them are in bad straits, and one of the girl pickets who had no money to pay the rent of a little room she occupies was dispossessed. While money is coming in slowly, there are a great many strikers to be looked after, and if the strike lasts a week or two longer many of them will be suffering for the lack of food. Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesh of the committee appointed to aid the girl strikers said last evening:

"In this charitable city every homeless man may have turkey on Christmas Day but there will be no turkey to-morrow for most of the striking shirtwaist makers. There is no charitable organization to provide a Christmas meal for poor women. We are still receiving contributions, \$1,500 being received through the postcard appeals, including \$21 from the engineers of United States steamship Colgoa, but there are so many hundreds, in fact, thousands, of girls to look after that the money received up to date will not go far. The girl who was dispossessed had only an apple for breakfast, she said, but she is still doing picket duty."

Miss Elizabeth Dutcher, it was announced, is organizing a movement to give sandwiches and coffee to the thinly clad girl pickets before they go on duty. Appeals will be sent to grocers and others for donations of tea, coffee, sugar, and the materials for sandwiches, the coffee to be prepared in the rooms of the Woman's Trade Union League. Miss Inez Milholland will be one of the waitresses, and an effort will be made also to have a lunch wagon stationed at some corner near the league headquarters at 43 East Twenty-second Street.

Miss Anne Morgan went to the headquarters of the Woman's Trade Union League yesterday afternoon and had a long conference with Miss Mary E. Dreier, President of the league. The conference was in reference to the welfare of the striking girl waist makers, in whom Miss Morgan is taking a deep interest, and about plans for seeing that arrested strike pickets are properly represented in the courts by competent lawyers and disinterested witnesses in their behalf.

Six New York lawyers have within the last two days sent in their names to Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont in the interest of the strikers, saying that they will give their services for their defense free of charge. Small sums of money are coming in for them every day. Letters of sympathy are also received from all parts of the country.

Both employers and workers are getting ready for the open debate to-morrow evening between a representative of the Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers and Miss Leonora O'Reilly of the Woman's Trade Union League, representing the strikers, in the Church of the Holy Trinity in Brooklyn.

When Annie Berman, a shirtwaist striker who was arrested yesterday morning for causing a crowd to collect in Lispenard Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Tombs Court in the afternoon, Patrolman Dipper of the Oak Street Station made another charge against her. He said that she was noisy and dared him to arrest her. The Magistrate fined her \$10 for abusing Dipper and held her in \$300 bail for her good behavior for three months.

"It has been my custom to send girls I have convicted to the Workhouse," said the Magistrate, "but it is very irksome for me to do so, because these girls associate with girls of immoral character, and that is the very serious part of the punishment. So that in this case we are going to endeavor to do some good in another direction. I am going to put you under bonds for your good behavior for three months and suspend sentence."

Margaret Moskowitz of 333 East Ninety-fourth Street, a strikebreaker, who appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday as complainant against Sadie Friedman of 353 East Eighth Street, a striker, fainted twice in the arms of Miss McCusker, the Court Probation Officer, as the result of the injuries which she received at the hands, as she charged, of Miss Friedman. Miss McCusker, who was formerly a trained nurse, said that the girl was in a very precarious condition as the result of kicks in the stomach and breast by strikers in Wooster Street, on Thursday night.

Magistrate Barlow held Sadie Friedman in \$1,000 bail for trial.

Raffaella Evangelista of 104 Sullivan Street, a striker, and Giuseppe Gaza of 601 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, a sympathizer, were each held in \$1,000 bail for the Grand Jury by Magistrate Barlow, charged with striking Cella Kopeloff of 105 Bleecker Street, a strikebreaker, in the head with a pair of tailor's scissors.

Yetta Auster of 70 East 114th Street was held in \$500 bail for trial for assaulting Sarah Adelson of 110 East 103d Street on Thursday night.

# STRIKE'S END NEAR, BOTH SIDES ASSERT

Shirtwaist Manufacturers and the  
Workers to Vote on a Settle-  
ment Plan To-day.

## NO RECOGNITION OF UNION

But the Employers Are Willing to Let  
the Strikers' Officials Nego-  
tiate for Them.

Through an authoritative source it was learned yesterday that unless something unexpected by either side happens the strike of the waistmakers will be settled this evening or to-morrow. A plan is to be voted on at meetings of the Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers and the strikers which, if adopted on both sides, will end the strike. This plan has received the approval of the leaders of the union and the Executive Committee of the manufacturers.

The meeting of the Manufacturers' Association will be held this afternoon at the Hoffman House, and the strikers will meet to vote at Beethoven Hall, Fifth Street, near the Bowery, and the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street. While the manufacturers assert that they will stand out for the open shop and the union insists on the closed shop, some kind of arrangement is suggested in the plan by which there will be technical concessions on both sides if the plan as was expected yesterday is adopted.

According to the statements of the manufacturers in the last few days they do not object to their employes belonging to the union, but will not give the union the right to dictate how their shops shall be run. On the other hand, on his notification to the strikers last week when the settlement rumors first came out, Solomon Schindler, the strike leader, did not mention the closed shop. He simply directed the strikers not to return to work until notified by the officers of the union that the strike had been settled. The manufacturers have also a union, the strikers say.

The general belief yesterday was that the plan of settlement proposed is like the agreements between the railroad brotherhoods and the railroad companies as to wages and working conditions. While the agreements are with the "employes" and not with the union, the officers of the union conduct the negotiations for the employes as their attorneys and sign the agreements for them.

Lawyer Miles M. Dawson, who has taken charge of the defense of the strike pickets, said yesterday that while the strike might be settled in a few days, the lawyers and the strike leaders would keep on the safe side.

