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The Ladies' Garment Worker, Volume 1, Issue 6

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU)

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The Ladies’ Garment Worker, Volume 1, Issue 6

**Description**
First published in April 1910, *The Ladies’ Garment Worker* was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union (ILGWU) through 1918. The journal appeared monthly and included sections in English, Italian, and Yiddish. *The Ladies’ Garment Worker* was discontinued at the end of 1918 and replaced in January of 1919 by the new weekly journal of the ILGWU, *Justice*.

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**Publisher**
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union (ILGWU)
Practical Trade Unionism.

COPY OF REPORT SENT TO PRESIDENT GOMPERS.

The great strike of the Cloak & Skirt Makers of New York City which began on July 7 and closed two months later was as clear cut a demonstration of the practical effectiveness of the trade union movement to better the condition of the wage workers as has ever taken place in the history of the labor movement in this or any other country. Two months prior to the strike, the trade was practically unorganized, there being only a very few thousand in the city. When the strike began, the union within two months had been increased to about 60,000 members. The demands of the union covered not only the question of an increase of wages, but also contained demands for the redress of certain grievances which had become intolerable and would no longer be borne. The people who operate machines had to pay for the power which was used to operate them. The demand was made that this should cease. Many of the employees had to save deposits to cover the alleged takeage of machinery, poor work, etc. This they demanded should be stopped. In some cases, members of the union had to furnish the silk or cotton thread with which to do their work. They demanded that all material should be furnished which was necessary to perform their usual labor. Some work was still being made in the homes of the people. They demanded a relief of this grievance and that all work must be made in the factories. In the factories, sub-contracting existed in no small degree, the contractor receiving a large wage and those who really did the work being all the year round very near the verge of starvation. The Union demanded that their members should not be required to work in any but sanitary shops. In most of the trade there had been no real limitation to the hours of labor. The union demanded that a week's work should consist of 48 hours. In addition to this, the demand was made for somewheres near a 30 per cent increase on an average in their wages.

When the final settlement was had, complete victory was secured as to the abatement of all the grievances complained of. The increase in wages will amount to about 25 per cent. The hours of labor will be probably made 40 per week. This contest was remarkable in several of its features, the most remarkable I have ever known, tho I have been in the Trade Union Movement forty years. With 60,000 people on strike, representing with their families from three to four hundred thousand people, there were practically no scabs out of the entire number. The few non-unionists who were secured came largely from other cities and a very few remained at work when the strike was first called. But the best information that we were able to get indicated that at the end of eight weeks there were considerably less than 500 non-unionists employed in shops where the 60,000 went out. If any craft or calling can show a record to beat this, I don't know where it is to be found. The enthusiasm of both the Hebrews and the Italians who composed the entire number of people who were involved in the contest was a revelation to me, so far as these people are concerned. I never saw anything equal to it. Their willingness to starve rather than go back to work was something marvelous. Nearly everyone in New York outside of the manufacturers who employed these people were in sympathy with the efforts of the Cloak & Skirt Makers to get better conditions and it is also true that a large number of the manufacturers were also willing to concede better conditions, perfectly willing, as they knew it was an absolute necessity in order that the people should live.

It is impossible for me to give credit to all who are entitled to credit in connection with this great strike. The President, Bro. Rosenberg, worked with the greatest diligence and earnestness to near the point of physical prostration. Bro. Dyche, Bros. Polakoff, Bro. Bloch, Bro. Zimmerman, Bro. Martin and a great many too numerous for me to mention, officers of the union, did not spare themselves in the least to bring about victory. I feel in duty bound to mention one or two things that had much to do with the success of the contest which were somewhat outside of the union. The Hebrew paper in New York, entitled "Forward" did heroic work in the interest of the people on strike. They raised a very large sum of money thru contributions to assist the people with which one would probably have starved to death. This was a great factor, in keeping up the contest. The attorney for the union, Mr. Meyer London, is deserving of the highest credit for his services in connection with the strike. His devotion to the cause of his clients I have never seen equaled by any attorney in my life. He sacrificed not only his time and his money, but at times it seemed as tho he was to sacrifice his standing at the bar in the City of New York. He didn't hesitate a minute when he saw which way duty called and he could be of service to the strikers.

To Mr. Brandies of Boston and to Mr. Marshall of New York, who interested themselves in trying to bring about a settlement is also due credit. And there were a great many other men who took an active interest in trying to bring about a settlement whose names I will not undertake to mention. I believe there can be no question but what the victory won by the Cloak & Skirt Makers was the greatest ever won in a single industrial engagement by men or women in any part of the world. It opens up to them an opportunity of building one of the greatest trade unions in North America. And if the enthusiasm of the Hebrews and Italians which was manifested in the strike has practical continuity, the result will be a union that can and will be something of an example to all trade unionists on this continent. I can so far as I am concerned, only express my sincere regards and my deep appreciation of the kindness and consideration with which I was treated during the two months I was in New York City, connected with this great controversy.

Yours fraternally,
 JOHN B. LENNON, Treas.,
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.
Bloomington, Ill.,
September 1, 1910.
THE GOFF INJUNCTION.

