“Is anyone to be punished for this?”

The Triangle Shirtwaist Fire
Six Wonderful Waist Values - Your Choice $1.00
Building CONTEXT:

- As you view the following film clip, jot down notes on the WHO, WHAT, WHERE, and WHY about the Triangle Shirtwaist Fire
Before the Fire...

BUILDING FURTHER CONTEXT:

Women in sweatshops across New York City did not accept these conditions passively.

There were two massive strikes in protest of low wages, dangerous working conditions, and refusal to recognize their union.

- The Uprising of 20,000
- The Great Revolt of 60,000
The Uprising of 20,000
The Uprising of 20,000
The Uprising of 20,000

In the black of the winter of nineteen nine,
When we froze and bled on the picket line,
We showed the world that women could fight
And we rose and won with women's might.

[Chorus] Hail the waistmakers of nineteen nine,
[Chorus] Making their stand on the picket line,
[Chorus] Breaking the power of those who reign,
[Chorus] Pointing the way, smashing the chain.

And we gave new courage to the men
Who carried on in nineteen ten
And shoulder to shoulder we'll win through,
Led by the I.L.G.W.U.

TEXT:
What does the text tell us?

CONTEXT:
What background knowledge about the labor movement do you have?

SUBTEXT:
Who is the author of this document?

Is there any reason to doubt the accuracy of this account?
The Uprising of 20,000

Police routinely arrested picketers for minor or imaginary offenses while employers hired local thugs to beat them as police looked the other way.
The Uprising of 20,000

In 1909 [nineteen nine] the “Uprising” began when Triangle Shirtwaist workers walked off the job over wage issues, working conditions, and union recognition.

20,000 shirtwaist employees also walked off the job.

When we froze and bled on the picket line

Many strikers and picketers were brutalized by the police and hired thugs - 700 arrests in total.

And we rose and bled with womans might.

The strike ended after 14 weeks with no union recognition, small wage increase and minor changes in safety conditions - the women went back to work.

The safety changes and wage increases never happened. The fire broke out 18 months later.
Who should bear responsibility for the Triangle Shirtwaist Fire?

- Owners of the building
- Factory owners Blanck and Harris
- Careless workers
- Weak unions
- The government (inspectors, etc)…
The Evidence...

- You will work in pairs.
- Each pair is responsible for two documents.
- 1= Sources 1 and 2
- 2= Sources 3 and 4
- 3= Sources 5 and 6
- 4= Sources 7 and 8
- 5= Sources 9 and 10 and 15
- 6= Sources 11 and 12
- 7= Sources 13 and 14
The Evidence...

- When presenting, be prepared to:
  - Identify the author
  - Summarize your source
  - Who, according to the source, is responsible?
  - Is there any reason to question the reliability of the source? [subtext]
Source 1:
Source 2: Testimony of Ethel Monick (9th floor worker--age 16) December, 1911.

A. I seen the fire and then I seen all the girls rushing down to the place to escape. So I tried to go through the Greene Street door, and there were quick girls there and I seen I can't get out there, so I went to the elevator, and then I heard the elevator fall down, so I ran through to the Washington Place side, and I went over to the Washington Place side and there wasn't any girls there, so I ran over the doors and none was over there. So I went over to the door. I tried the door and I could not open it, so I thought I was not strong enough to open it, so I hollered girls here is a door, and they all rushed over and they tried to open it, but it was locked and they hollered "the door is locked and we can't open it!"

[Monick rises from her chair and demonstrates the effort to open the door.]

On cross-examination:

Q. Did you ever go up the stairs?
A. Only when I work on Sundays we have to go up the stairs....I wanted to go on the fire escape, but there were too many girls there. I could not go down, so I went away to see if I could find a better way. So I could not get out there, and I did not think that I could, and I thought that I would go down the elevator--that I would go down there that was. There were too many so I ran over the Greene Street door.

[Monick is asked if she ever asked Mr. Harris about the door.]
A. I did not ask him, I used to be afraid of him.
Q. You were afraid of Harris?
A. Sure. Mr. Harris we saw most of the time on the 9th floor. He used to come down sometimes and walk around four or five minutes.
Q. Did you ever see Mr. Blank?
A. No, not very often....

Q. You do like to argue some, don't you, little girl? You do not really mean to say that you were afraid of these two men, were you?
A. Not exactly afraid, but you know they are-- I was like nothing to them because I was only a working girl...Well, I know that when a girl don't do anything right, you know, she gets discharged. That is why I was afraid - that is why I did not talk to them.

