The Ladies’ Garment Worker, Volume 1, Issue 7

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Publisher
International Ladies’ Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU)
The Recognition of the Union

IS IT WORTH FIGHTING FOR?

Mr. Finn contends that the principle is worthless.

I desire to discuss a principle which plays a very important role in the Trade Union movement, namely, the Recognition of the Union. No doubt a storm of protests and uncomplimentary insinuations awaits me for daring to attack this idol of Trade Unionism. Occupying a high place in the movement, this principle has nevertheless been the cause of many avoidable sacrifices.

Let me assure my readers that I do not approach the subject carelessly, or with a light heart, merely to cause a sensation. Rather do I feel it as a duty.

I believe that it would be impossible to find a single individual in Socialist or Trade Union circles, who, even if he entertained such an iconoclastic view, would have the courage of his opinions. One remaining motive might be the fear of being labelled a reactionary. More likely, however, it would be due to an utter want of thought on the subject. Therefore to discuss this point in your columns would no doubt serve a very useful purpose.

My thoughts have turned in that direction by the news of the cloakmakers' strike, and by the fact of the strikers having placed the recognition of the Union in the forefront of their demands, while the employers opposed this more strenuously than all the demands put together.

I regretted to see the bold statement in print that the first conference with the employers failed, because, though the employers were willing to concede wages and hours, they refused to listen to the demand for the recognition of the Union.

I make bold to say that the principle of the recognition of the Union has by no means the importance attached to it by trade unionists everywhere. To sacrifice material advantages for what to me is nothing but an abstract principle, is to exhibit the sense of the dog in the fable who let go the morsel out of his mouth for that mirrored forth in the water. In making a stand for this principle, my friends, you are fighting for a mere shadow. A few dollars a week more in wages, a few hours a week less work, the abolition of the toll for electricity—these are real, and tangible things; but what substantial advantages and possibilities.

On turning over in my mind the question why labor leaders and thinkers adhere so persistently to this "formal recognition" principle, I find that it is due to the inherent weakness of the movement. A strongly-organized Union would never put forward this demand.

The recognition of the Union does not necessarily mean a "closed shop"; it means the concession to the organized employees of the right to make their voice heard in the control of the industry in which they are engaged. For sheer abstraction and untruth I condemn me to this utterance. Personally, I would not give up a raise of 25 per cent in my wages in exchange for this abstract right.

Do not misunderstand me. I do not ridicule the idea that it is necessary for the union to have some control over the industry in which its members are engaged. I merely ridicule the idea that the bosses should be compelled to recognize this right. Were this right to have any legal value there would be no reason for this article. But since it has no legal value—at best only a moral value—I consider it strange that the cloakmakers should expect moral value among cloak manufacturers, especially those of New York.

Recognition will come of itself on the Union succeeding in organizing ninety per cent of the workers in the trade. It will then be recognized without signatures. On the other hand, should the union fail to organize more than twenty or thirty per cent of the trade, signatures will have no value whatever. This is a truth that no one will gainsay.

For years trade unions have waged war on capital, not for the sake of their interests, but in order to uphold a false creed, and if reports were true the cloakmakers have worshipped at the same shrine, at considerable sacrifice.

But is it possible, some one may ask, that trade unionists will ever be blind to this point and that only I should see it?

To this I might reply that amid the din and smoke of battle the vision of the trade unionist is necessarily dimmed and one-sided. Perhaps if I were an active fighter in the movement my vision would be similarly obscured. But, surveying the movement from the outside as a friend, I am enabled to see this point more clearly. Besides, my critical faculty refuses to accept any principle, however sacred, without a keen critical analysis—a process which orthodox Trade Unionists or Socialists will not adopt.

The opponents of Trade Unionists are not only among capitalists, but also among those workers who hold aloft from it. By urging the "recognition of the union," the organized section seeks to influence the unorganized section. In other words, the organized workers demand that the bosses should help them to convert the unorganized. This is precisely the meaning of a "closed shop." Unable to win over the unorganized by more propagandist effort they ask the employer to help them by compelling the non-union man to join the union. In my opinion this is an unjust demand. The union opposes the bosses, the non-unionist is their friend; yet you expect the boss to
THE ALTERATION CLOAK TAILORS.

Successfully organized as Branch 4 of Local 9, I. L. G. W. U.

Hitherto there has been very little said or written in reference to the constructive side of the cloakmakers Organization, and no wonder, for this can only be learned among the leaders of the inner circle.

If, for instance, you wish to know something about the ladies' tailors, or the skirtmakers, or cloak opera tors, or pressers, or Reefer Makers, or Finishers, or the latest recruits, the alteration tailors, you can only glean one or two meagre ideas from the advertisements of their sectional meetings which appear in the labor press.

Such an advertisement about an installation meeting of the alteration tailors recently caught my eye and I was seized with the desire to learn something about this new division of the great army of organized cloakmakers. Their brothers of the other sections must have had some idea of trade organization before. But these new recruits, the possibility of whose organization no one has contemplated with any degree of certainty; who used to toil for unlimited hours somewhere in stores, or in their tenement homes, these people are organized? And side with his opponent against his friend. This is hardly fair.