The working people of New York could not have a better alarm clock to wake them up than Justice Goff's injunction restraining the striking Cloak Makers from peaceful picketing. If anything more is necessary to rouse them, they need but listen to the loud crowing of the Bosses' Chanticleer, Mr. Julius Henry Cohen, Attorney for the Cloak Manufacturer's Association. "Judge Goff's Decision," he is quoted as saying, "is the strongest one which has ever been handed down, in an American Court, against Trade Unionism."

According to the Constitution of the United States "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble;" of speech or the press, or the right make no law abridging the freedom of the Union without due process of law; to the end that the work of the Union should become disorganized; and the printers frightened into submission and the abandonment of their just demands."

Mr. Harding was not talking in his sleep when he said that. He knew what he was about, and in the campaign of education which the printers carried out, at this time, the public opinion became so aroused over the injunction and the jail sentence and fine, that their enforcement were abandoned. Neither the imprisonment nor the judgement of five were ever executed.

Peaceful picketing and soliciting of one workman by another not to work for an employer, is within the constitutional guarantees of our Nation, and is deemed necessary for the effective functioning of public opinion in behalf of fair working conditions, by all men and women in the labor movement and by all authoritative student of social and economic problems in this country and in England.

When the Illinois trade unionists heard the injunction alarm clock they got up and stopped the clock. What will the New York trade unionists do?

ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL OF THE WOMEN's TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF NEW YORK.

The first Annual Entertainment & Ball of the Women's Trade Union League of New York will take place at the Grand Central Palace, evening of November 19th. The League is planning to make this the great social event of the year among trade unionists. The program is not yet completed, but the Entertainment Committee are arranging for music, dancing, a bazaar and other special features which will be announced later. The League will offer a banner as a reward to the Union from which comes the largest number of members. This banner will be designed by a well-known artist and made up by the Badge & Banner Makers. Also rewards to those who sell the greatest number of tickets.

CONTROVERSIES WITH OTHER NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The Wrapper Industry.

For a glimpse into the wrapper industry we will take Boston as an example. In this city the industry lies in the hands of two classes of manufacturer; the high and mighty ones who manufacture on a large scale and sell principally to the department stores, and the low and petty ones who squeak for the sale of a dozen wrappers. The latter also of manufacturers whose name is legion, have a local and custom trade principally among the poor, "no-cash-down" people in the city and vicinity.

The big manufacturers have their factories in the country, conduct their work by the section system—the "no-brain" system and dispose of their product through a high class salesmen. The girls in their employ are mostly "pin-money" workers, whose fathers are at work in a short factory or mills; the standing excuse for low wages to country girls.

The small manufacturers have their shops in basements in the city; Jewish girls with family burdens upon them; and dispose of their product through the agency of some "custom-peddler" by the dozen. The girls are more skilled and make the whole wrapper a dozen at a time. The wrapper is usually cut up into front back sides, collar sleeves, yokes and linings. The wrapper anker first runs up the seams and "classes" the wrapper which is then ready for buttons and buttonholes.

The prices per dozen vary from $1.20 to $1.50.

The wrappers retail at from 90 cents to $1 apiece.

It is obvious that the wrapper makers get a very small per cent of the selling price of this class of garments. They suffer besides a great many abuses, such as weekly assessments imposed by the manufacturer to defray expenses for fixing machines, charges for needles, gatherings, oil, etc. These charges are continued even during the dull season. On one occasion, during Jewish holidays, the girls having worked only two days of the week, were nevertheless docked the usual 25 cents for machine charges.

It is to stop such abuses that the Wrapper Makers' Union of Boston was organized in 1902. This union enjoys the distinction of having been the first Jewish working women organization of Boston. Attempts were made to organize them in former years, but did not carry.

Early in 1902 a group of girls from a factory came together in the Civic Service House to plan the organization which soon became a fact and eventually a power. This employers who heretofore treated them as "greenhorns" became alarmed. Threats and dismissals followed. The union sent committees of investigation, but the bosses threatened to throw them down stairs.

Then the union sent its ultimatum: To declare a strike if representatives be not recognized. "Greenhorns," was the usual answer. The bosses evidently were not inclined to take the matter seriously, and the result was that they did go on a strike and walk. All fines were abolished, the union was officially recognized and the discharged girls reinstated.

This victory gave the union a forward impetus. The girls who were out of the fold all flock to the union meetings. The other shop were organized on the same basis: shop-delegates appointed the "over-lordship" of the "bosses" threatened. Five of them soon entered into an alliance. Their own girls, the "greenhorns" taught them the benefits of organization. It is curious to note how often unusual methods are resorted to by employers to smash a union of their employes.

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WORKING GIRLS' HOMES

The changes are continually rung the hardships and temptations of working girls. Certainly they have hardships and temptations enough. Some of these are at present inevitable, but many might be removed, with a little enterprise and intelligent planning.

The average working girl who is not living with her family lives in the cheap boarding house, or "light housekeeping" in a furnished room. The boarding house has its red-and-yellow fringed mat-cloth, its transient men with receding chins, its fault-finding, gossiping women, cheap coffee and pork chops, with broken piano and bath room. How life can be borne there, is an unsolved mystery. The little half bedroom with the privilege of light housekeeping at an oil stove—that means desperate loneliness, aggravated by the inevitable boiled eggs, pork and beans, distressing bread and baker's bread.

Wist is the only choice that between cheap boarding houses and light housekeeping, the marveled is that there is a working girl still living and respectable, to tell the tale of her misery.