Q. Were you just as quiet and calm at the time as you are now?
A. Just as I am now, because I was never in such a fire and I didn't know it was a fire, so I ran looking for an escape. I didn't know about being excited.
18. One girl who escaped, lost two sisters in fire
Say Triangle Doors Were Never Locked: More Witnesses Contradict the Testimony of Harris & Blanck's Girl Employees.

Max D. Steuer counsel for Isaac Harris and Max Bostwick, proprietors of the Triangle Waist Company, where 147 persons lost their lives in a fire on March 25, and who are now on trial for manslaughter in the first and second degrees before Judge Crain in General Sessions, called several witnesses yesterday, who testified that the Washington Place doors on the night and ninth floors were always available in case of need, and that the keys were always left in the locks of both doors.

Ida Mittleman and Anna Mittleman, who worked on the ninth floor, the first called both testified that they had never seen the Washington Place door on that floor without a key in the lock, and that it was not locked to their knowledge on the day of the fire.

"Did you turn the key in the door yourself on the day of the fire and find it unlocked?" asked Assistant District Attorney Charles Bostwick while cross-examining Ida Mittleman.

"No I did not try the lock myself. I waited for the Washington Place elevator and then ran to the Greene Street side. I met a crowd of girls coming from that place, and we crowded back to the elevators on the Washington Place side. I was pushed into the elevator. Then I saw my sister and gave a scream and she got into the elevator as it was going down."

"You are sure that there was a string attached to the key you saw?"

"Yes, I am positive about that."

...Samuel Rubin of 307 St. Anna Avenue, a patternmaker, said he was discharged two weeks before the fire, and had never seen the Washington Place door locked. He admitted on cross-examination that he was willing to return to the employ of Harris & Blanck if he could. Hyman Silverman of 142 Carlton Street, Newark, testified that he worked in the Triangle Waist Company for nine years, and that he had often seen the superintendent pass through the Washington Place door. Other witnesses were called who testified to the same thing, but admitted on cross-examination that they were only in the building on special occasions.
MANY NOW TELL OF FIRE TRAPS
Over 1,000 Factory Workers Give Secret Information to Civic Committee.
DEATH LIST GOES TO 143
Another Victim of Saturday's Fire Dies in Hospital—19 Still Unidentified.
FUNERAL MARCH OF 300,000
Union Plans a Big Demonstration—Official Inquiries Continue—Relief Fund Grows.

TRIANGLE SHIRT WAIST MANUFACTURERS LISTENING TO TESTIMONY AGAINST THEM

DOOR WAS LOCKED AT FACTORY FIRE
So Three Former Employees of Harris & Blanck Testify at the Trial.
HINT GIVEN OF DEFENSE
Witness Asked If First Employees to Escape Did Not Lock the Door in Their Excitement.
Francis Perkins, excerpt from a speech given in 1964

It [the factory] caught on fire and the blaze spread very rapidly. There was only one means of exit available, the other two means of exits were the elevator which was ablaze almost immediately as the flames got into this open shaft and spread from floor to floor and the second exit was locked. It was an exit to the roof, not a very good means of exit at best but it would have saved most of the people in that building if it had not been locked.

It had been locked by the employer himself because he feared that on a Saturday afternoon which he was working just before Easter on a lot of shirtwaists for the market, he feared that some of the people in the shop might stroll out over the roof exit with a few shirtwaists rolled up under their jackets or that somebody might come in and take a few shirtwaists. In other words, he was ñ I only know what he said on the stand in he was afraid he would be robbed either by his employees or by the outsider. Not so much by the outsider, mostly afraid of his employees. I remember the judge in righteous indignation reproached him for his attitude toward his employees. It may have been a perfectly legitimate attitude. He may have lost goods that way, one doesn't know, but it was at least bad judgment to tell it to the judge on that particular occasion.