It is easy to admit the justice of the demand for higher wages and better conditions; it is also easy to justify the righteous indignation against the non-union for replacing the strikers at work. But where is the justice of the demand that the boss should side with the union in its struggle with the non-union worker?

Quite apart from the question of justice and fair play let me assure my readers that I felt impelled to write this article, not from a desire to defend the bosses. I am too well known to be even suspected of such a motive. Though the question calls for discussion I did not contemplate merely its academic side. The news that thousands of people were starving because the bosses did not concede a point that has hitherto been little understood. I see so much importance being attached to an untenable and worthless proposition, then, I care little what people will think; then, I say it is time to declare frankly: away with it!

I. Pian, London.

BURY THE PAST AND THINK OF THE FUTURE.

Bro. Epstein, President of Local No. 10, impresses on his members the lessons of the recent General Strike.

While opinions differ as to the actual benefits derived from the great struggle in our trade, I cannot be denied that we have succeeded in forming the nucleus of a permanent and most powerful Union, and secured the recognition which we demanded.

Many of our brothers have not yet realized the huge problem the committee was confronted with, in the handling of a strike in which no less than 70,000 people were involved. And it is not fair to those who devoted their tireless energy, their days and nights in planning and deliberating, that finally resulted in victory, to be attacked by criticism and condemnation at this late day. That mistakes were made, cannot be denied, but what general in time of battle, does not make mistakes?

It is far better to strive for, and win the recognition of our Union, than an increase in wages, or decrease of hours, without the powerful organization, needed to maintain the conditions once created. With such an organization, the possibilities of the future are unlimited.

The great task, which confronts us now, is the training and educating in the duties and obligation of membership of our vast numbers. It is necessary that each and every member of the Union shall become familiar with the laws, and try his utmost to live up to them.

It is also necessary that each and every member display a spirit of confidence and trust in the officers whom they have selected. For the future success and progress of our organization, there is no more important factor than harmony without which the best efforts will fail. An Organization divided among itself, is a grave danger. Let personal prejudice be buried forever, and let us devote ourselves unselfishly and energetically in serving the interest of the Union.

THE NEED FOR HARMONY AND TRUTH AMONG US.

A member of Local 10 gives good advice.

The long ten week battle is over; the smoke from the ruins are rapidly floating away, and members are beginning to have a clearer view of their surroundings, and, to see better the real needs of their organization.

Some indeed are putting a mildly to say that by the late General Strike the I. L. G. W. U. had made considerable gains. May rather have they become a tower of strength in the labor movement. Probably never in the history of the labor movement have Local unions grown in so short a space of time to such proportions.

Local No. 10 has shared wonderfully in this growth. For years in the face of the most discouraging conditions, Local 10 has tried to organize the Cutters of New York and vicinity with only slight success. Every attraction was offered to induce them to join; the initiation was reduced to a trifle, organizing committees were appointed, a death benefit fund was established; but it was not until the General Strike was called that they came to our Local in large numbers.

We hardly realized that there was such an army of cutters in the cloak and suit trade.

The increase in our membership was over sixty per cent, and at last we have accomplished what years of energy and effort failed to do.

It now lies with the very men who have struggled to attain this end to solidify our ranks, to make them more compact, to drill our new recruits in the rights and duties of unionism.

This cannot be done by petty bickering nor by airing personal animosity. We can only do this by holding the line behind the men we have chosen for our leaders, and giving them our hearty and loyal support.

If you are desirous of speaking on a subject that will be of benefit to the local so clearly and without bating against the bush, leave your personal affairs outside.

To exaggerate evils is disastrous and slanderous. The truth is always more wholesome.

We are all brothers of our organization without regard to race or creed, trying to better the conditions of our trade and members who try to create distrust and ill feeling are committing wrong and injustice to their fellow workers. Bro. Epstein, our newly elected president, is trying to promote harmony and strengthen the organization and certainly deserves the earnest support of every minded member.

In his most important appointment, the Executive Board, he has shown zeal and tact in placing the leaders of the local in positions where they are most needed.
A vigorous movement has been set

The Philadelphia cloakmakers

Cloak Makers of Boston, Mass.

Local 56.

Information to hand from Boston is most encouraging. The Cloakmakers’ Union has of late been making much progress. The work of unionizing the shops is going ahead and the membership is growing. About forty members join the Union every week and this gives the active workers good hopes for the future.

Local Union 56 has adopted a practical method of organization. Outwardly they would appear to work in open shops, but in reality their shops are as good as union shops. The Union has a strong influence over the employees, exercising an indirect but none the less thorough control.

The business agent of the union is freely admitted into the shops; and when it is a question of preventing scal work from being made, or when the employees think that they are entitled to higher prices, their demands are always respected.

The local union now has a membership of about 800, an increase within the last six months of 600 per cent.

There is however a lull in the activity of the other locals of Boston, probably due to adverse local conditions. The ladies’ tailors, Local 36, have, since the last few months, registered no progress; while the Ladies Waistmakers, Local 49 remain practically stationary.

If the latter could only free themselves from their natural timidity and start organizing by shop meetings, the local would gain considerable strength and their working conditions would improve accordingly.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Our local unions in Cleveland have recently made great strides forward.

First Vice-President Greenberger has stayed there during October and his organizing work has been very satisfactory.