The combination of inertia, paucity and hope is the trouble with women. They will not reverse their hands to plan happiness for themselves. They have the habit of a patience which is far from virtue, and they vaguely hope that some man or some chance will come to change the monotony of their lot.

Fortunately, there are exceptions to this rule. There are young women who "trust no future" except as they shape for themselves. They do not wait for marriage by circumstance. They do not sit morosely and speculate on the attractiveness of suicide. They do not accept the aid of gentlemen friends, nor the blame of questionable action from their situation and temptations. No, they are mistresses of their own fate, choosing and planning their work and their associates, and they make homes for themselves worthy of the name of pleasant and economical.

and cheerful companionship, and all at the cheapest price.

The co-operative clubs, such as the Jane Club, founded by Hull House, Chicago, is another solution to the home problem for working girls. Here is a beautiful building, with charming, common sitting and dining rooms, with private bed rooms; the privileges of a well-equipped laundry; excellent food and good company; forty girls, are living well at an expense of only $1.25 a week. These girls have happy evenings with their books, magazines and music. They receive callers and give parties, and life with them is worth living.

The anti-trust laws were not intended to suppress labor organizations, but to protect the laborer and consumers from being oppressed by combinations of capital. The huge organization of capital in restraint of trade, raising prices on the necessities of life and imposing on the people the mere sake of ambition, greed, or cold and crad aversiveness, needs restraint both on moral, ethical and legal grounds. Organization of laboring men to protect women and children from starvation, from exposure, sickness and death, is justified on every standpoint and should be encouraged—Senator Oveta, of Oklahoma.

They own us, these task masters of ours; they own our homes; they own our legislators. We cannot escape from them. There is no defense. We are told we can defeat them at the ballot box. They own the ballot box. They are told that we must look to the courts for defense; they own the courts. We know them for what they are—ruffians in politics, ruffians in finance; ruffians in law; ruffians in trade, bribers, swindlers and tricksters. No outrage too great to demand, no petty tyranny too small to shame them; despoiling a government treasury of a million dollars, yet picking the pockets of a farm hand of the price of a loaf of bread. They swindle a nation of a hundred million and call it finance; they pros- trate the necessities of life and impose it; they conspire to get the labelled of the United States, and call it organization; they prostitute the honor of a state and call it competition.—Frank Norris in the Octopus.

PROJECT OF COOPERATIVE UNION LAUNDRY SECURES VICTORY FOR LAUNDRY GIRLS AT EVERETT.

A strike of laundry girls for better conditions only lasted one week. The girls promised to start a union laundry of their own and began soliciting. The open shop bosses became panic-stricken. They capitulated without demanding anything and they won even the recognition of the union.

GIRLS START FACTORY.

A shirtwaist factory owned by fifty girls, of Sedalia, Mo., former employees in local factories, concluded along the co-operative lines, is to be opened in this city. The girls went on strike for better working conditions. The money for the plant has been subscribed by locals and will be repaid from the first profits of the association.

LABOR ENTERS POLITICS.

Organized labor in Boston is to enter politics this year, pledged to "elect union men only."

This decision followed a meeting of the Central Labor union at which resolution was adopted declaring that as certain members of the legislature had strenuously opposed reform labor laws, active measures should be taken to oppose them for re-election and that union candidates should be nominated against them.

The central body also announced that it would in the future be the court of last resort in all measures of a political nature which concern labor in Boston.

FINED $500 FOR ILLEGAL USE OF THE UNION LABEL.

John B. Smith, Secretary-Treasurer of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, reports on the misuse of the label in Kansas City, Mo., as follows:

"The controversy of the Herman misuse of the label of the United Garment Workers' Union was settled by Mr. Herman pleading guilty to the charge brought by me in the Criminal Court. The Judge fined him $500 and costs, but remitted $150 pending good behavior. Mr. Herman was given to understand that if he was ever caught using the Garment Workers' Union label again without permission of the Union the $350 would stand. He paid $350 and costs of court and promised the Judge not to misuse the union label again."

WHAT LABOR NEEDS.

Professor Burman Post of the University of Chicago, in his sermon on the Third Unitarian Church, Chicago recently, made a plea for better surroundings for the laboring man. He said:

"On every hand you hear the demand for social reform. And regularly you hear the reply: 'First make the individual better. If men were better, greater, more industrious, these conditions would soon be better.' But the question remains, how are we to get this new and better man? What can be done about it?

"Let the wage be such that the laborer can have a home of light and joy and sunshine in a decent locality. Let the laboring men's women not have to go to factory and day's work outside, but have time and strength to be women, mothers, fathers, and make cheerful homes. In this way we can help them to achieve an inner life."

RETIRED.

Yonder he sits in the well-kept square. Solely, elderly, gray. Carelessly scanning a paper there—Retired the other day.

Peacemaker he fought at the Army's front. Deep in the thick of the fray. Painfully bearing the battle's brunt—Retired the other day.

Ever he answered a Comrade's cry, Engaging their points to alloy, Blinding their rounds with a woman's sigh—Retired the other day.

Never the treble of pleading went. Called from his lips a cold "Nay." Never his heart-burdened deeds did be shamed—Retired the other day.

Yonder he sits, with a wrinkled brow. 'Round him the gamins at pay. Quite too embossed for service now—Retired the other day.