"I hope there will be a settlement," he said, "but we will go on in the meantime as if the strike is to continue. No one can say what may happen. We will put into effect this week a new plan for the protection of the pickets."

The same view was taken by Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesh, to whom the different committees of wealthy women and others who are aiding the strikers report. She said:

"That the strike may be ended by Tuesday evening at the outside I hope, and there is a fair prospect that it will, but there is many a slip between the cup and the lip, and in the meantime we will continue our work for the relief of the strikers. I believe a basis of settlement has been reached. I am not at liberty to state any details, but I hope when it comes to a vote that it will be found acceptable to both sides."

LABOR'S CRUELTY TO LABOR.

Woman's cruelty to woman is a favorite topic with the cynical, but it is fairly matched by labor's cruelty to labor, and hopelessly outclassed as a standard of heartlessness when the laborers concerned are women. It may be asked in all candor whether the ladies who are intervening in the shirt-waist strike comprehend the cruelty of the much-applauded remarks of Miss O'REILLY on Sunday. Does the young woman herself understand what she assumed to speak about in public?

To prevent misunderstanding it may be said at once that no exception need be taken to the efforts of herself and associates to improve the conditions of employment. Moreover, nothing need be said out of tenderness for the employers. They have their obligations to meet, and some of them have starved to their commercial death. But that is their affair. The forgotten party in this controversy—as in most labor disputes—is the ultimate toiler. This submerged person is not to be found in the unions, whose particular care it is to see that their members are not submerged. Organized labor has shown that it is very well able to care for itself, even to the point of enlisting the well-meaning sympathy of the uninformed. Unorganized labor has no such recourse, and because it is voiceless it is friendless. Yet unorganized labor suffers more than organized, and is ten times more numerous.

Miss O'REILLY is quoted as saying:

We are selling ourselves, human machines, and in return we ask the right to bargain collectively. We want group effort, the right to organize, \* \* \* and a recognition of the union, so that these demands, when granted, will be continued.

They 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 these strikers care. And many who are supporting them fail to see the point, because unorganized labor is not tugging at their skirts.

It only weakens the strikers' case to say that they could not carry their point with an open shop, and therefore are entitled to ask for a closed shop. In proportion that this is true their demand is as uneconomic as it is unethical. It has been shown that the manufacturers are not altogether as black as painted. They have thrown their shops open to inspection, and the conditions are good according to the standard of the trade, although doubtless they might be bettered. They have declared that although the wages are low they are not as low as has been asserted, and are all that solvency allows. They have offered arbitration, and the strikers have declined, standing for the "closed shop," that un-American thing, the prohibition of any one, by any one, to earn a living in any manner acceptable to the laborer and permitted by the law. The open shop means the shop open to all on equal terms, unionists included. The closed shop means the closure of the shop, the access to livelihood, to all but a favored few. The manufacturers who have yielded in all else are thought to resist on this point in defense of their own interests, but by so doing they defend the rights of all Americans. No wonder that the women's trade union finds the demand too extreme for its continued support. The closed shop is a denial of rights guaranteed by law, and the imposition of an unwarranted cost of living upon all who buy com-

# SHIRTWAIST STRIKE PEACE PLAN FAILS

Negotiations for a Settlement  
End, the Strikers Refusing  
to Accept the Terms.

## EMPLOYERS STAND FIRM

Say They Will Never Agree to a  
Definite Recognition of the  
Union.

Crowded meetings of striking shirtwaist makers in several halls in different parts of the city voted down yesterday the agreement entered into last Wednesday and Thursday by representatives of the strikers and of the Associated Waist and Dress Makers, and so put an end to all hope of an immediate settlement of the strike.

The rock upon which the peace plan was shattered and which caused the strikers to repudiate their own representatives was the eighth and last article in the tentative agreement drawn up by the conference. It referred to the settlement of future differences, and the strikers felt that while inferentially recognizing the existence of a union, the clause was not sufficiently explicit in this avowal. For this reason the members of the Executive Committee of the strikers declined to recommend its acceptance, and the articles were rejected as a whole.

The proposed agreement provided that:

Fifty-two hours shall constitute a week's work. In an emergency, not over two hours' overtime shall be required in any one day at night work.

Employers shall not discriminate in hiring or discharging employees because of membership in a labor organization.

Employers shall furnish, free of charge, needles, thread, and all other appliances, provided the supplies so furnished are to be accounted for, or broken parts returned so far as is reasonably possible.

During slack times or dull seasons work shall be divided equally among employees so far as is reasonably practicable.

At least four holidays in each year shall be allowed all workers with daily or weekly fixed wages, with full pay.

Wages and prices for work shall be arranged in each shop between the employer and his shop employees.

The striking employees are to return to work and are to be reinstated in their former places, so far as is practicable and at the earliest practicable moment; and if not practicable, are to have places in the shops of other members of the association, equally attractive and remunerative; and until the striking employees get employment the members of the Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers are not to give new employment to others.

The Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers will welcome communications at any time, from any source, as to alleged violations by any of its members of any of the foregoing provisions, and will take necessary steps to correct such grievances as upon investigation are found to exist, and will welcome conferences as to any differences which may hereafter arise and which may not be settled between the individual shop and its employees.

Miles M. Dawson, attorney for the strikers in charge of the defense of the pickets, and Marcus M. Marks, who with John Mitchell, had arranged the conference, prepared a substitute for the eighth article, which provided that:

The Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers will confer with employees and the representatives of the Lady Waistmakers' Union as to any differences which may arise hereafter, and which may not be settled between the individual shop and its employees.

Mr. Dawson attended a meeting of the manufacturers, but the latter declined to accept the amendment to the eighth article, and as the strikers refused to accept the original agreement, matters were at a standstill. President I. D. Hyman of the manufacturers said that the action of the strikers was a surprise to the members of his organization, who had felt certain that the strike would be settled by to-day.