Among the ladies’ garment work-
DO YOU WEAR A PIN OR A BUTTON BEARING THE EMBLEM OF YOUR INTERNATIONAL UNION?

IF NOT—WHY NOT?

Cut one from your secretary and show it to your employer and your co-workers, that you are a loyal member of your organization.

A member of Local 10 gives good advice.

THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

THE ALTERATION CLOAK TAILORS.

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A. Rosebury.

BURY THE PAST AND THINK OF THE FUTURE.

Bro. Epstein, President of Local No. 10, impresses on his members the lessons of the recent General Strike.

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Many of our brothers have not yet realized the huge problem the committee was confronted with, in the handling of a strike in which no less than 70,000 people were involved. And it is not fair to those who devoted their treasure, their days and nights in planning and deliberating, that finally resulted in victory, to be attacked by criticism and condemnation at this late date. Those mistakes were made, cannot be denied, but what general in time of battle, does not make mistakes?

It is far better to strike for, and win the recognition of our Union, than an increase in wages, or decrease of hours, without the powerful organization, needed to maintain the conditions once created. With such an organization, the possibilities of the future are unlimited.

The great task, which confronts us now, is the training and educating in the duties and obligation of membership of our vast numbers. It is necessary that each and every member of the Union be familiar with the Charter, and try his utmost to live up to them.

It is also necessary that each and every member display a spirit of confidence and trust in the officers whom they have selected. For the future success and progress of our organization, there is no more important factor than harmony, without which the best efforts will fail.

An Organization divided among itself, is a grave danger. Let personal prejudice be buried forever, and let us devote ourselves unselfishly and energetically in serving the interest of the Union.

THE NEED FOR HARMONY AND TRUTH AMONG US.

A member of Local 10 gives good advice.

The long ten week battle against the machines from the standpoint of the workers was a struggle to save their existence, and it was a struggle to save the lives of their surroundings, and, to see better the real needs of their organization.

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Local No. 10 has shared wonderfully in this growth. For years in the face of the most discouraging conditions, Local 10 has tried to organize the Cutters of New York and vicinity with only slight success. Every attraction was offered to induce them to join; the induction was reduced to a trifle, organizing committees were appointed, a death benefit fund was established, but it was not until the General Strike that they came to our Local in large numbers.

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The increase in our membership was over sixty per cent, and we have accomplished what years of energy and effort failed to do.

It now lies with the very men who have struggled to attain this end to solidify our ranks, to make them more compact, to recruit new recruits in the rights and duties of unionism.

This cannot be done by petty bickering nor by airing any personal animosity. We can only do this by falling in line behind the men we have chosen for our leaders, and giving them our hearty and loyal support.

If you are desirous of speaking on a subject that will be of benefit to the local do so clearly and with out beating about the bush. Leave your personal affairs outside.

To exaggerate evils is dishonest and slanderous. The truth is always more wholesome.

We are all brothers of organization without creed or color, trying to organize conditions of members who entertain and individual errors.

Do not be afraid to tell each other of your surroundings, and, to see better the real needs of their organization.
THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

ON THE WARPATH

NEWS FROM LOCAL UNIONS

Newark, N. J., Local 21

A vigorous movement has been set

going by Bro. Chas. Fromer among the

ladies' garment workers in Newark, N. J., bearing in mind that in this city New


tork has been known as a non-union city,

and that our efforts to reach the em-

ployees has met with no success, we may

congratulate ourselves upon the results

of the recent agitation.

Our great victory in New York has

rendered it absolutely necessary that ladies' garment workers everywhere

should be thoroughly organized. The

worker this is recognized by our local

unions the better for all concerned.

Since two weeks ago Bro. Fromer

was instructed to visit New Jersey and

the cities around New York. First of

all he proceeded to Newark and after

a few enthusiastic meetings was succeed-

ed in organizing the alteration tailors

who in the past have been neglected.

There are altogether about 2,500 of them

who in the past have been neglected.

It should be noted that the move-}

ment has been brought about without

a general strike. This will no more be

necessary at present. For the workers

have gained better conditions of labor

only because they joined the Union.

The advantage of being well or-

ganized and prepared prior to embark-

ing on a strike. In that case there are

now chances to one that the demands

of the workers will be conceded without

a strike.

Precisely this has happened in New-

ark. First of all the alteration tailors

joined the union and then they have

presented their demands to the em-

ployers. The latter feints a strike granted

the concessions asked for.

The hours worked in Newark prior to

this movement were 58 per week and,

as is invariably the case wherever the

workers fail to organize, these were

accompanied by insufficent wages.

The result in Newark might be called

a bloodless victory. It was only through

organization that the employees have

secured: (1) a raise of 15 per cent, in

wages; (2) 52 hours per week; (3)

overtime to be paid for as now and a

half, while the recognition of the Union

was implied by the negotiations.

According to Bro. Fromer's report, the

union now has a membership of about

1,500, and control over 100 tailors.

Local 56 has adopted a practical method of organization. Outwardly they would appear to

work in open shops, but in reality

their shops, now have a member-

ship of about 1,500, and control ten

of the biggest shops, apart from a

large number of smaller ones.

But our locals of Philadelphia have

apparently learned nothing from this wonderful movement.

