

WE insist that the workers have the right to quit their employment, either singly or, in unison, whenever the conditions of employment become irksome, or a change or improvement is desired; that when any representative of the workers engaged is directed by them to perform any duty for the furtherance of the purpose for which the cessation of work [strike] was inaugurated, that he shall have the right to perform that duty without judicial interference by injunction.—Declaration of the American Federation of Labor convention at Kansas City, Mo., December 12-20, 1896.

A. F. of L.'s Anti-Injunction Declarations at Two Conventions

W^e, therefore recommend that any injunction dealing with the relationship of employer and employe . . . be wholly and absolutely treated as usurpation and disregarded, let the consequences be what they may . . . Kings could be and were disobeyed, and sometimes deposed. In cases of this kind judges must be disobeyed and should be impeached.—Declaration of the 1916 convention of the American Federation of Labor, November 13-25 at Baltimore, Md.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard of Workers' and Farmers' Rights

THE DAILY WORKER

This Issue Consists of Two Sections.
SECTION ONE.

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Rates: In Chicago, by mail, \$5.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, \$6.00 per year.

SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 5 Cents

'FIGHT INJUNCTIONS,' SAY LABOR SPOKESMEN

Interborough Company Union Shattered By Final Blow As Power House Men Join Strike

(Pictures on Inside Pages)

By H. M. WICKS.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, July 9.—Thomas Walsh, head of Local 1 of the old "Hedley-Connolly Brotherhood," which is the company union, at last night's meeting announced the motive power workers would go out. Other power house and electrical workers' locals are now being canvassed and will join the strike.

Besides the power house men, the board operators, switch-board repairmen and helpers, electro mechanics, meter men, light men and generator tenders and cleaners will go out, according to Walsh.

The heads of the defunct company union have prohibited further meetings of any of its locals for fear of their resolving into joining the real union and the strike movement. The company is bewildered and desperate.

The first serious accident occurred in the early hours of the morning when a Lexington avenue express, operated by a scab motorman (who, of course, had passed what the company calls an "examination"), jumped the tracks, crashed thru a concrete wall, ripped up 10 feet of heavily charged third rail, and set a number of cars on fire. The light travel at that hour of night prevented serious loss of life. Passengers were piloted to safety by firemen and police. Three capitalist newspaper men who sought to get details of the accident were assaulted by company thugs.

FIRST BLOOD OF I. L. G. W. FLOWS IN N. Y.

But Pickets Close Down Scab Shops

NEW YORK CITY, July 9. — The first serious violence in the great garment strike came yesterday. Clott Farmer, a business agent of the Heller-Breslau gang's Local No. 17 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, was operating a scab shop under protection of leading gangsters, at 22 West 26th street, when Samuel Lendman, an I. L. G. W. picket, was approached by three gangsters, one of whom shot him in the abdomen.

Lendman was rushed to Bellevue hospital, and while the wounds are serious, recovery is expected. Valogers Guidice, another picket was stabbed by the gangsters and is under treatment.

Arrest Gangsters.

The "industrial squad" were forced to arrest the identified gangsters known as the "Little Augie" gang "Little Augie" and his companion, Morris Gillman, of 88 and 92 Essex street, respectively, Henry Stetz and Joseph Buchhalter, other gangsters, were arrested in the loft of Gold and Clott after a struggle.

Striking cloakmakers cleaned out the foremen and designers from eighteen shops, also cleaning out a big scab nest operated in Brooklyn under the disguise of "Cohen and Turkewitz" at 236 Fulton street, but actually run by Cohen and Weinberger whose Manhattan shop is on strike.

The shop chairmen held an enthusiastic meeting yesterday, adopting constructive plans for strike activity.

Bosses for Law and Order.
Henry H. Finder, president of the Manufacturers' Association, after a meeting of the association issued the following "warning":

"The union has no right to interfere with regular employees which remain in our shops. We serve public notice on Louis Hyman and on all other union officials that we intend to protect our property and our foremen and designers at any cost. This is the United States and not Russia, and we happen to be in a city where those at the head of the government believe in maintenance of law and order. We are not going to lose any time in presenting our situation to the police department. We are not going to be a bit hesitant, either, about laying all information of wrong doing or law-breaking before the district attorney."