"Will the manufacturers consider a proposal involving a more explicit rec-

ognition of the union?" Mr. Hyman was asked.

"Not under any circumstances," he replied. "We insist upon an open shop, the right to employ union and non-union employes without discrimination, and from that stand we will not budge."

He added that anyway about 10,000 of the 15,000 girls who went on strike originally had now returned to work.

## DR. MENDES'S BOOK GONE.

Contains Important Notes and Rabbi Advertisers for It.

The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, pastor of the Congregation Shearith Israel, at 100 Central Park West, hopes through the Lost and Found Column of THE TIMES to get back a red leather memorandum record book which he lost some time ago. The book contained the names of members of his congregation with several important dates in connection with his pastoral work and other memoranda.

F. H. Sheldon of William Sheldon & Co., bankers at 2 Rector Street, is also depending on the Lost and Found Column to recover a Mexican gold filigree neck chain. Mr. Sheldon is said to have lost the trinket yesterday afternoon between Irving Place and the Fourteenth Street Subway Station, or on the trip uptown to the vicinity of Central Park West, Amsterdam Avenue, or Columbus Avenue, between Seventy-second and Eighty-third Streets.

## RUSH INDICTMENT DISMISSED.

Attorney General Admits That There Was No Ground for It.

The case of Joseph Rush, who was indicted on Oct. 28 on the charge of advising an Inspector of Election to exclude a watcher from the polls in the Eleventh Primary District of the Twentieth Assembly District on the day of the primary election, Sept. 21, was before Justice Pound yesterday in the Criminal Term, Part I. of the Supreme Court.

Deputy Attorney General Train asked the court to dismiss the indictment, stating that it should never have been found and that it was ridiculous.



# STRIKERS VOTE DOWN NEW PEACE PLAN

Reject Waist Manufacturers' Offer to Deal with Committees Instead of the Union.

\$3,600 FROM PAPER SALES

One Copy Sold for \$10 on Broadway—  
Little Sympathy in Wall Street or  
on Upper West Side.

Further efforts to establish peace between the striking shirtwaist makers and the manufacturers came to nothing yesterday. There was a meeting of the strikers at their headquarters in Clinton Hall in the morning, at which a proposition looking toward a settlement, as advanced by Mrs. Eva MacDonald Valesh, the representative of the women's organizations which are aiding the strikers, was voted down by the Executive Board.

On Wednesday Mrs. Valesh had an informal conference with several manufacturers at the Hoffman House, at which certain concessions the manufacturers might make were suggested. If these proved acceptable to both sides they were to be ratified in a general conference. The strikers turned down the propositions, however, as they stated that they wanted full recognition of their union and a closed shop.

Plans were perfected yesterday for holding the meeting in Carnegie Hall on Sunday to protest against the attitude of some of the City Magistrates and policemen toward the strikers who have been taken prisoners. Boxes have been reserved for Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Anne Morgan, and other wealthy sympathizers of the strikers.

The meeting will be called to order by Prof. George W. Kirchway of Columbia University, and Mrs. Frank Cochran, a lawyer, will preside. Nineteen strike pickets who have served sentences on Blackwell's Island will be on the platform, each wearing a sash on which will be written: "Sent to the Workhouse for Merely Doing Picket Duty." Representatives of many women's organizations in the city will be present.

Miss Elizabeth Dutcher, the Vassar graduate, who is taking a prominent part in disposing of the special editions of The Daily Call for the benefit of the strikers, reported last evening that about 45,000 copies consisting of three editions will be sold. She said that they are selling at an average price of 8 cents each, and that in all probability about \$3,600 will be realized for the strikers.

"One picket got \$10 from a rich gentleman on Broadway for a copy," she said. "Another received a five-dollar goldpiece for a copy. We had little luck from some of the exclusive folk on the upper west side. They told the picket that the girls ought not to beg, but should go back to their machines. On the whole, they got little sympathy from the Wall Street people, either."

Annie Dump of 33 Forsyth Street, a shirtwaist striker, was held in \$1,000 bail for the Grand Jury on a charge of perjury by Magistrate Barlow in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. She was paroled in the custody of her counsel until this morning in order to get bail. She was arrested as the result of conflicting testimony she gave against Rudolph Della, an assistant foreman in a Broadway shirtwaist factory, who was charged with attacking her on Dec. 15.

Jacob Diamond of 199 Second Street, Joseph Cantor of 643 East Ninth Street, and Samuel Bodlowsky of 723 Sixth Street, were also held in \$1,000 bail each for trial by Magistrate Barlow on a charge of assault.

# STRIKE FUNDS LOW; ARBITRATION FAILS

## Shirtwaist Makers in Need as Employers Reject State Board's Settlement Plan.

### MISS MORGAN CRITICISED

#### Not Qualified to Judge the Issues, Says Morris Hillquit, Resenting Her Attack on Socialists.

The belief of the Committee of the State Board of Arbitration on Monday night that the Associated Waist Dress Manufacturers would be willing to send a committee to confer with a committee of the striking waistmakers and the board to define exactly what the open and closed shop meant proved to be unfounded. While neither the employers nor the members of the board would let the letter of the employers in reply to the offer be seen, it was stated on behalf of the association that the offer had been respectfully declined.

Chairman Simon of the Executive Committee of the employers said last evening that it was utterly useless to make any more attempts at arbitration. The association had decided absolutely to have no more conferences with the strikers.

Notwithstanding this a conference between John Lundrigan and Michael J. Reagan of the State board and a committee representing the striking waistmakers was arranged, to take place this afternoon at 114 East Twenty-eighth Street to get the views of the strikers as to the meaning of the closed and open shop. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Miss Anne Morgan will attend the conference.