The Philadelphia cloakmakers

have however accomplished one

wise thing; they have combined

their forces. As already indicated,

the former three local unions of

cloakmakers have amalgamated

Local No. 21 has proceeded to

meet the difficulties and their

conditions would improve.

Local 56 have since the last few

months, registered no progress;

while the Ladies' Tailors, Local

46 remains practically stationary.

If the latter could only free them-

selves from their natural fluidity and

start organizing by shop meet-

ings, their union would gain con-

siderable strength and their working

conditions would improve sec-

ond.

Cleveland, Ohio

The local unions in Cleveland

have to date made great strides in

their efforts to organize.

Bro. Weinberg has been very active during the

fall, making speeches, and has been

very successful. He has been able

to organize a number of new shops,

and many of the local unions have

made great gains.

Chicago Cloakmakers, Local 46

The activity of the Union has con-

tinued to be a good deal of improve-

ment in their membership and discipline.

He has also done much to bring

the unions into line. In his view the

members will soon be in a position to

apply for a charter, constituting themselves into a separate local union.
THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER
PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.
A. ROSENBERG, Pres'
J. A. DUCHE, Gen'l Sec'y.
GENERAL OFFICE, 11 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEW YORK CITY

THE NEW LAW OF OUR UNION

Every member entitled to $500.00 on complying with certain conditions.

Upon paying the small sum of 50 cents every member may now insure for the substantial sum of $500.00.

This is the essence of the new law adopted at our recent convention in Boston. The new law has been embodied in Article XVIII of our Constitution and it is of great interest to every member to read and digest it.

Some two weeks ago the general office had issued a circular to all local secretaries, asking them to make known this new law to all local members.

We have furnished the secretaries with the necessary information and hope that they will do their duty and familiarize their members with the beneficial nature of the insurance that this law provides for.

We now wish to address ourselves directly to the members concerned and to impress on them the necessity of immediately insuring for this benefit.

The original law also provided for the sum of $50.00 payable at the death of a member in continuous good standing, after one year's membership. After two years' membership, the sum increased to $75.00, and after three years it culminated at $100.00. One hundred dollars is surely not to be despised, still, the sum was far too small to create in the mind of the member an abiding interest in our organization.

It is to the credit of the Boston convention that its delegates some-how felt and predicted a splendid future for our International Union, and that they have taken the question of the payment of benefits into serious consideration. There was then a widely prevalent feeling that the International Union should sooner or later assume the responsibility of direct payment of strike and sick benefits from specially provided funds.

A committee of five has been appointed to give expression to that feeling and prepare a workable plan. This committee is already at work and its report is expected before this year is out. As a preliminary however, the convention saw fit to increase the death benefit to $500.00.

The new law provides in effect that any member of the International Union not above 50 years of age on joining, in continuous good standing for one year, and whose arrears of dues, fines and assessments do not exceed three months, in case of his or her death, the International Union will pay to his or her estate $50.00. This benefit increases by $500.00 every year to $5000.00 payable after ten years membership. Members who have reached the age of 50 or over at the time of their initiation, or who fail to furnish a doctor's certificate to receive one-half of this amount.

To provide a fund for this benefit, the convention has decided to levy upon every member a special assessment of 50 cents; only those members whose assessments have been received and their names duly registered in the General Office are entitled to this benefit.

Those who are familiar with this kind of insurance will at once perceive that the 50 cents are not destined to cover the cost likely to be incurred, and that the International Union will ultimately have to meet this payment from its general funds. The intention was that this 50 cents shall form the nucleus of a fund, which, having regard to our present membership may amount to $50000.00 and will be sufficient to cover the cost of this provision during the first four or five years.

Thousands of working people are eagerly joining various lodges and orders for the sake of a certain insurance benefit, payable at their death to their families, who would otherwise be left unprovided for. For this they willingly pay between ten and fifteen dollars a year.

Compared with that, the opportunity we now afford to our members to become entitled to a sum of $500.00, after ten years of membership, for the sole premium of 50 cents, is positively one of which they should eagerly avail themselves. The conditions are that this 50 cents must be paid without delay, that the member must be in continuous good standing, that he must be under 50 years old, that he must bring a doctor's certificate as to his health, and that he must fill in a special application blank and answer a few very simple questions.

A member who is over fifty years of age is entitled to receive one-half of this amount. A member who fails to furnish a doctor's certificate will be entitled to one-half the sum above mentioned.

True, the International Union will pay the sum of $500.00 after full ten years' membership. But the law includes, as has already been shown, also members of one year's standing. These will be entitled to $500.00, and every year this grows by $500.00. It should be borne in mind that even when the weekly dues are 15 cents, a member pays to his local union during the first year only $7.80, of which $1.30 goes to the General Office. For this small sum the union also helps him to secure better conditions of labor.

And when the International Union pays $500.00, it means a benefit that no lodge or insurance company could possibly undertake to pay for the small and only premium of 50 cents.

All the powerful trade unions both in this country and in England have gained this principle and influence, because they have in conjunction to give their members a helping hand in time of need. A really great and powerful union is all in all to its members. It protects them against the aggression of their employers, it supports them when on strike and it insures them for every kind of benefit. The members thus cling to the union and are loyal to its leaders. The union on the other hand gains strength and influence which enables it to control the trade.