At any rate, this was a terrible accident; 147 young people, they were all young men and women, were killed, lost their lives and a number of others were badly injured. Some of them were injured after the fire in the elevator shaft had gone out. Of course the boys that ran the elevator had gone, they had fled. Some of the people tried to get out by jumping into the elevator shaft and grabbing the cables and letting themselves down that way. Some of them fell, some of them were awkward and didn't grab right, don't you know, and couldn't hold on. Some of them merely blistered their hands, took the skin and flesh off their hands coming down on the cables and there were a number of people sadly injured. Everybody who jumped, and a good many did jump from the 9th and 10th floors, was killed. The other people who died were all people who were burned or smothered by the smoke in the factory itself.
Blame Shifted On All Sides For Fire Horror

Responsibility for the inadequate fire escape facilities was charged directly to the Building Department. In its defense Borough President McAneny issued a statement last night. He held that the Department was in no way to blame for the disaster and there was not the slightest grounds for accusing Supt. Miller. The efforts to hold him responsible he characterized as "outrageously unfair." Mr. McAneny said the plans for the Washington Place building were filed eleven years ago and were accepted as complying with the law. This fact urged, contended that its Inspectors never had time to look at buildings except those in process of construction, and that several of its small force of Inspectors were grossly incompetent. District Attorney Whitman engaged two engineers yesterday to examine the building with a special view of determining official culpability, and their report will be ready when the April Grand Jury begins the investigation. Certain paragraphs in the State labor law were quoted by District Attorney Whitman to show that responsibility for proper fire protection in factories, especially in the matter of fire escapes, devolved upon the State Labor Commission. But State Labor Commissioner's Williams refused to accept this interpretation pointing to the fact that a decision of the Appellate Division in 1903 settled the fact that the Building Department has complete control over fire escapes in New York City.

At Albany plans are being made for legislation that will settle this issue. One proposed bill provides that the State Labor Commissioner have control of fire escapes in New York City as in other parts of the State, and the other would vest full control in the Fire Department, as recommended by Chief Croker.

The Legislature is also to be asked to name a committee to investigate the fire. The last report of the State Labor Department on the Asch Building was to the effect that the stairway conditions made it impracticable to change the doors so that they would open outward in that such a change would really increase instead of lessen the fire danger. The same report held that the Triangle Waist Company's plant was not overcrowded. The total of employees then at work, however, was only 400, while on Saturday it had grown to over 600.

Investigations continued yesterday under the auspices of four different city departments. Fire Marshal Beers had the waist company's owners, the building's owner, and thirteen others before him in an investigation to determine the exact cause of the fire's origin. His conclusion was that there was no explosion; that a lighted match thrown into waste near oil cans, or into clippings under cutting table No. 2, on the Greene Street side of the eighth floor, started the conflagration. In answer to evidence that no smoking was permitted, he declared he had many cigarette cases, picked up near the spot of the fire's origin, and could prove that smoking was constantly indulged in.

Fire Chief Croker, dissenting from evidence furnished the Fire Marshal that the doors within the factory were not locked, declared his men to chop their way through them to gain entrance, and if not locked they were at least closed so firmly that only an axe could affect a passage through them.
Triangle Owners Acquitted by Jury:
The jury in the case of Isaac Harris and Max Blanck, owners of the Triangle Waist Company at Washington Place and Greene Street, where 147 persons lost their lives in a fire on March 25 last, who have been on trial in General Sessions for manslaughter in the first and second degrees, brought in a verdict of not guilty yesterday after being out an hour and forty-five minutes.

Judge Crain praised the jurors for the close attention they had given to the case, and then gave orders that that they be smuggled out of the courtroom by a rear entrance. Harris and Blanck were taken into the Judge's chambers, where a squad of policemen lead them through a maze of courtrooms to the Tombs Court, through which they finally left the building, surrounded by a guard of policemen and detectives. They were escorted to the Worth Street Subway station amid the hissing and reviling of relatives of victims of fire, who were kept out of the courtroom by order of Judge Craig.

The scene in the courtroom when the jury announced its verdict was commonplace enough, and no demonstration was made. Outside, however, there was excitement and confusion. Men rushed about shouting: "Harris and Blanck are acquitted!" while lawyers gathered in groups and freely discussed Judge Crain's charge. Many of them commented upon the fact that he had failed to make any mention of the number of lives lost, or of the locked door in the waist factory. One well-known criminal lawyer said it was also strange that no mention was made of the witnesses for the defense, who first made sworn statements to the District Attorney that the door was locked and then testified in court that it was open.

Judge Crain in his charge first explained the law applicable to the case, and said that the District Attorney contended that Margaret Schwartz met her death as the result of the Washington Place door on the ninth floor of the factory being locked.