In a statement given out yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesh on behalf of the strikers, she said that at the office of Solomon Schindler, the strike leader, in Clinton Hall, he had shown her agreements made by members of Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers. These manufacturers, she said, professed in public to be employing the waistmakers on the open-shop plan, and were still members of the association, yet they had practically recognized the union.

#### Strikers' Funds at Low Ebb.

She also said that the treasury of the union was empty, and that \$2,500 a day was required for the strikers who were in need. About \$1,500 a day had been subscribed.

Samuel Fleischman, attorney for the Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers, said last night that he did not believe any member made an agreement with the union and afterward kept up membership in the association. This matter will be investigated.

It was announced that performances will be given for about a week in the New Amsterdam Theatre beginning on Friday, the strikers to get one-half of the proceeds of the tickets they sell for the performances. A mass meeting in aid of the strikers is also to be held at this theatre on Friday.

Miles M. Dawson and other lawyers for the strikers began preparations yesterday for instituting a suit in behalf of the first picket who, it is alleged, was injured while doing picket duty by a representative of a shirtwaist firm. It was admitted that this was after she had called a strikebreaker a scab.

#### Hillquit Answers Miss Morgan.

Morris Hillquit, the lawyer, who was one of the speakers at the strikers' mass meeting at Carnegie Hall on Sunday, issued a reply yesterday to Miss Anne Morgan's criticism on the address which he delivered there.

"In connection with the recent protest meeting of the striking shirtwaist makers," he said, "Miss Morgan has seen fit to issue a statement to the press in which she charges that I had taken advantage of the occasion to preach the 'fanatical doctrines of Socialism.'"

"Miss Morgan is entirely in error about the tenor of my address and apparently ill-informed on the doctrines of Socialism. While I have no reason and no desire to conceal my Socialistic views, I did not speak at the Carnegie Hall meeting as a Socialist, and did not once mention the subject of Socialism, directly or inferentially.

"Miss Leonora O'Reilly, who is jointly indicted with me, and I described the conditions of the girls on strike, without bitterness or exaggeration, and if this description shocked some kind-hearted ladies of the more fortunate spheres of life, they must blame the conditions described, and not Socialism.

#### Not Qualified to Judge.

"Altogether I am inclined to think that Miss Morgan's active connection with the labor movement is as yet of too recent date to qualify her as a judge of the manner and methods in which its struggles should be conducted, and I, on my part, deplore her untimely and uncalled-for stricture.

"In this strike all supporters and sympathizers of the struggling shirtwaist makers, Socialists, trades unionists, settlement workers, suffragettes, and good people generally, have been working together harmoniously with the sole aim in view—to help the striking girls to victory. The movement has been entirely free from partisan politics or controversies, and the attempt to introduce such controversies while the struggle is still in progress is, to say the least, rather injudicious."

#### Magistrate House's Attitude.

In yesterday's reports of the proceedings against the shirtwaist strikers in the Night Court Magistrate House was made to say that he differed with the higher courts, including Judge Rosalsky of General Sessions, regarding the legal right of strikers to have pickets.

This was a misrepresentation of Magistrate House's position. In discussing the question of disorderly conduct the Magistrate referred to two cases quoted in The Law Journal, one an opinion by Judge Rosalsky and the other an opinion from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Both of these opinions held that any conduct tending to create a breach of the peace was disorderly conduct. Magistrate House said that was the law as he understood it, and added that in his opinion the whole difficulty with the strike cases was that the higher courts had held that the strikers had the right to employ pickets, so long as those pickets caused no disorder, for the reason that his observation had convinced him that the employment of pickets almost always resulted in disorder.

#### Mrs. Morton's Sable Lost at the Opera.

Mrs. Paul Morton is trying, through THE TIMES Lost and Found column today, to recover her sable neck piece, lost on Monday night at the Metropolitan Opera House. She offers a reward for its return to her home, 844 Fifth Avenue.

# PLAN TO CALL OUT 3,000 MORE STRIKERS

## Union Ready to Punish Manu- facturers Who Have Been Do- ing Non-Union Work Secretly.

### MRS. BELMONT HIDES JUDGE

#### Perfectly Willing to Tell the Waist- makers the "Sad News" That Barlow Hasn't Resigned.

Because some of the manufacturers who have settled with the shirtwaist makers have been doing work for certain firms that have refused to make terms, the officials of the waistmakers' union have decided to call shop meetings in the next few days at which, it is expected, 3,000 girls will be called out on strike again. A general strike order, however, will not be issued, according to Solomon Schindler and A. Baroff, leaders of the strikers.

"There are eight or ten shops which are suspected of doing work for shops that have not settled, and that is all," said Mr. Baroff. "This is not a new thing. Some of the shops have been suspected before, and their employes threatened a strike unless a promise was made that no work would be done for firms which have not settled. In all large strikes of this kind there are similar cases. But to say that there is any suggestion of ordering a general strike over again is preposterous."

Chairman Simon of the Executive Committee of the Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers, in denying that any manufacturer in the association had had work done by firms which had settled, said they would be violating the rules of the association by so doing. He believed the strike was nearing an end.

In answer to a letter from Justice Barlow, in which he credits Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont with the statement made at the Carnegie Hall meeting, in the interest of the shirtwaist strikers on last Sunday, that he had resigned from office, Mrs. Belmont yesterday sent the following answer:

Hon. Peter T. Barlow,  
75 East Twenty-first Street, City.  
Dear Judge Barlow: In answer to your letter of Jan. 5 I will say that it was given out publicly from the platform Sunday night last at Carnegie Hall at the big protest meeting that you had resigned from the bench.