The General Office will supply to all local secretaries special application blanks. The first half will be filled in and signed by members. The other half will be for use by the general office only and will contain a receipt for the 50 cents assessment. As soon as this blank with remittance is received the receipt will be mailed to the member and his name will be duly registered.

Our Union is destined to become a tremendous power and our aim is that concurrently with its growth, both numerically and financially, our members should benefit both directly and indirectly. If our members bear in mind that benefits and privileges imply corresponding duties, and to be a loyal and devoted member of a great and powerful organization means that he is helping to provide proper and effective support for himself in time of distress.

Do not postpone asking your secretary for the special D. B. application form. Fill in and forward to the general office, accompanied by a member's certificate and an assessment of 50 cents. Don't delay it! Now is the time.

JOBS AFFLICTIONS PAID.

Leonora O'Reilly, the vice-president of the Women's Trade League, was praising this organization's work in New York.

"And it has a great future before it," she said, "I have no doubt that a century hence the members of the league will regard the woman of to-day as we regard the farmer's wife of the early '40s."

"A Maine deacon of the early '40s was talking to the minister. He snified and whined:"

"'Oh, yes, Job suffered some. I ain't denyin' that, parson. But Job never knew what it was to have his team run off and kill his wife right in the midst of the harvest season, with hired girls wantin'..."
"Oh," she laughed sweetly, "when I am consigned into your arms by this accident I shall at least derive consolation from being able to cast the entire blame on the accident alone."

For a considerable time he stood before the drawers, at a loss how to act. He reached his hand in the direction of the guided knob and hastily withdrew it again. For a time hesitation and doubt tortured his heart.

Finally he made up his mind to choose blindly, with closed eyes, trusting that Amour's providence would not forsake him at this trying moment. And Amour extended him his favor. The pink leaf that he had so tremblingly held in his hand and with trembling hands revealed the one word of happiness and—'yes.'

Instantly he seized his lady love with his strong arms, pressing her to his heart with a sense of victory and security. Now she was his forever. There was no fear of her resistance. Was it possible that she would break her word? No, she was not capable of such cruel deceit. Her very assurance upon his love made her eyes brighter than ever.

Yes, she fully deserved that confidence.

Until the very hour when the flaming rays of a glorious sunrise pierced the grey shadows of night, when the smiling glance of a bright morning penetrated through the texture of the embroidered curtains into their room, until then have the lovers been basking in that love and tenderness which ever bursts into flame even when seemingly extinguished.

Yet, Valentine's happiness was evidently not complete. A slight cloud settled on his brow and his eyes betrayed a query he hesitated to utter.

"What more can you wish?" she enquired with astonishment. "What else can be wanting to your happiness? You are unhappy!"

"There is only one thought torturing me," he said.

"A thought, that possibly does not concern me, no.

"The thought that for the happiness of possessing one I have to be thankful to a mere blind accident and not to your own self." The cloud on his brow deepened and he heaved a heavy sigh.

At this she burst into such loud remonstrance that fairly shook her whole body.

"Oh, my dear stupid lover," she exclaimed. "You would have found in all my drawers the same answers that my heart gave you."
The Labor movement is a new Christianity, for it is a Christianizing industry. It is a new democracy, for it is democratizing privilege and injustice out of the world of business. It is a new philanthropy, for it is humanizing the relation of the employer and employee, buyer and seller. It is a new political economy, for the greatest destroyer of wealth in the modern world is wealth, and the labor movement, by striving to put all to work and open to all the riches of nature hitherto locked up, shut down, or reserved for exclusive exploitation, is creating a true wealth beyond the wildest dreams of avarice. It is a new emancipation, and the logical sequence of all the great patriots of the master. For it will emancipate the only two kinds of slaves that yet linger as blots on the national character—master and man—the slave; to be discouraged. I see you are in the midst of the stream which seems to indicate a backward course. The flood in the midst of the stream shows the real tendency—The Shingle Weaver.

REMEMBER THIS.

Gompers and his associates would never have had to stand trial if every union man had always demanded the label.

The American government would not have had the tobacco trust to fight if union men would never use trust cigs and tobacco.

The labor movement would gain 100 per cent. in strength during the year 1910 if the union men, one and all, would demand the label.

Let's get together, talk the label and demand the label.—Union Labor Journal.

"Above all we may help the laborer to assume a different attitude to his work. So long as his work is alien to him, so long as he works only for the sake of the wage, just so long is he a wage slave; and we cannot expect a slave to love his slavery, or to have joy in his work. Then, too, while labor organizations must be preserved and protected, they must add a new function, that of lending joy and nobility and skill to labor.

"Thus do men become new men. It is true that good men can grow in the worst surroundings. But that is God's business; our business is to make the surroundings as healthy as possible. It does little good to talk to men about God and yet leave them in their wretched lot. How can these men believe in God's wisdom and goodness in a world of mammonism, heartlessness and cruel struggle for existence?"

In these United States we claim to have the most living Christianity in the world, and yet five or six men, most of them zealous church members, kings in the kingdom of mammon, control the entire material wealth of the country.

WHAT IS A FRIEND?