In charging the jury on this point he said:

"Because they are charged with a felony, I charge you that before you find these defendants guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, you must find that this door was locked. If it was locked and locked with the knowledge of the defendants, you must also find beyond a reasonable doubt that such locking caused the death of Margaret Schwartz. If these men were charged with a misdemeanor I might charge you that they need to have no knowledge that the door was locked, but I think that in this case it is proper for me to charge that they must have had personal knowledge of the fact that it was locked."

The jury retired at 2:50 o'clock and filed in again at 4:56. Before they consented to leave the jury room they made the court attendant step to one side and came into court with blanched faces...

Just as Harris and Blanck stepped out in Franklin Street David Wetner of 1,476 Madison Avenue, whose sister Rose was among those lost in the fire on March 25, rushed up to them and shouted: "Murderers! Murderers! You are acquitted now, but we will get you yet!"

None of the jurors would make a statement, but it was learned that three ballots were taken, the first being 8 to 2 for acquittal, with two jurors not voting, the second 6 to 6, and the last a vote for acquittal. Here is a list of the jurors: Leo Abrahams, 164 West 147th Street; Anton Scheuerman, 223 West 113th Street; William E. Ryan, 547 West 142nd Street; Harry R. Roder, 82 West Nineteenth Street; Charles Vetter 3,485 Broadway; Abraham Weschler, Hotel Majestic; Joseph J. Jacobson, 603 West 131st Street; William O. Akerstrom, 1,272 Nelson Avenue; Arlington S. Boyce, 122 East Twenty-fourth Street; Victor Steinman, 72 East 160th Street; H. Huerston Hiers, 97 Gold Street, and Morris Baum, 201 West 100th Street.
Of all the various individuals who should have known that the hundreds of shirtwaist workers in Harris & Blanck's place worked in peril of their lives - proprietors of the factory, city and state inspectors, superintendents, and those who passed on plans and licenses, all the personnel engaged in the empty farce of protecting lives in workshops - out of the whole list of those whose responsibility seemed more or less obvious, the public prosecutor chose the proprietors the ones whose responsibility might not surely be demonstrated. The charges against them have not been established to the satisfaction of a jury. There is little hope that the bringing home of personal guilt to any one of the many who took desperate chances with the lives of those workers in Washington Place may teach a salutary lesson of official or private responsibility.

The monstrous conclusion of the law is that the slaughter was no one's fault, that it couldn't be helped, or perhaps even that, in the fine legal phrase which is big enough to cover a multitude of defects of justice, it was 'an act of God!' This conclusion is revolting to the moral sense of the community.
Place the Responsibility

Coroner's juries are not popularly supposed to act, as a rule with the highest wisdom and forcefulness, but a most notable exception has been presented in the case of the coroner's jury dealing with the recent Washington Place fire in New York City.

This jury was made up of men well qualified to consider the questions at issue, for it included engineers, architects, builders, and business men.

The findings not only criticized the conditions existing in the factory in which the fatalities occurred, but made sensible and clearly expressed recommendations to the authorities for dealing with the danger of fire throughout the city.

Harris and Blanck, who comprise the firm whose employees were burned, and who had been already indicated by the Grand Jury, were declared responsible for the death of the two women whose cases were presented to the coroner's jury, because of culpable and criminal negligence in leaving a door locked which should have permitted these women to escape.

Furthermore, the jury declared that no attention had been given or means provided for quick exit of the employees, but that, on the contrary, their safety had been utterly disregarded. The crowding of tables and lack of passageways are instanced, as well as the locking of doors.

The jury declared that the conditions obtaining in this factory were such that, if they were not forbidden by law, such a law should be instantly framed.

The jury recommends that fire-escapes should be regularly inspected by the Fire Department and reported to the Bureau of Buildings, and that then the latter should order changes made and have power to enforce such orders.

It is further recommended that every application for a new building should show for what purpose it is to be used, and that, if its use should be changed, written consent from the Superintendent of Buildings should be required, and he should make certain that after the change the building conforms to the law for that class of buildings to which it would now really belong.

Concentration of responsibility is strongly urged, and there are specific recommendations for improvement of the laws or practice as regards inspection of factory buildings, the construction of stairways, the use of automatic sprinklers, and the posting of rules in the buildings.

The public continues to take the strongest possible interest in the investigation as to the cause of this fire, and will agree with the coroner in his thanks to the jury for doing a work of great benefit to the public, and also in his hope that the jury's recommendation will result in immediate and practical reform.
In compliance with law? The fire escape that ends in midair must be abolished."