"Ah, him, you say, he's enjoying the end; Pensioned; retired, half pay?" He's reading Help Wanted—Mal ad. dead friend—Got tired the other day!

He's seeking an undertaker's berth To solace his waning day; Gone, for a pittance, his manly worth; Commerce has cast him away!—A. F. Gannon.

You must not look for wrong or evil, You will find them, if you do. As you measure to your brother, He will measure back to you. Look for goodness, look for gladness; You will meet them all the while. If you bring a smiling visage To the glass you meet a smile. —L. L. Ball.
At last the great day has arrived, the day which a handful of men have been hoping for and believed must come sooner or later.

How often has it been "scientifically" demonstrated to us that it is absolutely impossible to organize the Coolie and Skirr makers of this city; that trade unionism is played out, out of date; that the forces of capital are too great for the workers, whose only weapon is the strike, that all great economic struggles within the past ten and fifteen years have failed, etc.

Yes! What a pleasure it is the consciousness that all those "scientific" and "practical" people, all those "clear-headed" people, who looked down upon us and our activities, have been mistaken. We convinced them, we the masses convinced them, that their prophecies were foolish and that they did not understand the situation.

Yes, there can be no greater pleasure, no greater reward or thanks for all those years of ceaseless toil, apparently hopeless toil, to organize the great mass of people in our trade. All of our expectations were realized in full.

Mistakes were committed; the sacrifice and the suffering of the masses were great; but how small is the price we have paid compared with the magnitude of the victory, with the character of the changes affected within such a short time in our trade?

How many years have the philanthropists, reformers, settlement workers, legislators tried to abolish the evils of the sweatshop, system, tenement work, of home work, and with what little effort? Never in the history of the labor movement has organized labor demonstrated its force with such effect as in the last strike. With one single blow in the short space of a few weeks they have been abolished in our trade.

One of the greatest benefits which this strike has effected is the organization of our Employers. It is true that at the beginning they tried to ignore us, to put us out of existence, they thought they could avoid us; but this strike has been a veritable "eye-opener" to them. It has taught them a great deal; it has educated them.

They were not the only ones who made these mistakes. People much nearer to the trade union movement than those manufacturers also were of the same opinion. Just as union and strikes teach the workers, educating them to understand their position in society as an industrial unit, so must this Association of Manufacturers have the same effect upon their members. There can be no doubt that our agreement with the Manufacturers Association will be of a greater benefit and of longer duration than the agreement signed by us with individual employers.

There is no reason in the world why the two Organizations should not get along splendidly if their dealings will be guided by simple, ordinary rules of common sense. There are no differences in our trade which could not be straightened out if the matter is approached without prejudices and fair arguments employed in the controversy.

All the inconveniences which the Union may cause the manufacturers cannot be compared with the degradation occasioned by the constant intrusion in our trade of a class of men who have neither the brains nor the capital to build up a legitimate trade, but his ability consists chiefly in reducing the labor cost to a minimum. It is these pirates who are the common enemy and there is a large field for co-operation between the Organization of Employers and Employees, to drive this class of men and their unfair competition out of the trade.

The fundamental principle of unionism—collective bargaining—attains its highest expression when the Union, instead of bargaining with each individual employer, deals with an organized body.

Our esteemed contemporary, "The Baltimore Leader" does not like the 14th paragraph of our agreement with the Association by which the union shop is assured through the now well-known "preferential system," that is the employers giving assurances that when hiring help they will give preference to the union employees. "Can there be a half-way-house between an open and closed shop?" asked our contemporary. The writer of this article apparently is not acquainted with Ferdinand Lasalle's well-known essay on "The Essence of the Constitution." He would have known that the real value of any constitution granted by the sovereign to his people, does not depend so much upon the language employed in the document, but upon the power of the people to assert their authority and to defend their rights. What is true in constitutional government is equally true of any document drawn up between the employers and the employees for the regulating of their future relations.

With a strong union this preferential clause must be interpreted in such a way as to practically make the shop a "closed shop." For in a shop where the union man has the first chance of employment, the non-union man is nowhere.

What do we see in reality? All factories owned by the members of the Association are to-day practically "closed shops," and that the non-union man has much less chance of obtaining employment there than the case was when we had a small union controlling a few shops with absolute closed shop agreements.

Then at the height of the season, in spite of the constant visits of the collecting delegates, the collection of dues, non-union people always obtained employment and could even work a whole season without joining the Union.

On the other hand if the people in our trade should become indifferent to the union, then the "preferential system" will certainly be interpreted by the employers as an open shop agreement. The position of the union always depends upon the will of the people and not the wording of the agreement. It is the deviations or the masses to the Organization and nothing else that makes a shop a union or a closed shop.

We certainly object to Union shops where the people pay to the organization not because they want to, not because they are convinced that they need it, but because the employer compels them to do so in accordance with the agreement signed with the union. The trade union movement would have lost all of its value the moment the closed shop agreement would have a legal force, because then the people would pay to the union through the forces of the State, where the employer being afraid of legal persecution, would have compelled his people to pay to the Organization.

No, we are thoroughly opposed to such unionism. Trade union must always remain Voluntary Organizations. Their basis or their power must come from the consciousness or devotion of its members composing it; the shops must be union shops because the workers in them insist upon it. We are entirely against union shops where the employer compels the workers to pay to the union. Such union shops are worse than useless; for in such shops the trade union official need not be an organizer, an educator or an agitator, he can be a dues collector, a tax gatherer if not a gratter.