Mr. Finder's fulminations are ignored by the 40,000 strikers. Their fighting spirit is developing excellently and they are proving their determination to drive out the terrorism of the gangsters and continue the struggle to victory.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Chicago Injunction Victims Behind Bars



Here are a group of members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union serving time in Cook County jail for violation of the injunction issued by "Czar" Denis Sullivan during a garment strike two years ago.

Defeat of Injunctions, Major Task of Labor, Say Trade Unionists and Labor Publicists

The following statements are made especially for this anti-injunction issue of The DAILY WORKER.

By Barnett Soll, Chairman, Chicago Joint Board, I. L. G. W.

"THE injunction situation in this city is most outrageous. Forty-six of our members, most of them women with children, husbands or aged parents dependent on them, were imprisoned."

These members were jailed in an attempt to break the organization financially and morally. The judge issuing an injunction acts as a strikebreaker and labor must fight injunctions to the last ditch because it means the existence of our unions."

If the labor movement were to manifest some unity in this respect we could accomplish something towards making anti-picketing edicts an ineffective weapon of the bosses against the unions."

Eugene Victor Debs.

The outrage perpetrated by a suppliant tool of the master class in sending a large number of our comrades to jail for contempt of court is contemptible.

When the word came that Judge Sullivan had not only denied our comrades their constitutional rights but had insulted them besides, my blood burned with indignation and resentment.

William J. Hedger, President Chicago Typographical Union No. 16.

The use of injunctions by the employers in their attempt to smash strikes of their employes for better conditions is becoming more and more frequent. The power placed in injunctions today is of such a character that it threatens the life of the union leading the strike if it is obeyed. To obey these edicts against picketing would mean disruption of the organization involved.

The 46 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union who refused to follow out the command of Judge Sullivan to cease picketing and went to jail did a most valuable service for the labor movement.

If the labor movement of Chicago or of this country seeks to end the injunction evil they can only do so thru an organized move against injunctions and the judges that issue them.

By Albert F. Coyle, Editor, Locomotive Engineers' Journal.
FOUR hundred years ago the patriots who fought for political liberty in England against the tyranny of the Stuart kings

demand trial by jury as the one sure bulwark against the arbitrary despotism of the kings' judges. During the intervening centuries this right has been one of the staunchest supports of human freedom. Yet in democratic America the worker no longer enjoys the protection of jury trial in case he dares to strike against industrial tyranny for a living wage.

Today the captains and the kings of industry control the majority of the courts just as effectively as did the monarchs of old England. Their money buys the election of state judges friendly to their cause, and "puts over" the election of presidents who will "stay hitched" and appoint the corporation lawyers they want for federal judges. These judges can haul a striking worker into court, act as legislator, judge, and jury combined, and then execute their own sentences upon the workers who dare to object to this autocratic process.

There is no authority in law authorizing judges to issue injunctions in labor disputes. It is a usurped power, first applied by "Injunction Bill" Taft when he tried to chain the Ann Arbor railroad engineers to their locomotive cabs. Now every petty judge in the country thinks he has power to crush strikes by the abuse of judicial power.

The menace of the injunction consists in this: It is being increasingly used by both federal and state judges in the most despotic manner, and in the event of a really serious strike will readily become an instrument of brutal tyranny, tearing away the civil liberties of the workers, casting them in jail at the will of the courts, tying up their strike funds and making any kind of strike relief illegal, as has already been done by the infamous Daugherty Injunction against the railroad shopmen.

There is only one way for the workers to fight the injunction menace successfully; they must achieve political power in both state and nation, pass laws prohibiting the use of injunctions in labor disputes, and impeach and remove from office judges who persist in this despotic practice. They must also put in the White House a labor president, as the Mexican workers have done, who will appoint federal judges in sympathy with the aims and aspirations of the organized workers. Meanwhile, every candidate for public office ought to be pledged to oppose this evil, and if elected, held accountable for his pledge by the organized workers of his community.

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History of the I. L. G. W. Fight on Injunctions

Review of Bitter Fight of Garment Workers

By VICTOR A. ZOKAITIS,

Member Chicago Typographical No. 18.
The 1924 strike of the Chicago International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, for which 46 members of that organization have either served or are serving 10 to 60-day jail sentences in the Cook county jail, was one of the most bitter in that industry.