"What is a friend? It is the fellow who will inconvenience himself for you. It is the man who will sit beside your bedside when your frame has been touched by disease. It is the man who will come to you when the clouds are black, while the muttering thunder of misfortune grows along the sky. It is the man who will say: "Don't be discouraged. I see you are in trouble, let me help you out." It is not the man who will do you a kindness only when he feels he will gain in return full value for services rendered. We would not give two cents for a man who would write his name in fancy letters in our friendship-album if he would not visit us when we are in trouble.

Ex.

The fifteen business agents of the unions in Spokane will hereafter have an auto at their disposal. It saves time.

WORK BRINGS RESULTS.

The true union man is the one that works for the good of the cause at all times. Talk doesn't count for much in the labor movement—it takes the work and action to bring results.

Don't delude yourself with the thought that if you pull out of the union it will go to smash, says an exchange. Far from it, as our union is here to stay, and no individual, nor a thousand of them, can make any material difference. Of course we don't want even one man to leave us, as we are building up, not tearing down, but if you are determined to play the sore-head, because your particular ideas are not adopted, and quit your organization, remember that you are slapping your own nose to spite your face. You cannot get along without a union to-day any more than you can raise wings. Unionism is the very life of labor to-day.

LABOR THAT AIDES THE WORLD.

It is true that all wealth comes from labor, but not necessarily from labor by the hands. The thinkers of the world have added incalculably to its development. It was a painter who invented the telegraph, a college professor who produced the telephone, and the list might be extended almost indefinitely. It is well that we work with all our indulgence in rest and play, that we remember that it is intelligently directed energy of whatever kind which makes man better and helps along the world in the millennial dawn. —W. E. B. Du Bois.

The experience gained by these fluctuating spells in the labor market compelled the workmen to organize on more permanent lines and to maintain the unions in times of adversity, thus securing and maintaining uniform wage scales.

With the introduction of improved machinery in many lines of production, the movement for shorter hours became an imperative necessity and is gaining ground from year to year. The first milestone was marked Ten Hours, subsequently Nine and Eight Hours became the slogan of the advancing forces. It is still armaching and never halts; every year more men and women are enrolled under the banner of eight hours and victory.

The trades unions have accomplished more in one-half century than the political dreamers will accomplish in one thousand years. —G. W. Perkins, in Cigar Makers' Journal.

A QUERY.

Tell me why things are contrary In this wicked world of ours; Tell me why the thorns are sharpest On the very sweetest flowers. Kindly put me wise to doings In life's perverted way. How things manage to get twisted In our lives from day to day? There's the fellow with the millions. And a stomach that is bad. Who can eat but milk and crackers. When great banquets might be had. He has a great digestion. And would masticate a mule. Yet can get no decent eating. That's a quite contrary rule. There's the fellow fond of travel Who'd just love abroad to roam. Never has a bit of money And is forced to stay at home. While the home man who hates travel And has a world of wealth Is forced to journey always On account of failing health. The man who likes theater And would glad go every night. Is the chap without the passes. While the man who hates the show Has to go through the same. And to quench his little deams. Works upon the stage each evening. Setting up the pretty scenes. Thus you'll note how life's contrary In its daily little Jaunts. In its little daily Jaunts. How you only get the leavings On the very sweetest flowers. In its little daily Jaunts. How it is the chap without the passes. Its the chap without the passes. In its little daily Jaunts. While the man who hates the showhouse Has to go through the same. And to quench his little deams. Works upon the stage each evening.
Ladies' Garment Worker

GIORNALE UFFICIALE DELL' UNIONE INTERNAZIONALE PER ARTIFICI DA SICNORA
PUBLICAZIONE MENSILE

VOLUME I. No. 7.
NEW YORK, NOVEMBRE, 1910

PRICE 2¢.

Mr. Finn continua che il principio di giustizia non può essere altrimenti che di poco valore.

Il desidero di ristabilire il diritto di giustizia è quello dei lavoratori del "Trade Union" contro le condizioni di lavoro, che hanno detto che il padrone ha avuto su di loro una violenza e che non possono dargli un valore. Questo è un diritto necessario a tutti e molti valorosi, che hanno lavorato per ottenere questo diritto.

Le signore, che sono molte, hanno detto che il loro lavoro è di poco valore e che non sono state in grado di ottenere questo diritto. Le signorine, che sono poche, hanno detto che il loro lavoro è di poco valore e che non hanno ottenuto questo diritto.