Our movement will never be in danger until the masses, the leaders, will become convinced of the simple truth, that there is absence of devotion on the part of the masses to the principle of unionism, there the closed shop agreement is absolutely worthless.

We must keep on repeating to the masses this absolute truth that
Higher wages, shorter working hours, this the union must demand from the employer—union principles, from the union members.

During the time of the General Strike opposite opinions were often expressed by our people. "Let them—the employers—only give us 'union shops'; as to prices it does not matter; we will accept any price providing they give us the 'closed shop.' What childish folly!

Such unionism is worthless. A Union which does not compel the employer to pay higher prices or give his people better working conditions, but compels the employer to maintain a union shop where the men will earn next to nothing, but will compel their employees to pay to the Organization, such unions we do not want.

YET GROWING STRONGER.

The trade union movement and its faithful defenders have been beset with many abuses, suffered much. The work of organizing has been a long, hard fight, and the men who have gone through the fire alone are now beginning to see results. It is a battle that has been fought against the odds. But the fighters are still unbroken, and the Union is growing stronger every day.

GREATEST INFLUENCE FOR GOOD.

Above all others it has been the labor unions which have stood for the abolition of abuses and the improvement of conditions. Next to the public schools, they have been the greatest influences in educating the mass of foreigners coming into this country in the better way of life. They have taught people to stand up for their rights, to demand better conditions, to organize and fight for their just demands. Labor unions have become a vital part of the American scene, a force for progress and reform.

THE LAPIDES' GARMENT WORKER

A Picture of What the Shirtwaist Maker Might Find if She Took the Advice Sometimes Offered.

When shirtwaist makers object to their lot it is occasionally suggested that they should do well to seek work in the country. A letter received last autumn from a careful observer of labor conditions in both town and country—himself a plumber—so hits the point of the writer's kind permission.

"To get a glimpse of the lives of the workers in a garment shop, one need go no farther than the紇"rench country, where an occasional rustic is emerging from his status. The New England farmer has character and tradition. He wears the virtues which are not easy to detect."

"But New England loneliness have not waited for a journeyman plumber to chronicle them, and Mr. S., the farmer upon whom new water supply I am working, will be described in a word if I say that he has all of them. His summer boarders may know at a glance the tone of refreshment that thrift, initiative and superiority to circumstance always conveys. Ladies susceptible to the virile virtues need by no means convey. Ladies susceptible to the virile virtues need by no means.

"Boarders going—not so much money coming in—don't want to part with any more of our girls—don't know what we're going to do."

"Next pay day each girl received $8 less.

"Mr. S. is constantly extending his borders along the lake shore, where he sells lots to city purchasers. His son has had a college education, and Mr. S. feels able to afford to run for the State Senate—on the non-license and reform-within-the-party ticket, of course.

"Now that the facts are set down I can see that I was hasty in calling this a case ofBrains in the making; with Mr. S. Brains are an idle ac­count."

LOUISE E. ELDER.

Bryn Mawr, Pa.

THE BISHOP'S CHOICE.

A celebrated Anglican divine, the late Bishop of Rochester, who had been ailing for some time, decided to consult Sir Frederick Treves, the noted surgeon. After a careful examination Sir Frederick pronounced his verdict, and added: "Your lordship must go to Algiers or some winter resort on the Riviera."

"Impossible," replied the Bishop.

"I have too much work to get through."

"Well," said the doctor, "you must make your choice. It is either Algiers or heaven."

"Dear me," exclaimed the Bishop, "then I suppose it must be Algiers."

The means of several reckonings he fixed at a round billion (a thousand million). These computations were published in 1856 in the Bulletin de l'Academie Royale de Belgique, 1856, 72. Since that time a knowledge of population of savage regions has been taken into consideration by the great estimators of these figures. The greatest influence of the Bishop's choice is that he was able to choose between Algiers and heaven."

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THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZER

A New York daily newspaper printed an editorial during a strike of the cloak-makers in that city, urging that the factories in which they were employed should be removed from the Fifth Avenue district to the East Side of the city, where the operators lived, not merely because these workers obstructed the sidewalks at the noon hour when they came out to get a bit of fresh air, but because there was a great danger that the spirit of social unrest might be aroused at the sight of the wealthy who did their shopping in the neighborhood. It is quite likely that the editorial did more to develop discontent than the garments and the automobiles of the wealthy.

It does not require the display of the rich to arouse the feeling that there are better possibilities for the workers. There is already existing among the people an idealism which is drawing them on to higher things and there is probably no class of toilers whom it is more conspicuous than among these clothing makers, most of whom are Jewish immigrants, and who stand as representatives of the great mass of foreign-born workers whom it is more conspicuous that it required long generations to develop in them the feeling that it is better for them to make for themselves, save their lives away so that the children may come into their inheritance. It is a fact that these immigrants are more eager that their children should have the power and the influence which education gives, than are the parents who are native-born. At any rate, they suffer and they sacrifice more so that their own ideals for their children may be wrought out. The children are loyal, too, to the trust of the parents. They succeed in business. They make names for themselves in the professions.

Sometimes returning to the old country with their newer conceptions of life and its fuller meaning, they sow the seed of a healthy discontent among those who remained at home, as they tell the story of their experience in America—the land of ideals and realization. Thus they become missionaries of a new life, for here they have been truly born again, and who shall say that such births do not come from on high.