Two ladies lunched with me yesterday. During our conversation this fact was mentioned. One of these ladies, your informant, took extraordinary interest in wishing me to state why you had resigned, and what forces I thought had caused you to resign. To all such questions I answered repeatedly, "I do not know." It would have been impossible for me to have made any other statement, as I knew nothing of your resignation except what I had heard at Carnegie Hall, and no cause for said resignation was given there. I think it wise for you to settle the matter of the cause of your resignation with the lady from whom I must infer you received it. As to contradicting the notice given out at Carnegie Hall of your resignation from the bench, I was only one of a large audience of several thousand to whom this piece of news was given. I think I am right in saying the audience received it with pleasure, and will now regret to hear that they have been misinformed.

Your request me in your letter "to give my contradiction of the vicious fabrication as much publicity as possible." Although I hardly deem it my place to do so, or see the necessity of defending you against a public statement, yet my deep interest in the shirtwaist makers prompts me to make this letter public. By so doing the sad news may reach them that they are still to come under your jurisdiction and it may help them to prepare to bravely arm themselves with the necessary courage to again, perhaps, face the workhouse or Blackwell's Island. Yours very truly,  
ALVA E. BELMONT.

It was decided yesterday afternoon at a meeting at the Woman's Trade Union League, 43 East Twenty-second Street, to hold the meeting to distribute the tickets for the three weeks' performances of "The Barrier"—the strikers to get one-half of the proceeds of the tickets sold in accordance with the offer of Klaw & Erlanger—in the New Amsterdam Theatre, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Among those present will be Mrs. R. Erskine Ely, Miss Alice Lewisohn, Mrs. Clarence Burns, Miss Mary E. Dreier, Julius Hopp, Miss Elizabeth Marbury, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Henrietta Rodman, Miss Garriques, and Miss Grace Strachan.

It is expected that Miss Strachan and John Mitchell will speak. Among other speakers will be Miss Dreier, Miss Inez Milholland, and several members of women's clubs.

### SAID IT, OLMSTED ADMITS.

#### But Defends "Strike Against God" Talk as a Moral Precept.

Justice Olmsted of Special Sessions seemed only diverted yesterday when he read the comment on his recent remarks to youthful strikers cabled to America by George Bernard Shaw. In the Children's Court on Dec. 30 Justice Olmsted thus reproached a striker:

"I know you are not working and are on strike. You are on strike against God and nature, whose prime law it is that man shall earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. You are on strike against God."

"Delightful mediaeval America," wrote Mr. Shaw. "Always in the intimate personal confidence of the Almighty."

Justice Olmsted admitted yesterday that

he had said it, but added: "If the worthy Mr. Shaw only knew the circumstances he might not have written thus. Perhaps that is the trouble with many of his remarks. These words of mine were spoken to children and for children, not for the world at large, nor for such astute minds as that of Mr. Shaw. What I said was uttered as a moral precept. And what could be better for an audience of children than the daily utterance of moral precepts? Mr. Shaw just didn't consider."

### FULTON MONUMENT AWARDS.

#### Prizes Given to Architects Winning Preliminary Contest.

From the sixty-two designs submitted by the leading architects of the country for the great water gate and Fulton memorial which is to be erected in Riverside Drive between 114th and 116th Streets at an approximate cost of \$2,500,000, the jury of award of the Robert Fulton Monument Association announced yesterday at the Engineers' Club the names of the ten successful competitors in the preliminary competition.

The jury of award consisted of two architects, Thomas Hastings and George B. Post; two laymen, Robert Fulton Cutting and Isaac Guggenheim, and Lansing C. Holden as advisory architect. Each of these ten competitors received a prize of \$500. The successful contestants are Charles P. Huntington, Mills & Greenleaf, Lawrence F. Peck, J. H. Freedlander, Bosworth & Holden, and Harold Van Buren Magonigle of New York City; Robert P. Bellows of Boston, Albert Kelsey, Albert C. Cret, and Heacock & Hokanson of Philadelphia, and Herbert Scott Olin of Watertown, N. Y.

These ten will be required to submit their final and enlarged designs to the board on March 1, and the final award will be made a few days later. The winner of the competition will receive a prize of \$3,000, and the other four of the five final selections will receive respectively \$2,000, \$1,500, \$1,000, and \$500. It is planned to give soon after the final award an exhibition of all the sixty-two designs, as, in the opinion of the committee, they are the most remarkable set of drawings ever submitted for an artistic competition in America.

"I have been on many juries in this country and Europe for twenty years," said Mr. Hastings, "and I have never seen anything approaching the high character shown in these designs. The conditions of the contest called for the best talent in this country. I do not believe any other country in the world, with the possible exception of France—and I am not sure of that—could make a higher showing in the best standards of art than has been done by the sixty-two competitors who entered this contest. It marks a great step forward in the art development of America."

Mr. Hastings called attention to the fact that with one exception all of the successful ten in this preliminary competition are Beaux Arts graduates, and have all accomplished high-class work. Albert C. Cret, one of the successful ten, is a Frenchman, but now a citizen of the United States, and is connected with the University of Pennsylvania.

Isaac Guggenheim, Chairman of the Finance Committee, said that when the final award is made subscriptions will be asked for from all parts of the country. It will take about two years to build the monument.

### THE WHISKY DIDN'T KILL.

#### But a Lovelorn Youth Thought It Would Send Him to a Better Place.

A novel, and what may become a popular method of committing suicide, was used yesterday by George Wagner, a lovelorn Brooklyn youth. His way of shuffling off this mortal coil was to drink Myrtle Avenue whisky. The fact that he did not succeed is taken as conclusive proof that the "fine old Kentucky rye" sold around there is not always deadly, as many in Brooklyn had supposed.