Ma se è possibile, può dire qualcosa, che i "Trade Unionist" preparano una questione di giustizia. La questione è un diritto che non può essere ottenuto se non con il diritto di giustizia. Ma se è possibile, può dire qualcosa, che i "Trade Unionist" preparano una questione di giustizia. La questione è un diritto che non può essere ottenuto se non con il diritto di giustizia. Ma se è possibile, può dire qualcosa, che i "Trade Unionist" preparano una questione di giustizia. La questione è un diritto che non può essere ottenuto se non con il diritto di giustizia. Ma se è possibile, può dire qualcosa, che i "Trade Unionist" preparano una questione di giustizia. La questione è un diritto che non può essere ottenuto se non con il diritto di giustizia. Ma se è possibile, può dire qualcosa, che i "Trade Unionist" preparano una questione di giustizia. La questione è un diritto che non può essere ottenuto se non con il diritto di giustizia. Ma se è possibile, può dire qualcosa, che i "Trade Unionist" preparano una questione di giustizia. La questione è un diritto che non può essere ottenuto se non con il diritto di giustizia. Ma se è possibile, può dire qualcosa, che i "Trade Unionist" preparano una questione di giustizia. La questione è un diritto che non può essere ottenuto se non con il diritto di giustizia. Ma se è possibile, può dire qualcosa, che i "Trade Unionist" preparano una questione di giustizia. La questione è un diritto che non può essere ottenuto se non con il diritto di giustizia. Ma se è possibile, può dire qualcosa, che i "Trade Unionist" preparano una questione di giustizia. La questione è un diritto che non può essere ottenuto se non con il diritto di giustizia. Ma se è possibile, può dire qualcosa, che i "Trade Unionist" preparano una questione di giustizia. La questione è un diritto che non può essere ottenuto se non con il diritto di giustizia. Ma se è possibile, può dire qualcosa, che i "Trade Unionist" preparano una questione di giustizia. La questione è un diritto che non può essere ottenuto se non con il diritto di giustizia. Ma se è possibile, può dire qualcosa, che i "Trade Unionist" preparano una questione di giustizia. La questione è un diritto che non può essere ottenuto se non con il diritto di giustizia. Ma se è possibile, può dire qualcosa, che i "Trade Unionist" preparano una questione di giustizia. La questione è un diritto che non può essere ottenuto se non con il diritto di giustizia. Ma se è possibile, può dire qualcosa, che i "Trade Unionist" preparano una questione di giustizia. La questione è un diritto che non può essere ottenuto se non con il diritto di giustizia. Ma se è possibile, può dire qualcosa, che i "Trade Unionist" preparano una questione di giustizia. La questione è un diritto che non può essere ottenuto se non con il diritto di giustizia. Ma se è possibile, può dire qualcosa, che i "Trade Unionist" preparano una questione di giustizia. La questione è un diritto che non può essere ottenuto se non con il diritto di giustizia. Ma se è possibile, può dire qualcosa, che i "Trade Unionist" preparano una questione di giustizia. La questione è un diritto che non può essere ottenuto se non con il diritto di giustizia. Ma se è possibile, può dire qualcosa, che i "Trade Unionist" preparano una questione di giustizia. La questione è un diritto che non può essere ottenuto se non con il diritto di giustizia. Ma se è possibile, può dire qualcosa, che i "Trade Unionist" preparano una questione di giustizia. La questione è un diritto che non può essere ottenuto se non con il diritto di giustizia. Ma se è possibile, può dire qualcosa, che i "Trade Unionist" preparano una questione di giustizia. La questione è un diritt...
na della vittoria, col carattere dei cambiamenti effettivi in così poco tempo nel nostro mestiere.

- - -

Questi annunciano il filantropo vi-

di e legislatori impiegati per

obbligare il sistema di malvagità dalle

efficienza di lavoro e con quale poco

effetto. Mai nella storia del movi-

mento dell'organizzazione operaria ha

dimostrato la sua forza con tale ef-

fetto contro l'ultimo sciopero. Con

un solo soffio e nello spazio di po-

che settimane li hanno abolito nel

nostro mestiere.

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Uno dei grandi benefici che questo

sciopero ha creato è quello dell'

organizzazione dei padroni. E' ve-

re che nei principi ci volessero mettere

fuori lotta, ma questo seco-

pero il li ha fatto aprire gli occhi alla

verità, se non hanno imparato molto a

si sono educati.

- - -

Non solo hanno fatto questo sbag-

glio. Persone che erano nel movi-

mento più dei manifestatori avevano

la stessa opinione. Proprio come l'unione

insegna ai lavoratori edu-

cati, e non ai loro padroni, che la loro

soglia quale unità industriale, così

produce il effetto l'associazione dei

manifestatori sui loro membri.

Senza dubbio che i contratti con

l'associazione dei padroni saremo di

grande beneficio e di lunga du-

rata, che il contratto di noi firmato

individualmente con i padroni liberi.

- - -

Non ci è ragione al mondo che le

due organizzazioni non si dovano

costituire anche se lo i loro

trattati saranno guidati dal senso

comune. Non vi è differenza nel no-

stro mestiere che non si può asse-

gnare se si presenta senza pregui-

di e con argomenti giusti.

- - -

Tutte le inconvenienze che l'unio-

ne può causare ai manifestatori non si

può prevedere con la disponibilità

che ci può essere, e non solo l'effetto

l'associazione nel nostro mestiere di una

classi di uomini che non ha nè cavallo nè capitale per formare un mestiere le-

gittimo, ma la sua abilità consiste nel raddoppiare il costo del lavoro ai mi-

stri, sono questi pirati, che comunque, e ci, è un gran campo di coo-

perazione tra le organizzazioni dei

padroni e degli operai per mettere

fuori tale classe di uomini essensi-

enti nella nostra industria.

- - -

Il principio fondamentale dell'unio-

zione collettivo sembra co-

me la più delle espressioni qua-

do l'unione invece di contrattare con i padroni individualmente tratta con una massa organizzata.