Union Demands.
The strike followed an intense organization drive that was carried on in the garment district and was an attempt on the part of the workers to establish the 40-hour week, establish an unemployment insurance fund to be paid by the bosses, and retain the 44-hour week wage scale.

The thruout the duration of the strike the rank and file of the union at no time wavered in their determination to organize the dressmakers 100 per cent and to win all of their demands, the officials of the international who conducted the strike did.

Crowe Strikebreaker.
During this strike the entire force at the command of the union-smashing State's Attorney Robert H. Crowe was used in an attempt to break the strikers back to work and destroy their union. Judge Denis E. Sullivan and Judge Foell were used by the bosses in an attempt to stop picketing before the struck garment shops.

The rank and file fought to prepare the union for the struggle and demanded the reinstatement of expelled left-wingers. A gesture was made by the Perstein-Sigman machine towards according to the demands of the rank and file.

Despite attempts of the bureaucracy to shove the left-wingers away, the left-wingers participated actively in the strike and aided the union to carry on its struggle.

Strike Vote.
At a meeting in Shoenhoffen Hall Monday, February 4, 1924, the union authorized the Joint Board to call a strike if the bosses refused to grant the demands of the union. The contracts were to expire February 15, 1924. At another meeting a strike committee was elected.

Issue Ultimatum.
Sunday, February 17, 1924, the strike committee met and decided to the garment shop bosses until Monday night to reopen negotiations if they had broken off. A secret vote was also set for the strike. On February 22, strike bulletins were prepared and the machinery of the organization prepared for a bitter struggle.

Wednesday morning, February 27, 1924, the date set for the strike, the garment workers left their shops.

Arrest 13 Pickets.
Thirteen pickets were arrested on the first day of the strike. The next morning police and gunmen hired by the bosses were stationed at the entrances to every shop.

Two thousand cloakmakers joined the girl garment workers in a half-day sympathy strike. The cloakmakers went out so as to protect the girls from assaults by uniformed and plain-clothes plug-uglies.

During the strike about 3000 to 400 workers were arrested. Arrests were made on "disorderly conduct" and "assault" charges.

"Committee of Fifteen."
The assaults of State's Attorney Crowe's men on the girls led the Chicago Federation of Labor at its meeting Sunday, March 2, to create a committee to probe the misuse of public funds by Crowe in his attempt to aid the garment shop bosses. John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, appointed the "Committee of Fifteen."

March 3, 1924, two groups of bosses applied for an injunction prohibiting picketing of the struck shops. The Gracehine Dress Co., Singer and Nudelmann, Inc., Goldrich Frankle Co., University Frook, Inc., and Elias Mann were one of the groups that applied.

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HISTORY OF THE I. L. G. W. FIGHT ON INJUNCTIONS

(Continued from page 1)

for an injunction. They were represented by Dudley Taylor, attorney for the Illinois Employers' Association...

Sullivan Aids Bosses.

March 5 Judge Denis E. Sullivan issued a sweeping injunction which not only prohibited the union members from picketing the shops...

In the first few weeks of the strike about 40 to 50 bosses signed up with the union.

March 6 the Committee of Fifteen held its first meeting, at which it decided to probe the use of city policemen by Crowe to break the strike.

On the same day fifteen members of the Northwest Side Manufacturers' Association signed up with the union.

Another Injunction.

March 7 a third injunction was issued by Sullivan. The Francine Frock Co., which had an injunction against the union prohibiting it from organizing the shop...

Fear Labor's Power.

The three injunctions were issued no attempts were made at first to arrest pickets for contempt of court. The bosses feared to use the injunction at first as they feared that this weapon might be destroyed by mass picketing on the part of the entire Chicago labor movement.

Police violence increased. Girl pickets were dragged into doorways and clubbed. Investigators for various civic bodies shared the same treatment. Reporters were arrested during the course of their work.

Mayor Dever reluctantly ordered the bureau of public welfare to step in and aid in settling the strike. Calls were sent by Commissioner Mary McDowell to the Interstate Ladies' Garment Workers' Union...

Nelson's Attitude.

A sub-committee was appointed at this meeting to investigate police brutality. Oscar Nelson was the only labor representative on the sub-committee. This committee later brought in a report which was never made public...