Standing in front of the Martyrs' Monument in Fort Greene Park, Wagner struck a dramatic attitude, and addressing nobody in particular, said:

"Farewell, c-r-o-o-l world; it is a far, far better place I go to than I have ever known."

Then he drank the contents of a flask and proceeded to writhe in agony, Myrtle Avenue whisky being new to his system. A policeman called an ambulance surgeon from the Cumberland Street Hospital, and the doctor relieved Wagner of the alcohol. The youth was then taken to the Flushing Avenue Police Station, which was not the "far, far better place" he had had in mind. Wagner was jilted by a Williamsburg girl. He had in his pocket a letter addressed to her, in which he cheerily informed her that he would be dead when she received. He won't.

### CONSUL'S CLERK LOCKED UP.

#### Del Cippo, Son of Italian Professor, Charged with Petty Larceny.

Fiore Del Cippo of 775 East 152d Street, until recently a clerk in the Italian Consul's office here and a son of a professor in the University of Padua, was arrested last night at Morris Avenue and 156th Street on the charge of petty larceny.

Several weeks ago young Del Cippo went to the jewelry store of Attilio Pennacchi, at 519 Morris Avenue, and told him that he wanted a ring as nearly like a diamond ring as he had. He knew that Pennacchi was an intimate friend of Ferdinando Corsi, a Secretary at the Italian Consulate, and so he told the jeweler, it is charged, that Corsi had told him to get the ring. It was valued at less than \$25.

The jeweler received no money for his ring, and yesterday he went down to the Italian Consulate to see about it. He was told that the young man had no authority to buy jewelry on Mr. Corsi's account, and on complaint of Pennacchi Del Cippo was locked up in the Morrisania Station last night.

## SETTLING THE WAIST STRIKE.

### Committee of Waistmakers Will Negotiate with Employers Singly.

A committee of five representatives of the striking waist-makers will begin visiting the various employers this week to make individual settlements with them. The committee includes three striking waist-makers and two members of the Woman's Trade Union League.

The Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers have hitherto rejected all offers of settlement. But the strikers hope that by approaching them individually and by pointing out that this is the trade's busy season the employers may be willing to come to terms. Mrs. Walter Wehl is Chairman of the Woman's Trade Union League committee which is helping the strikers.

The employers held a meeting at the Hoffman House yesterday. "We discussed trade conditions, not strike," they afterward said.

Supreme Court Justice Amend yesterday temporarily enjoined Mary E. Dreier, President of the Woman's Trade Union League; Elizabeth Dutcher, Elizabeth Le Gale, Bertha Mailly, and Mary Oppenheimer from "unlawfully interfering with the operation of the factories of Harry Schlang and Jacob M. Livingston." The injunction will be argued on Tuesday. The injunction which Abraham Sitomer obtained against the strikers recently was vacated yesterday by mutual agreement between Sitomer and the union's officers.

Isaac Boshoff of 52 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, told Magistrate House in the Tombs Court yesterday that Rosie Worshowsky, Rosie Stein, Becky Reifen, and Louis Hefler had paid him \$5 to assault strikebreaking waist-makers and their guards on their way to a West Seventeenth Street factory. Guard Ashendorf testified that he had been threaten'd and then assaulted by the four accused strikers. The latter were held by the Magistrate for trial at Special Sessions in \$500 bail each.

### Trouser Makers to Call a Strike.

The officers of the Trouser Makers' Union reported yesterday that all the locals of the union had decided that a general strike of its 6,000 members for a new scale of wages is necessary, and had instructed the Executive Committee of the union to fix a date for the strike. The matter of calling the strike and arranging the details has been left to the committee.

## MAUD ALLAN, DANCER, ARRIVES

### Charles Rann Kennedy and Edith Wynne Mathison Also Here.

Several well-known theatrical people arrived yesterday on the Cunard liner Lusitania. Prominent among them were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rann Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy is the author of the play, "The Servant in the House." His wife, Miss Edith Wynne Mathison, comes here to act Shakespearean rôles at The New Theatre. Others were Samuel Sothern, a brother of E. H. Sothern, and Lawrence White, who will appear with Sir Charles Wyndham in a revival of "The Mollusc"; Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Rose, Miss Esther Palliser, and a troupe of girls known as "Paul's Juggling Girls," who will appear on the Morris circuit in vaudeville; and Maud Allan, the American dancer.

Miss Allan, who was educated in California, left here twelve years ago to study music on the Continent. Two years ago she made her first appearance in classical dances in London. Miss Allan will give her first dance in Boston, and later she will come to New York.

## BERMUDA'S NEW THEATRE.

### The Colonial at Hamilton to Open Under Gov. Kitchener's Patronage.

The Colonial Opera House, at Hamilton, Bermuda, the first modern theatre to be built in the Bermudas, will be opened tomorrow by Miss Ann Workman, who will appear as Juliet in a production of "Romeo and Juliet." She will be supported by Norman MacDonald as Romeo and a specially engaged company, who sailed last Saturday on the Oceanic.

The theatre will be under the patronage of Gov. Kitchener, a brother of Gen. Lord Kitchener, and Governor of the colony, who will attend the opening with his staff. The theatre has been built by public subscription.

Miss Workman is a protégé of Julia Marlowe and E. H. Sothern, in whose companies she has appeared. "Romeo and Juliet" will be followed by Miss Maud Madison in a series of dances, including "The Dance of the Iris" and "The Dance of the Nile." Other attractions will follow regularly at the Colonial Opera House, including plays by Bernard Shaw and American plays.