- - -

Cosa vediamo in realtà, tutti i la-

boratori di proprietà dei membri del-

l'associazione non fanno praticamen-

e le fusioni, e che il loro unioni-

smo ha tanto poco occasione e tro-

vano impiego, che quando l'unione

era piccola e che controllava poche

fattorie, vale a dire, fattorie unio-

niste. Allora nella piena stagione

con tutte le costanti visite dei dele-

gati, la collettazione dei pagamen-
	i, la paglia di queste è ottenuta spesse

impiego, e potevano lavorare pure in

l'era stagione senza che si intesse alla

unione.

- - -

Al contrario se la gente del nostro

mestiere diveniva abituata, e facciati

dell'unione per questo sistema pre-

ferito, sarà certamente interpretato dai

padroni come open shop. La po-

sizione dell'unione dipende sempre

dalla massa operaria e non dall'espre-

sione del contratto. E' la divisione

e l'associazione e ad iniziare che fa le fattorie unioniste.

- - -

Sicuramente che si opponiamo al-

to fattorie dell'unione dove la politi-

cia paga all'organizzazione non per

che lo vogliano, non perché si sono

convinti che ci bisogna, ma perché i padroni l'impongono di far così se-

condo il contratto firmato con l'un-

ione.

- - -

Il movimento del trade unionism,

avrebbe perdito tutto il suo valore,

allora che il contratto della closed shop avrebbe valore legale, perché

allora la gente pagherbbe all'unione

forzata, e non più imposta dallo stato, per-

ché i padroni, avendo paura della

unione, non potevano lavorare per* in-

anzi timore del suo perseguimento, o

furono, o apparvero alle ultime redette, il Sars

all'alternativa non può fare un uguale

e la loro esigenza o per approdare troppo poco.

Un tale arrivo riguardante una

seduta per l'installazione del sars in

alteration, chiamò la mia attenzione, e fui spinto dal desiderio di appren-

dere qualche cosa di questa nuova

decisione del grande esercito dei

Chalk Makers organizzati. I loro frut-
	toli di altre sezioni di lavoro han-

no dovuto conoscere prima l'idea di

una organizzazione operaria. Ma la

possibilità delle nuove realtate che

nessuno aveva considerato con semia-

era certezza, che assolutamente offrivano

nulla al lavoro nelle botteghe o nelle

loro case di abitazione, sono queste

persone organizzate! L'organiza-

zione è stata operata dallo stesso

per l'ultimo sciopero generale! Que-

sto mi ha spinto a conoscere la mia

grande curiosità.

Mi recai alla loro riunione al Cas-

ino Hall ove trovai un buon nume-

ro di persone. Diedi un'occhiata e a

lavorare che l'elemento italiano prese-

sente, e di qui si è congiunto che il 76 per cento dei sars in Al-

teration sono italiani.

Questo dimostra che Sam Goodman fu giusto quando expresse che vo-

opinione sull'esecuzione che era una

"rivoluzione industriale". For-

se non è stato realizzato, e questo

splendido movimento ha creato una

nuova epoca nella storia della operaria

organizzata in questa città.

L'atmosfera unita in questa

riunione era una sorpresa. Prima

che la seduta fosse aperta nulla

sia avvenuto dai vari gruppi rac-

colti nella sala.

Quegli persone sembravano come

liberi da una certa cosa che li te

neva avviti, che le condizioni a

perso hanno fatto una grande di-

ferenza nella loro vita. Essi sono pri-

ni di un secolo di vittoria o detemi-

nati a mantenere a qualunque costo. Qualche fata ha osservato questa

espressione in ogni volto quando il

compagni Guay, l'entusiasmo se-

da della locale 9 appare al peso della

presenza per installare il nuovo

Branch No. 4 nel nome dell'I-

ternational Ladies Garment Workers

Union. Il Compagni Guay partì del-

la grande vittoria e quello che si

presenzi per loro a mantenere ferma-

mente la loro presente posizione; im-

pressionati tutti, e fu come una lea-

sione che non sarà dimenziata.

L'elezione degli ufficiali fu tale

come segni: Raimi è stato eletto

Chairman, Rudman, vice Chairman.

Lobel Segretario di Finanza, e Slew

Segretario per i verbali, e tre ca-

pagni italiani e tre che reclutati al

Consiglio Esecutivo.

I sarsi, in alteration si dice che a

seconposto un numero di tre o qua-

tre mila operai, e una parte di loro

hanno la speranza che prossimo a tar-

di divennero una unione locale con

un proprio Charles.

A. Rosebury

CONCERNING TRANSFER

CARDS.

Instructions to Secretaries and

Members.

Members intending to transfer

their membership from one local

Union to another must visit their

themselves with transfer cards be-

fore departing for another city, else

they may experience difficulties in

getting employment.

Secretaries must not accept num-

bers from other local unions with-

out a duly signed transfer card.

When a member from another local

union brings a transfer certificate,

must issue him a new constitution

copy after accepting dues, and

must in no case paste due stamps

on to their old constitution book.

To do so is illegal.

Secretaries issuing transfer cards

should write accross the name the

ledger number of the member's

constitution book: "Cancellè et

transfer" and give date of cancella-

tion in order that the book may not

be used, again.
כיצד控股股东:\n
( convo,вро,вр,вр,вр)
גנאליקס ז"ח ב'פרשבועות

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בכותרת

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אנדרטת לYPESמארית המחתרת במרסיי ונינג קריפפש

אין לי אפשרות לקרוא את התוכן המוצג בתמונה.