A New York Tribune editorial cartoon depicts women falling from a collapsing fire escape surrounded by smoke and flames while those above them look on. Photographer: Artist Boardman Robinson, 1911.
What was expected has happened. Those who knew of the flimsy fire protection in the loft buildings of New York long ago predicted just such a disaster as occurred in Washington Square. If however, this building were the only one of those unprotected against fire the situation would not be so terrible, but the fact is that there is hardly a large loft building in New York which is better protected against fire, or whether special care taken to safeguard the limbs and lives of operatives.

The Joint Board of Sanitary Control employed 8 inspectors... and the data gathered by these inspectors throws much light upon the adequacy of the fire-prevention facilities in most in most 1,243 shops inspected by the board.

In 14 shops no fire escapes at all have been found.
In 101 shops no drop ladders at all were found, or those found were placed out of reach.
In 491 shops, or 40% of all shops inspected, there were no other exits in case of fire except one fire escape.
In 28 shops the doors leading to halls and stairways were found locked during the day.
In 60 shops the halls were less than three feet wide.
In 1,173 shops or 97.5% of all shops, the doors leading to halls were opened in instead of out as the law requires.

In a word, the investigation has shown that even with the low standards for fire protection as demanded at present by the labor laws, there are hundreds and thousands of violations in one industry alone.

When we consider the existing regulations about fire protection, we must admit that they are far inadequate and, indeed, a delusion and a sham.

There is no reason why the so-called fireproof buildings ... where such large numbers are working and women are massed, there is no reason why these should not be completed to provide fire escapes. Nor is there any reason why the shops which are required to have fire escapes should have one, no matter how many persons work therein. According to the present law, if a building is provided with one fire escape it answers the purpose of the law, whether ten persons or ten hundreds work thereat.
After the disastrous factory fire in Newark last November Chief Croker said: “There are buildings in New York where the danger is every bit as great as in the building destroyed at Newark, and a fire in the daytime would be accompanied by loss of life. We can see that the law is complied with, but that is as far as we can go. What we should have is an ordinance requiring fire-escapes on every building used for manufacturing purposes. Take for instance some of the large loft buildings below Twenty-third street. The employees go up to their work in the elevators and many of them do not even know where the stairways are. I have appeared before many committees trying to have the ordinance amended so that fire-escapes would be required on these buildings. The absence of fire-escapes on the buildings where persons work subjects them to a risk which they should not be compelled to take.”

The World and other newspapers seconded Chief Croker’s demand but nothing was done to prevent in New York a calamity greater than that in Newark. Saturday it came; and more than 150 persons died horrible deaths in the worst disaster since the burning of the General Slocum, victims of official negligence and incompetency in the face of the clearest warning. Because the building where the fire occurred was of the approved “loft” type, “partly fireproof but not death-proof” as Chief Croker well describes it, there was but one narrow, flimsy fire escape. It led not to the street and safety but to a courtyard below the street level which at that hour there was no exit. This building is one which the Fire Department had “recommended” should be equipped with escapes, but the department has no authority to order fire-escapes put on.

A ten-story loft building, no matter how nearly fireproof it may be, is commonly filled with inflammable material. It should be equipped with automatic sprinklers on every floor. This building was not. It should have broad and ample stairways with wide treads and low risers, enclosed in a fireproof well. This building had two stairways, each no wider than those in a private house; and on the final ninth floor, a door opening inward prevented quick access to one of them. The doors of public school buildings open outward. That is the law. Loft buildings should be subject to the same rule.

The elevators in a loft building are expected to carry all its inmates up and down. They are ample for the purpose except in emergency. There are doubtless many girls who, as Chief Croker says, did not know where the stairs were... Fire-drills are held in schools which are but four stories high. In this loft building of ten stories, in which at times 2,000 girls were gathered, none was ever held. Loft buildings by the dozen are being built today in New York which are legal death-traps. An enormous army of working men and women must starve, or in the law phrase “assume the risk” of working in them.

By what the Washington Place building had not and was not, we know what a loft building should have and should be. If already constructed, it should be equipped at once with ample fire escapes to the street - steep and flimsy, but substantial, wide, easy to use. It should have automatic sprinklers, doors opening outward, compulsory fire drills, placards of instruction, arrows on the walls pointing to stairways and windows, free access to the roof at all times. And no new building of this type should ever again be erected in New York without a well in which nothing that can burn is permitted.