## CALLS WAIST STRIKE ANARCHY

### Manufacturers' Lawyer Blames Rich Women Sympathizers.

The woes of the shirtwaist manufacturers who are still holding out against the strikers were recited to Supreme Court Justice Gerard yesterday by Charles Dushkind, attorney for Schlang & Livingston, who operate a factory at 215 Green Street. Justice Gerard postponed the hearing on the question of making permanent an injunction against the Waistmakers' Union until to-morrow, when Frederick L. Taylor, attorney for the union, will present affidavits from the women in society, Vassar girls, and suffragists who have been aiding them.

The giving of gold medals to girl strikers who had served terms on Blackwells Island for overzealous picketing and their exaltation as martyrs was decried by Attorney Dushkind, who pictured the strike situation as a reign of anarchy. The actions of the strikers, he said, were desperate and vicious, and he placed the blame for the conditions, which he said rivaled those in a longshoremen's strike, upon the women of social position who urged the girl strikers on. Among the defendants were Mary E. Dreier, President of the Woman's Trade Union League; Elizabeth Le Grand Cole, Elizabeth Dutcher, Bertha Mailly, wife of William Mailly, the writer; Ida Rauh, and Mary Oppenheimer.

"The strike would have been settled long ago," declared Mr. Dushkind, "but for the support of fanatical women. The strikers have received the assistance of women of wealth and social prominence because it was thought that to do so would help the woman suffrage movement. The aid has been given for the purpose of demonstrating the strength of women to fight for an imaginary cause. They supply the money, pay the fines of girls who commit assaults, and say, 'Go home, we will do the picketing for you.'

Miss Inez Milholland, the Vassar girl, who, with Lieut. Henry W. Torney, U. S. A., the old West Point football player, was arrested on Monday charged with unlawful assemblage in connection with the shirtwaist strike, was in Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon for another hearing. She was accompanied by Martin W. Littleton.

Mr. Littleton recently talked very plainly about the Magistrates and their handling of the shirtwaist cases at the Carnegie Hall mass meeting. He said yesterday that the shirtwaist makers were ingeniously using the unlawful assemblage law to cover picketing, and that if it held good a policeman could arrest any man who stopped in the street to talk with three or four friends. Mr. Littleton asked and got the hearing postponed until Thursday of next week.

## STRIKE PUTS UP ALIMONY.

### Wife Gets Double the Sum on Account of the Shirtwaist Trouble.

The shirtwaist strike will cost Conover Thomas Silver \$10 instead of \$5 a week alimony. Florence Silver, his wife, who had been receiving \$5 a week pending the trial of her suit for divorce, told Justice Blanchard that the strike had thrown her out of employment as a wholesale shirtwaist saleswoman, and she needed \$10 a week for her support.

Justice Blanchard awarded this amount in the decree. Silver is the manager of a Brooklyn garage.

## ENGINEERS TO SEE ASHOKAN.

### Go on a Special Train To-day to be the MacArthur Brothers' Guests.

The American Society of Civil Engineers will inspect to-day the work of MacArthur Brothers Company, the contractors of the Ashokan reservoir.

They will go by special train over the West Shore and Ulster County & Delaware Railroads. The party will return to New York in the evening.

The society had its annual meeting yesterday at 220 West Fifty-seventh Street. John A. Bensel, President of the Board of Water Supply, was elected President, succeeding Onward Bates of Chicago. Rear Admiral M. T. Endicott, U. S. N., retired, was succeeded as First Vice President by John T. Fanning, Minneapolis, Minn.; Hunter McDonald, chief engineer of the N., C. & St. L. Railway, Nashville, Tenn., was elected Second Vice President; Joseph M. Knap, New York, was re-elected Treasurer, and Charles W. Hunt, New York, was re-elected Secretary.

Desmond Fitz Gerald of Boston, Chairman of the Park Commission of Brookline, Mass., and former engineer of the Water Department of Boston, read the report of the Committee on Technical Education, and the assistance accorded by the Carnegie Foundation.

Prof. David A. Molitor of the Civil Engineering Department of Cornell University presented a report on the present status of the metric system in the United States. He advised that the system be introduced by teaching it in the lowest grades of the public schools of the country so that its benefits would gradually develop in the next generation or so.

William H. Wiley, Congressman from New Jersey, who is a member of the American Society of Engineers, spoke against seeking aid from Congress.

"Nine out of ten Congressmen won't read the report, and nine out of ten wouldn't understand it," declared Congressman Wiley. "I don't like to see the society wasting its money to send the report and Congress do nothing."

Including its building, real estate, and cash on hand, the society has a surplus of \$463,000, according to the Treasurer's report.

At the invitation of George Gibbs, Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Terminal, the members of the society inspected the terminal station and the tunnels yesterday afternoon.

## REVIVING A DEAD MEMORY.

### Bellevue Doctors Using Maps of the City in Treating an Aged Woman.

The doctors at Bellevue Hospital, including Dr. W. H. Smith, the General Medical Superintendent, are much interested in the case of a neatly dressed, gray-haired woman of about 65 years, who was found wandering aimlessly about at Thirteenth Street and Fourth Avenue on the night of Dec. 17, and taken to the hospital with her memory and power of speech gone.

Dr. Smith says that the old woman's case is not a rare one, and that in three months, if nature runs her natural course, the aged patient will be all right. In the meantime the doctors are pointing out numbers to the old woman and showing her maps in the hope that a flash of memory may return to her and permit of her telling her name and history, as well as her home address.

In the hope that she might recover memory of her home address if she saw the familiar home neighborhood, Mrs. Mary E. Wadley, in charge of the Bellevue social service work, recently sent the old woman for a ride in a roller chair through the streets. She had pointed to numbers that made the doctors think that she lived near Second Avenue and Fifty-third Street, but she did not recognize any places in that neighborhood.

