

No "Prosperity" Bubble

SURVEY SHOWS NO REAL MOVE TOWARDS JOBS

Slight Rise in Demand Changes Nothing

By JAY LOVESTONE.

Despite the increased demand for certain commodities occasioned by the seasonal influence of the Fall, the unemployment situation remains unchanged and as serious as it was during the summer months.

The boasts of the republican administration that industry is again on the upward grade find little substantiation in the latest official department of labor survey of industrial employment thruout the country.

Stagnation in New England.

In the New England district where the Coolidge clique is looking for its greatest support, the industrial situation shows no signs for the better. We find that the textile industry and the foundries and machine shops of Maine continue on part time schedules. The surplus of workers in this state is unable to find employment in other lines.

The lull continues in the New Hampshire textile industry, where the majority of mills are operating on a part time basis and others are entirely closed. The textile industry of Vermont is in as bad shape. In this state, part time operations obtain also in the wood working plants and railroad repair shops. In Coolidge's own state, Massachusetts, many textile mills are closed and others are run-

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Vote Communist This Time!

I. L. G. W. DESPOT BANS MEMBER FOR SPEAKING

Seconding of Motion Is Crime, Says Perlstein

Chicago members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are discussing the latest instance of official tyranny and gag-rule in that organization.

A girl who seconded a motion to reject a resolution submitted by International Vice-President Meyer Perlstein, which carried a condemnation of the "Freiheit," Jewish daily, was deprived of her membership rights for one year.

Dreams He's Czar.

On account of the vicious persecution that Perlstein visits upon all expressions of opposition to his Czarist rule in Chicago, it is impossible to publish the names and details involved in the case.

It is well known, however, the decision in this case specifically provides that it is a punishment for "seconding a motion" in a local union meeting. Perlstein rules that to stand for freedom of press and opinion is a crime so long as he reigns supreme in the Chicago organization. Members are no longer allowed even the right to "second the motion."

Feeds Flames of Revolt.

This case is adding new discontent to the already growing revolt against Perlstein's arbitrary action in raising the dues, by his own act, after the organization had rejected his motion to that effect. Members who failed to act in opposition to Perlstein's wrecking of the union last year are realizing at last their mistake.

Survey Shows No Real Move Towards More Jobs

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ning on part time schedules. The unemployed workers are unable to find jobs in other trades. In Rhode Island, the textile situation is likewise bad. The jewelry factories are working on a part time basis.

No Improvement in Middle Atlantic District.

New York state is still afflicted with part time employment in many sections. Though a number of manufacturing lines are showing faint signs of moving upward, because of seasonal demands, the army of jobless workingmen has not been reduced materially. The employment situation in the Albany district, for instance, is very serious.

Going over to New Jersey, we find extreme inactivity in the machinery and rubber industries. Turning to the keystone state of Pennsylvania, we are confronted by a large surplus of common labor, clerical and factory workers, electricians, carpenters, and painters. The Philadelphia industrial district is particularly hard hit in the latter industries. In the Scranton section a further recession in operations and employment is evident in the mining industry and textile trades. Here skilled mechanics and moulders are being dismissed in the foundries and machine shops. Unskilled workmen are suffering in the Erie, York, and Wilkes Barre district where part time

operations prevail in the iron mills, axle plants, and silk industries.

Surplus of Labor in East-North-Central States.

In the Chicago district there is still apparent a surplus of labor. In the East St. Louis industrial district of the same state there is an overflow number of workers in practically all industries. Steel, and allied industries are continuing to work only on part time and with reduced forces. In Springfield, and Cairo, common labor bears the brunt of the suffering.

The Hoosier state of Indiana finds practically all of its industrial plants operating below normal. The Indianapolis furniture manufacturing and automobile industries are hard hit by unemployment. In the Detroit manufacturing industries unemployment continues in all manufacturing industries which are operating at a maximum of seventy percent. In the Flint district of the same state there is a great surplus of labor in the automobile industry. Machinists and wood workers and common labor are jobless in the Kalamazoo district.

The building industry of Wisconsin is showing strong signs of slackening. In the Milwaukee industrial district, the surplus of skilled and unskilled labor continues. In Ohio a large number of coal miners are still out of work. With the exception of the textile, clothing, and food industries, all plants are operating on part time

in the Cleveland district. The building, machine, and machine-tool trades, are operating on part time in the Cincinnati district. In Columbus, several blast furnaces are closed and most departments in the steel plants are working with reduced forces.

North-Central States Still in Slump.

Though the demand for building trades workers in Minnesota has increased slightly last month, there is still a surplus of workmen in this line. Harvest labor demands are temporarily proving a source of relief. Missouri shows no increase in the demand for common and skilled labor. Building operations in this state are slackening with the consequent surplus of skilled mechanics. Some of Iowa's cereal and flour mills are closed. The demand for harvest labor in this state is practically over.

In Kansas City, Kansas, the local supply of common and skilled labor is more than sufficient to meet the demand. There is reported a surplus of building trades workers and machinists in North Dakota. There is an oversupply of common labor in South Dakota. Nebraska is especially hard hit by the influx of men from the North West harvest fields. Omaha is now confronted with a surplus of common labor.

South-Atlantic District Shows No Signs of Increased Activity.

Several leather plants are closed in Delaware. The hosiery, jute cordage,

and fibre mills are working on a part time basis. Many major industries in Maryland are continuing to work with curtailed forces. The Virginia cotton mills are operating on part time schedules. In North Carolina common labor continues to suffer most from reduced operations. In South Carolina there is a great surplus of labor because many of the larger industries are working with curtailed forces and, in some instances, on part time schedules.

In Georgia many textile mills remain closed and there is a surplus of this class of labor and unskilled workers in general. Florida shows very few demands for farm labor.

No Improvement in South-Central District.

The Kentucky leather industry reports part time operations. In Tennessee the industrial employment conditions do not show any marked improvement for the last month. A surplus of labor exists thruout Alabama. Though some slight improvement was noted in Mississippi, the surplus of labor still exists.

Louisiana is still faced with a surplus of labor. This is especially evident in the building industry. There is a slackening of activity in the building construction thruout Arkansas. In Oklahoma the surplus of common labor continues. Unsatisfactory conditions prevail in the cotton mills of Texas. Here part time operations

and further decreases in the number employed are reported.

Mountain and Pacific Districts

Show No Revival.

New Mexico's railway shop employment continues on a reduced basis. Building operations are slackening. There is a surplus of workers in the metal mines and smelters of Arizona. In Utah employment in the railway shops continues on a curtailed basis and on a five-day schedule. Wyoming shows slight improvement in coal mining and railroad activities, but there still exists a surplus of migratory common labor.

In Nevada there is a surplus of agricultural labor and industrial employment continues below normal. The surplus of common labor in Idaho remains unchanged. In Butte, Montana, the unemployment situation shows no signs for a turn for the better. A copper company has just suspended its smelting operations and curtailed its mining activities. Harvest demands have temporarily lightened the industrial burdens in Colorado.

California is faced with considerable unemployment. There is a great surplus of labor in the mining districts and in the oil industry. In Oregon the lumber mills of Portland continue on part time. The lumber industry of Washington is still working on a restricted basis.