Against such reasonable safeguards we may expect architects to protest lest their designs be “disfigured,” and owners and tenants to raise objections of expense. But if such arguments outweigh the mute appeal of those rows of charred bodies in the morgue, of the yawning holes in the sidewalk through which young girls crashed to the vaults below, of the shafts in which dying wretches flung themselves on top of the halted elevators- then what is to-day New York’s sorrow will live and last in shame.
A man may be killed by a tenement house as truly as by a club or gun. A man may be killed by a factory and the unsanitary conditions in it as surely as can may be killed by a fire.

It is not less true that the slaughter of men and women workers by the slow process of unsanitary and unhealthful conditions is not immoral and anti-social, but the state is beginning to declare that it is legally indefensible and therefore must, through carefully considered legislation, be made virtually impossible...

The so-called unavoidable or unpreventable accidents which, it is said, were once believed to be the result of the inscrutable decrees of Divide Providence [acts of God] are now seen to be the result in many cases of unscrupulous greed or human improvidence.
I would be a traitor to these poor burned bodies if I came here to talk good fellowship. We have tried you good people of the public and we have found you wanting. The old Inquisition had its rack and its thumbscrews and its instruments of torture with iron teeth. We know what these things are today; the iron teeth are our necessities, the thumbscrews are the high-powered and swift machinery close to which we must work, and the rack is here in the firetrap structures that will destroy us the minute they catch on fire.

This is not the first time girls have been burned alive in the city. Every week I must learn of the untimely death of one of my sister workers. Every year thousands of us are maimed. The life of men and women is so cheap and property is so sacred. There are so many of us for one job it matters little if 146 of us are burned to death.

We have tried you citizens; we are trying you now, and you have a couple of dollars for the sorrowing mothers, brothers and sisters by way of a charity gift. But every time the workers come out in the only way they know to protest against conditions which are unbearable the strong hand of the law is allowed to press down heavily upon us. Public officials have only words of warning to us — warning that we must be intensely peaceable, and they have the workhouse just back of all their warnings. The strong hand of the law beats us back, when we rise, into the conditions that make life unbearable. I can't talk fellowship to you who are gathered here. Too much blood has been spilled. I know from my experience it is up to the working people to save themselves. The only way they can save themselves is by a strong working-class movement.
Harris and Blanck received $400 per victim in insurance compensation (total $60,000).

In 1912, one year later, Blanck was caught by inspectors chaining a fire exit. He was fined $20.