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Contrast This Enthusiasm of Strikers With the Cringing Scabs Below



Wild enthusiasm was manifested by these strikers who have broken away from the I. R. T. company union and formed one of their own. A group of them are shown here being addressed by one of their leaders, Edward P. Lavin, at Manhattan Casino.

Strikebreakers Fed by Company Under Guard in New York



Some of these camera shy scabs are showing that even they feel the onus of the disrepute that comes to a worker when he hires himself out to break strikes. The I. R. T. management is going to great expense to keep these pariahs fed and guarded.

made on him to take these measures in the council. Mass Picketing. Sunday, March 16, demands were voiced in the Chicago Federation of Labor for mass picketing and real support of the strikers by the Federation.

Wednesday, March 19, the first of the pickets arrested on contempt of court charges for defying the injunction were sentenced. Florence Corn received a sentence of 30 days from Judge Sullivan.

By this time 70 bosses had settled with the union and 1,000 of the 3,500

bosses were back at work. The bosses spent over \$50,000 in five weeks for scabs and gunmen. Jail—Injunction Judge. Judge Sullivan, due to his strenuous activities on behalf of the bosses, was forced to take a vacation.

Warrants were then sworn out and the matter turned over to Sheriff Hoffman. The union then made a personal appeal to Judge Sullivan, producing evidence that the greater part of those sentenced had children, sick husbands or aged parents dependent on them.

As each case was reviewed Judge Sullivan conferred with the representative of the bosses. The representative of the bosses' association insisted on making an example of these heroic fighters for better conditions. Very few of the women were released. Those that were released were about to give birth to babes. This was done because Judge Sullivan feared the criticism that would follow their jailing. The others were forced to go to jail.

Start Sentences. Saturday, June 12, 1926, twenty of the pickets started to serve their sentences. The pickets and fellow-members of the union marched thru the busy downtown section to the county building. Here the pickets surrendered themselves to the sheriff and went to Cook county jail to serve their sentences.

The Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and a number of other unionists sought to gain freedom for the pickets. The officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Illinois State Federation of Labor were appealed to aid in releasing the pickets.

These officials, instead of calling on the entire labor movement of Chicago and of Illinois to openly protest

against the imprisonment of these 1924 strike pickets and openly fight injunctions, sought to effect the release of the prisoners thru backstairs dealings with politicians holding state offices. John Fitzpatrick and Edward Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor and John H. Walker and Victor Olander of the Illinois Federation of Labor were in the delegation that sought to gain the release of these pickets thru appeals to these capitalist politicians.

Refuses Pardon.

Governor Len Small, who has pardoned thousands of criminals, and Attorney General Oscar Carlstrom refused to grant a pardon to the pickets. Len Small declared that he believed the strikers would be pardoned—yet did not pardon them, so he had the power to do so. Carlstrom, the legal expert of the state, advised Small that the decision of the courts was not clear as to whether Small could pardon the pickets. The Chicago and Illinois Federation heads then laid down.

To Serve Sentences.

The Joint Board called a protest meeting at which speakers from various organizations joined the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in demanding the release of the pickets. The Machinists' District Council was one of the first organizations to send a telegram to Small demanding he free those still in jail or about to go to jail.

To this date no pardon has been forthcoming. There are quite a number yet serving sentences. It is not too late to demand that Small free these pickets.

Unions that have had injunctions issued against them should join the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in an open protest against the further imprisonment of the pickets and demand their release and also protest the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

Get your friends to subscribe to the American Worker Correspondent. The price is only 50 cents a year.

STATEMENT BY JOHN L. FITZPATRICK, Pres. Chicago Federation of Labor.

"I stand on injunctions where I stood twenty years ago," declared John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor in an interview with a reporter for The DAILY WORKER. "Injunctions are the illegal acts of a judge and should be so regarded by organized labor."

ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL DRAFTED AND OFFICIALLY APPROVED BY THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall not be unlawful for working men and women to organize themselves into or carry on labor unions, and to persuade or induce others to join with them for the purpose of regulating the hours of labor, or regulating the wages, or otherwise bettering the conditions of the members of such organizations, or doing any act in pursuance thereof not forbidden by law if done by a single individual.