Better as Maxim Gorky was against America, he nevertheless confessed that here was the paradise of the Russian moujik. One need simply to see the development of these people in this country, he said, to disprove the theory that it required long generations to emancipate them from the effects of serfdom. There is something in the very atmosphere of America which gives them life and hope and which raises them out of their stagnation and half-animalism.

It must be evident that the idealism of the foreigners comes very largely from the American workman, for it is with him that the immigrant mingles most, and from him that he receives much of the impetus to strive. Sometimes the critic of the American workman imagines that because he does not give verbal expression to these ideals in the orthodox manner, he does not possess them. Indeed, some people seem merely to have discovered that the workman swears horribly. This is often true; but to limit oneself to such an observation is an evidence of an extremely trivial consideration of the entire subject. The stolid face of the average working man masks emotions and ideals which would startle the common observer.

SOCIAL SIDE OF UNIONS.

ELIZABETH GLENDOWER EVANS

In answer to the question how innocent amusements may be provided for young girls who now find amusements so beset with danger in our city streets, I offer two suggestions:

My first is, that women policemen be appointed who, in effect, shall be social workers. By the efforts of such women our streets and parks and places of assembly might be made far safer than at present for the young girls who will certainly continue to frequent them in great numbers, no matter what other opportunities for recreation may be available.

This experiment, I have been told, has already been tried and with admirable results in Seattle and Portland, Ore. I should be glad if some one, who may be more familiar than I am with any city in which this innovation has been tried, would give the fuller information upon the matter.

My second suggestion grows out of my experience in connection with the Roxbury carpet factory strike. As a result of this strike four vigorous trade unions have sprung into being at this factory, two of which are made up almost exclusively of women, and another in which are enrolled many boys and girls employed in the factory, between the ages of fourteen and sixteen—the most difficult years of adolescence.

Little girls would not, ordinarily, be expected to take interest in such a serious enterprise as a trade union, but Mrs. Comboy, the picturesque woman who led the recent Roxbury carpet strike and is now an organizer for the United Textile Workers of America, very sensibly argued that children who are old enough to be wage earners are old enough to learn how to protect the standard of wages. And, accordingly, she organized some thirty of the boys and girls as local 729, affiliated with the international organization, and charged with all the privileges and all the duties of an adult local.

The youngsters have been holding weekly meetings on Saturday afternoons at the Women's Trade Union League, and so vivid has been their interest that time after time not one of their number had been missing. At these meetings they are learning how to conduct business and learn the principles of solidarity. "Each for all and all for each," being their motto.

Mary Glennon, just over sixteen, who has been chosen their president, is the youngest official charged with serious responsibilities in the world. Hardly responsible is the office of treasurer, filled by Catherine Baxter, who must collect the weekly dues of $5 cents, pay the small expenses of the union for room rent, stationery, and the weekly per capita tax of 5 cents per member to the parent organization. Membership in the United Textile Workers of America is $4 a week and the full benefit of $4 a week should be ordered by it strike, or should be initiated by a local, be sanctioned by the international, and, from their own local, they are entitled to a death benefit of $35.

But membership in this union is not all serious work. When business is transacted a dance is in order and picnics and excursions are planned ahead for Sundays and holidays through the summer.

On one of the evenings the Board of Directors invited the members of the adult locals as well as prospective members of the local to accommodations at the house of a friend, which overlooks the embankment. The following Saturday their meeting was held at Mrs. Comboy's little summer home at Weymouth, where the young folks rejoiced in sea bathing and all the delights of a picnic on the shore.

The feature of the summer for the Roxbury carpet factory locals will be the picnic of August 2 at Caledonia Grove. Arrangements for this festivity are in the hands of a committee made up of delegates from each local, and the "kid local" has its full representation on this committee and is taking its full share of responsibility.

A sub-committee has been appointed on refreshments, and several boys have volunteered, under authority of their picnic committee, to solicit gifts of peanuts and cereals from wholesale stores.

It may be readily seen that a trade union of young folks such as is described of a social club and that boys and girls in such an organization can supply themselves with an abundance of innocent recreation. Moreover, they may find in such a social group the kind of public opinion which will hold members to standards of right living, while incidentally the purpose of their organization develop in them the feeling of solidarity and the printer which make for good citizenship.

Boston Globe.
Il

Ladies' Garment Worker

GIORNALE UFFICIALE DELL'UNIONE INTERNAZIONALE PER ARTICOLI DA SIGNORA
PUBBLICAZIONE MENSILE

VOLUME I. No. 6.
NEW YORK, OTTOBRE, 1910
PRICE 2c.

LE DONNE E LO SCIOPERO

Abbiamo dovuto ammirare due vol­
ti le donne, questa grande compagnia
della vita e del lavoro.

Abbiamo visto le sorti nelle sorti e
per le donne col quale si affrontarono come
bere nel mondo operaio e che per
le donne lottarono valorosamente e
lottarono un'opera con forza e volon­
tà e costanza la più bella e difficil­
mente batteva data in questa città.

Queste donne, in gran parte funa­
soli, ma che non mancano mai
nella lotta, sfruttate con
più di crudeltà, erano quelle che più dove­
mente lavoravano. E noi, alla nostre
n Tape per guadagnare tanto che apa­
ta era sufficiente a soddisfare i
bisogni più necessari.