In 1913, Harris and Blanck were found guilty of forcing women to work on Sundays which was against state law.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Victims List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adler, Lizzie, 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altman, Anna, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ardito, Annina, 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassino, Rose, 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benanti, Vincenza, 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berger, Yetta, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernstein, Essie, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernstein, Jacob, 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernstein, Morris, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berman, Gussie, 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billota, Vincenza, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binowitz, Abraham, 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brenman, Rosie, 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brenman, Sarah, 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brodsky, Ida, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brodsky, Sarah, 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooks, Ada, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunetti, Laura, 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cammarata, Josephine, 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caputo, Francesca, 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlisi, Josephine, 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caruso, Albina, 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciminello, Annie, 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cirrito, Rosina, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cohen, Anna, 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colletti, Annie, 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper, Sarah, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordiano, Michelina, 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dashefsky, Bessie, 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Castillo, Josie, 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dockman, Clara, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donick, Kalman, 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eisenberg, Celia, 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans, Dora, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feibisch, Rebecca, 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fichtenholtz, Yetta, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitze, Daisy Lopez, 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floresta, Mary, 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florin, Max, 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franco, Jenne, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friedman, Rose, 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerjuoy, Diana, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerstein, Molly, 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giannattasio, Catherine, 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gitlin, Celia, 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldstein, Esther, 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldstein, Lena, 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldstein, Mary, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldstein, Yetta, 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grasso, Rosie, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greb, Bertha, 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grossman, Rachel, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herman, Mary, 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hochfeld, Esther, 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollander, Fannie, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horowitz, Pauline, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jukofsky, Ida, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanowitz, Ida, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaplan, Tessie, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kessler, Beckie, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klein, Jacob, 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koppelman, Beckie, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kula, Bertha, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kupferschmidt, Tillie, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurtz, Benjamin, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L'Abbate, Annie, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lansner, Fannie, 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauletti, Maria Giuseppa, 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lederman, Jennie, 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lehrer, Max, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lehrer, Sam, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leone, Kate, 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leventhal, Mary, 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levin, Jennie, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levine, Pauline, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liebowitz, Nettie, 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liermark, Rose, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maiale, Bettina, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maiale, Frances, 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maltese, Catherine, 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maltese, Lucia, 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maltese, Rosaria, 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manaria, Maria, 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mankofsky, Rose, 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mehl, Rose, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meyers, Yetta, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midolo, Gaetana, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller, Annie, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neubauer, Beckie, 19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nicholas, Annie, 18
Nicolosi, Michelina, 21
Nussbaum, Sadie, 18
Oberstein, Julia, 19
Oringer, Rose, 19
Ostrovsky, Beckie, 20
Pack, Annie, 18
Panno, Provindenza, 43
Pasqualicchio, Antonietta, 16
Pearl, Ida, 20
Pildescu, Jennie, 18
Pinelli, Vincenza, 30
Prato, Emilia, 21
Prestifilippo, Concetta, 22
Reines, Beckie, 18
Rosen (Loeb), Louis, 33
Rosen, Fannie, 21
Rosen, Israel, 17
Rosen, Julia, 35
Rosenbaum, Yetta, 22
Rosenberg, Jennie, 21
Rosenfeld, Gussie, 22
Rosenthal, Nettie, 21
Rothstein, Emma, 22
Rotner, Theodore, 22
Sabasowitz, Sarah, 17
Salemi, Santina, 24
Saracino, Sarafina, 25
Saracino, Teresina, 20
Schiffman, Gussie, 18
Schmidt, Theresa, 32
Schneider, Ethel, 20
Schochet, Violet, 21
Schpunt, Golda, 19
Schwartz, Margaret, 24
Seltzer, Jacob, 33
Shapiro, Rosie, 17
Sklover, Ben, 25
Sorkin, Rose, 18
Starr, Annie, 30
Stein, Jennie, 18
Stellino, Jennie, 16
Stiglitz, Jennie, 22
Taback, Sam, 20
Terranova, Clotilde, 22
Tortorelli, Isabella, 17
Utal, Meyer, 23
Uzzo, Catherine, 22
Velakofsky, Frieda, 20
Viviano, Bessie, 15
Weiner, Rosie, 20
Weintraub, Sarah, 17
Weisner, Tessie, 21
Welfowitz, Dora, 21
Wendorff, Bertha, 18
Wilson, Joseph, 22
Wisotsky, Sonia, 17
FIRE TRAP VICTIMS BURIED

DRAFT NEW LAW TO SAVE SHOP WORK

NEW YORK EVENING JOURNAL
9TH EDITION EXTRA

SHEEHAN LOSES IN CAUCUS

Who Is Responsible?

WOMAN TELLS OF FIGHT FOR LIFE AT BARRED DOORS!

The latest developments to-day in the sweatshop fire, where 146 wage earners, the majority of them girls, lost their lives, are these:

Twenty-two bodies were identified, making a total of 135 out of the 146 victims. In this total are included the child and the two babies the police investigators still to the identification. The number of handles removed from the buildings was 475. This leaves twenty-nine unsolved of the 157. Through the efforts of the Evening Journal and American a committee was formed to present the facts of the fire to the Secretary of Labor and the Department of Health and will go to Washington on Monday. The committee will use the evidence in the front of the fire to show the conditions in the bars.

SURVIVOR’S REMARKABLE STORY

Survivor’s Remarkable Story

American Babies Will Take Tappat Room

7 HURT AS AUTO HITS AMBULANCE

Policeman Hurt by Runaway Horse

ENDS HIS ILLS BY BULLET IN HEART

This Ought to Fit Somebody: Who Is He?

Who Was the Fire Loom?
Who is responsible? Who is responsible for the murders of one hundred and forty-five young girls and men in the “fire proof” fire trap? On whose head rests the blame for the inadequate, antiquated, criminal stairs and single fire escape, made possible because the building was classed as “fireproof”? These dead girls cry aloud, not for revenge, but for justice. Their flame-racked bodies demand protection for the thousands of sister toilers who have not yet been sacrificed to fire. Their silent lips call, ‘Who is responsible?’” Detail of March 28, 1911 New York Evening Journal editorial cartoon.

Photographer: Artist TAD [Thomas Aloysius Dorgan], March 28, 1911