SECTION 2. No restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court in the United States or any Judge or judges thereof in any case involving or growing out of a dispute concerning the terms of employment or conditions of labor which shall prohibit any person or persons, whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relation or contract of employment or from ceasing to perform any work or labor; or from recommending, advising, inducing, or persuading others so to do; or from attending at any place where any person or persons might lawfully be for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information; or from inducing or persuading any person to work or to abstain from work; or from ceasing to patronize any person, firm, or corporation; or from recommending, advising, inducing, or persuading others, so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from any person engaged in such dispute any strike benefits or other moneys, or things of value or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute a single individual. The acts specified herein shall not be construed or held to be illegal, or unlawful in any court of the United States.

SECTION 3. No person shall be indicted, prosecuted, or tried in any court of the United States for entering into or participating in any arrangement, agreement, or combination, made with a view of joint action for the purpose of regulating the number of hours of labor, or regulating wages or bettering the conditions of working men and women, or for any act done in pursuance thereof unless such act is in itself forbidden by law if done by a single individual.

SECTION 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

U. S. INDICTS STONE CUTTER UNION'S HEADS

"Anti-Trust" Law Jails Building Trades Men

NEW YORK, July 9. — The president of the International Journeymen's Stone Cutters' Association, Michael W. Mitchell, and four other well known officers of labor unions, including William J. McGregor, president of the Building Trades Council of Westchester county, N. Y., have been indicted in the federal court for violation of the Sherman "anti-trust" law, based on strikes and boycotts against contracts using scab made cast stone. The instance cited is the strike on the Junior high school of New Rochelle.

Cast stone made of pulverized rock and cement, may be made anywhere and cut to fit the particular job. U. S. Attorney Buckner, together with special federal investigators, Alexander B. Royce and W. Houston Kenyon Jr., assistants who investigated the strike, are to prosecute the union officials.

Buckner said that, "The government can see no reason why plants manufacturing the cast stone should not be located at points where wages are low and the stone brought into the district where more than 1,000 union workmen get wages from \$8.30 to \$12 a day." The men by unionizing, had sought to keep out all stone not made in the district, said Buckner. Twenty-three unions in Westchester were allied together to help each other, and he intimated that the government would prosecute other unions besides the stone cutters.

PASSAIC STRIKE MUST BE WON, IS CONFERENCE CRY

"The Passaic strike must be won" was the keynote of the conference, called in the Machinists' Hall, 113 So. Ashland Blvd., at which 27 local unions, 3 central labor bodies and 33 fraternal and other organizations sent their delegates to plan how to aid the 16,000 striking textile workers.

Delegates were present from the Metal Trades Council representing 25,000 members, the United Hebrew Trades of Chicago, the joint board of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, Typographical Union No. 16, Plasterers' Union Local No. 6 and the city central committee of the Workmen's Circle.

Werlik Chairman. An executive committee of eleven was elected. John Werlik, of the Metal Trades Council of Chicago and business agent of the Metal Polishers Union Local No. 6 was elected chairman, Victor A. Zokaitis of the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 secretary and Duane Swift of the Bank Clerk's Union and the Liberal Club of Chicago, treasurer.

Representative Executive. Anna Dubrov of the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, Morris Seskind of the United Hebrew Trades, Joseph L. Pruneau of Plasterers' Union Loc. 5, Andrew Overgaard of Machinists' Union Local 390, Rupert H. Isenhammer, of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America Local 6, Anna David of the Millinery Workers' Union Local 52, Fagan of the city central committee of the Workmen's Circle and Green- spon of Branch 448 of the Workmen's Circle were elected to the executive committee.

Nancy Sandosky Arrested

PASSAIC, N. J., July 9. — Nancy Sandosky was arrested by Passaic police in a new reign of terror. With two other frail girl strikers, Nancy was picked up on the astounding charge of having attacked and beaten up a husky police cossack, Max Meyer.

The other two girl strikers arrested are Mamie Sandosky, Nancy's sister, and Catherine Toth. All three are playing an important part on the picket lines and are on the police black list. The three girls were arrested and held in a filthy lock-up all night. In the morning they were brot before Judge William B. Davidson in police court. Judge Davidson naively declared his belief in the astounding story of the policeman that he was beaten up by three frail girl strikers, and held them on \$1,000 cash bail.

The June issue of the American Worker Correspondent is out!

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