Esso anche dei uomini si intere­
sevavano al movimento emancipatore,
rebbe meno di essi, almeno, che se ehe aggiun­
biria che si siano, ehe per
la vittoria. furono accaniti in lotta.
Beppi, per il giorno ehe si tripudio
molti, le finiscono nella mania del labor Day
Blie alia distanza di pochi mesi, e

Ahhinmo dovuto ammirare il suo vol­
proficuo, una paga più alta fa la vita più lunga.

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Ahhinmo dovuto ammirare il suo vol­
proficuo, una paga più alta fa la vita più lunga.

In tutti i modi la cooperazione del­
l'operaio non è valida, è interessata e
finire in questo sciopero e perciò espri­
minzione la nostra riconoscenza e
la nostra apprezzamento, e ci addobbino le sue vere ver­
gini e schiette.

Noi abbiamo gran fiducia nella
donna. In quale ogni con queste inoltre le donne hanno raggiunto al­
staffa alla lotta; la spinta più
gruppo verso le generose imprcss, in soa
spinta più edueata all'ella sara, e ri adduce le sue enegie ver­
zala. e ri adduce le sue enegie ver­

DI SARTI DA "COSTUME"

L'attuale momento chiusini con
lo sciopero e con la batteria dei cloch
e e skirts maker, ha aggiunto nuova le­
nelle in noi e più accreditamento nel
pubblico.

Noi ora direzerebbero l'opera nostra
ai nostri compagni, ai sorti da costaume, per essi abbiamo sempre
ripetuti nel terminare e non vogliamo
che le voci del dolore agiteno le energie nostro, trasludare il compito
organizzati, dirigeri e portarsi a
quei che lotta e che il nostro intelli­
genza e la nostra abilità meridien­

Più di una volta da questo nostro
periodico abbiamo invitato la nostro
pero a coltivi, incontrandoli e centri­
no, perché abbiamo tutta dispota
nella nostra benefìcio.

Noi abbiamo disposti di organizzati
e d'industria, e anche portarsi alla vit­
toria, perché non vogliamo affatto
che uno solo fra i sorti da donna resti
fieri dalla nostra organizzazione.

Volte, non abbiamo mai noi pen­
so a separare la forze operaio, ma
abbiamo voluto sempre la unità
la compagnia operaia, non ci siamo
preoccupati di una sola cosa, e cioè
voleri organizzati gli operai,
dopo poi andare alle unioni faro il lavoro di
pressione e coi bisognoso, seminare il nuovo seme è possibile.

Che cosa può fare un lavoro, di­
stretto dal corpo? E il corpo funziona
lo stesso con più lentezza si, ma fun­
nazionale, il braccio non è inerle, resta lì come un unifile arricchimento dell'or­
zioni umano. In base a

Dianzi alla organizzazione, non
esistono partite che devono costruirsi e devo­
tevi e devono costruirsi e contro or­
richiatosi la corrente operata la
può disperare una sentenza per dottor un nou per artificiale derivazio­
a. Noi non piace questo lavoro, per­
ehe dannosi; non si fa nel modo che
ghi le donne si trova nel medio eco, cioè al papa si oppone, l'antipapa e noi vogliamo
che tutti gli operai conservino un'uni­
tà di corporazione, e chi può e sa fa­
tre solo la teorie, perché di di­
vantare maggiore, di trasformare a
no la nostra organizzazione, tutto il sistema unione americano.

Noi non riflettiamo nessuno, non ci­
tiamo la lotta; noi vegliano tutti
che lotta e che la Via della emaneipazione, nes­

LA PROPOSTA

A voi, compagni sarti, la nostra
mano, il nostro appoggio il nostro
noi non avremo mai con la massima

Una proposta

Si nota un risveglio veramente con­
fortante nella classe lavoratrice, non ci è

Già dimostrato che non abbiano fatto sciopero o pensi a prepararsi allo sciopero,
non vi è categoria di lavoratori che non organizzati, che non

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La Uno singola, non siamo nulla,

La Uno singola, non siamo nulla,
federazione di tutti i lavoratori italiani.

L'idea non è nuova, ma è necessaria a tutti gli attuali amministratori, che il tentativo di farla del ceto più alto e di fare il lavoro del parere più alto, ci può mostrare un punto di vista tale che non si possa dimenticare.

Il movimento per questa federazione non è ancora cominciato, si può temere che si possa avviare verso una vastissima e beata si svolse nel l'ultimo vola a pochi, quanto prima ritorneranno al loro passato e abbandoneranno ogni ipotesi di un'azione e un progresso per l'economia della patria, per l'educazione morale ed economica, o tentare di guadagnarsi l'ammirazione di tutti e una vittoria grande, memorabile per l'umanità.

Spettava a questi operai e che per il porto pulito costituito da certi capi avvisati i propri desideri, ma credevano che li vedessero sopportare in pace il loro destino senza dubitarne che i loro sforzi avessero avuto un effetto tanto da farli dimenticare in questa città.

Eppure chi avrebbe creduto un mezzo primitivo di iniziare lo sciopero e che tanti individui si avvicinassero alla loro causa. Ebbene che i loro sforzi erano dovuti all'industria, che li vedessero a un solo momento dubitare di essere vittoriosi, che li vedessero in pace il loro destino senza dubitarne che i loro sforzi avessero avuto un effetto tanto da farli dimenticare in questa città.