## SHIRTWAIST STRIKE A TOY.

### Workers Are Puppets for a New Show in the Magistrate's Court.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

There exists a belief among the large class usually mentioned as "the common people" that the idle and socially prominent rich are pining at all times for novel amusements. The actual foundation for this peculiar idea rests upon the vague details of a banquet at which a member of the monkey tribe was a guest of honor. The chosen table companions of the fortunate simian have possibly other recollections of entertainments equally diverting. About these the common people have heard nothing at all. Since then a number of social peeresses have come out publicly with new toys. The reception has shifted from the gorgeous residence to the grimy halls of a Magistrate's court.

How delightfully unusual to mingle with the bourgeois! How utterly original to align oneself upon the side of labor in labor's quarrel with capital! Could the imaginative talents of subsidized purveyors of pleasure conceive anything finer? Hardly. May some one of us not soon receive a card upon which is engraved "Mrs. Soandso requests the honor of your presence at a dramatic entertainment to be given on Monday evening between 9 and 12 o'clock at Magistrate Blank's Court."

The misguided women on strike are but puppets of a new show! They provide a pleasant escape from ennui. Once the player tires of the game the pieces will be discarded and left to their fate. How much better for them if they had never been tampered with will appear at that moment.

IRVING E. DOOB.

New York, Jan. 22, 1910.

# SHIRTWAIST GIRLS SAY THEY WON STRIKE

**Union Secretary, Miss Marot,  
Declares the Women Are  
Working Shorter Hours.**

**ITALIANS TO JOIN IN**

**Statistics Show That Strike Cost  
Workers \$15,000—None of the  
Strikers Now Unemployed.**

The recent strike of 30,000 shirtwaist makers in this city was the subject of extended reports and much commendatory discussion at the annual meeting of the Women's Trade Union League, held in the league's headquarters, at 43 East Twenty-second Street, last night.

Helen Marot, the league's strike-leading Secretary, told how things had been finally wound up in such a way as to leave the strikers with more than half a loaf of victory, if not all that they had started out to gain. For one thing, she admitted that all that talk about a million-dollar co-operative factory, to be financed by Anne Morgan, was a war move, not intended to be carried out as an actuality unless conditions should compel it as the only alternative. Since the strike was finally settled by the employers on satisfactory terms, the women of the league are no longer interested in a co-operative factory plan.

Instead, they now have a new movement to engage their immediate attention. It is to advertise the shirtwaists of the firms whose terms of settlement were most to the liking of the union, and also to let the women friends of the shirtwaist makers know what firms drove the hardest bargains in the final return to work. Two firms settled even to the point of putting union labels on their goods, and these firms the women trades unionists plan to support the most extensively.

Mayor Gaynor was praised for his stand against the continuance of the policy of making arrests for "peaceful picketing," and his firm position was credited with having much to do with the final giving in of some of the firms that held out the longest.

"What did we actually gain through that strike?" repeated one of the league's officers when asked to discuss the net results of the terms of settlement last night. "Well, in the first place, those 30,000 girls that walked out after the Cooper Union mass meeting last November were then working fifty-eight hours or more a week. Now they work fifty-three hours, and are getting materially more pay for their work.

"In our work of making settlements we dealt with 311 firms, and of these 300 were brought under contract as to hours, sanitary conditions, sub-contracting, and recognizing a committee of the workers in the shop. The other eleven firms, employing not over 300 girls, would not sign such contracts, but made the desired concessions as to hours and labor."

## **Women Want to Unionize.**

The women unionists are now looking for a woman who can speak Italian, who would like to go proselyting among the Italian workers in all the industries employing women.

"I'll tell you just why we have to take up this work next," said Miss Marot. "It is because the girls in every trade are listening to suggestions of unionizing now. The shirtwaist strike has been a tremendously educative force, and the first thing the employers do when their girls begin to speak up for better conditions is to play one class of recent immigrants against another. The Italian girls are the latest arrivals, and, of course, are more susceptible. Now that we have won this first great strike we need to prepare ourselves so that the Italian workers in the next one won't be ready to take the places of the other girls."

The earnestness of the quest for Italian converts is evident from the number of leaflets in Italian which are to be sent among them. In addition to this the strike shepherdeses are now going to turn teachers from strike leaders and hold schools of English for girls of every nationality. Simple sentences in English compose the preliminary textbooks, and here is the narrative of a man that took a bath, as it is to be read by the elementary class:

"The man comes home dirty. He walks into the house. He goes to the bathroom. He turns on the water. The water runs into the bath tub. The man takes the soap and washrag and washes himself clean. He takes a towel and wipes himself dry and gets out of the water from the bath tub. Then he puts on clean clothes. The man is washed and dressed and leaves the bathroom."

Besides the class in English the girls are to have another in debating and one in singing. These are meant to teach them how to manage themselves in mass assemblies and how to approach their employers through regularly accredited committees. The singing is meant to give them one bond of union, whether they can speak to each other in any common tongue or not.

With the success of the shirtwaist strike as their chief argument, the league's organizers from now on are to campaign specifically among the corset makers, the hat rimmers, children's jacket makers, and white goods workers. As tangible assets following the first big struggle in their field of organizations the women count a list of eleven volunteer lawyers, including Samuel Untermeyer and Martin W. Littleton; a corps of thirteen volunteer poets, authors, and writers; thirty-one volunteer speakers, and nine honorary "friends." These latter include the wealthy women who helped them out and several labor leaders. Their strike cost them \$15,000, and of this sum other unions out of sympathy gave \$2,500, while Mrs. Belmont collected \$3,000 from her friends, and the Colony Club gave \$1,000. None of the girls who went on strike is now out of work, in the final settlement the manufacturers having agreed to take every girl back regardless of the part she played in leading her associates out.