La proposta che appena fata rispi, avrebbe avuto un effetto per la perdita di esso; quanti furono i proponenti e i vittoriosi, chiudiamo questo articolo, ma che la vittoria è stata ottenuta, con l'augurio che i loro sforzi avessero avuto un effetto tanto da farli dimenticare in questa città.

Per questi non farebbe una smentita al padrone e ai pessi e forse non li lascerebbe giudicare il loro destino. A ricevere il premio della vittoria, forti e con ordine tanto da non dispetto anche dell'incertezza e anche avveratamente di essi vinti dai sarti.

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LA VITTORIA DEL CLOAK E SKIRT MAKER DI NEW YORK.

Questo sciopero che fu di una eccezionale importanza e di una estensione vastissima, e che avvenne nel limite di 60 giorni, che mantennero in unità di famiglia, che attribuirono la loro partecipazione e di un'estensione vastissima, che attribuirono la loro partecipazione e di un'estensione vastissima, che attribuirono la loro partecipazione e di un'estensione vastissima, che attribuirono la loro partecipazione e di un'estensione vastissima, che attribuirono la loro partecipazione e di un'estensione vastissima.

Noi abbiamo condiviso con i sarti la gioia della vittoria e perché veniamo oggi a dire che sono sempre i sarti e i lavoratori che devono essere sollevati e che devono essere sollevati e che devono essere sollevati.

Noi abbiamo chiuso l'articolo del numero di Agosto con l'augurio di vedere e che sia possibile che la vittoria si sia ottenuta, con l'augurio che i loro sforzi avessero avuto un effetto tanto da farli dimenticare in questa città.

A New York, dove finire per la incuria, la insoddisfazione e l'incertezza che è stata ottenuta, con l'augurio che i loro sforzi avessero avuto un effetto tanto da farli dimenticare in questa città.

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25 פעמים פירסום וגישת קיימא

为了理解文本，请提供更多的背景信息或上下文。
דרכי ניצאר ז"צ

(הוגדרו בעצמם של אחרים)
לא ניתן לקרוא את התוכן המוצג בתמונה.
בעריכשת מז' לכסף וינואים

כון-淖ר רפאל פיקטש

1. מהו המושג "בעריכשת מז' לכסף וינואים"? מהו משמעותו?

2. איך ניתן окруח לבעריכשת מז' לכסף וינואים? איך ניתן להראות זאת?

3. איך ניתןƚא heures בעריכשת מז' לכסף וינואים? איך ניתן להראות זאת?

4. איך ניתןﻏ' בעריכשת מז' לכסף וינואים? איך ניתן להראות זאת?

5. איך ניתן להראות שהבעריכשת מז' לכסף וינואים היא תהליך חשוב ומשמעותי? איך ניתן להראות זאת?

6. איך ניתן להראות שהבעריכשת מז' לכסף וינואים הוא תהליך משותף עם התמטיק בן היישב? איך ניתן להראות זאת?

7. איך ניתן להראות שהבעריכשת מז' לכסף וינואים הוא תהליך משותף עם התמטיק בן היישב? איך ניתן להראות זאת?

8. איך ניתן להראות שהבעריכשת מז' לכסף וינואים הוא תהליך משותף עם התמטיק בן היישב? איך ניתן להראות זאת?
ל"ז מקראונין ותעריך

Қәләмәләүү асыйы, қазақстандық гендерлек жұмысшылар, бөлімдік және кооператив дәстүрлі өкімемдік алоқалардағы қазақ-шыңырлық қызметкерлер. 

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afil על אינטראקציה בין שניים או יותר אנשים. האישים מתוכננים או שותפים לפעילות מסוימת, תוך כדי התראות בביצוע הניקודים. האישים מתוכננים או שותפים לפעילות מסוימת, תוך כדי התראות בביצוע הניקודים. האישים מתוכננים או שותפים לפעילות מסוימת, תוך כדי התראות בביצוע הניקודים. האישים מתוכננים או שותפים ל_activity, 발표, הצהרה או פעילות אחרת. האישים מתוכננים או שותפים ל attività, 발표, הצהרה או פעילות אחרת. האישים מתוכננים או שותפים ל attività, 발표, הצהרה או פעילות אחרת. האישים מתוכננים או שותפים ל attività, 발표, הצהרה או פעילות אחרת. האישים מתוכננים או שותפים ל attività, 발표, הצהרה או פעילות אחרת. האישים מתוכננים או שותפים ל activités, 발표, הצהרות או פעילויות אחרות. האישים מתוכננים או שותפים לפעילויות, 발표, הצהרות או פעילויות נוספות. האישים מתוכננים או שותפים לפעילויות, 발표, הצהרות או פעילויות נוספות. האישים מתוכננים או שותפים לפעילויות, 발표, הצהרות או פעילויות נוספות. האישים מתוכננים או שותפים לפעילויות, 발표, הצהרות או פעילויות נוספות. האישים מתוכננים או שותפים לפעילויות, 발표, הצהרות או פעילויות נוספות. האישים מתוכננים או שותפים לפעילויות, 발표, הצהרות או פעילויות נוספות. האישים מתוכננים או שותפים לכולל התוכן הכניס הוא אך הוא

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