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.

Keywords
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, The Ladies’ Garment Worker, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States, English, Italian, Yiddish, Jewish

Publisher
International Ladies’ Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU)
Our Next Move in the Cloak and Skirt Trade of New York

There is no trade in the world in which the worker is compelled to wage so fierce and relentless a struggle for the few dollars he earns as in the cloak and skirt trade.

In other trades, whether the system in vogue is piece work or day work, the employee has a more or less definite idea of a reward for his toil, and can anticipate his earnings. But in our trade the conditions are altogether different. The cloak maker has to fight for his life every day of the week, contesting every inch of ground.

Not only does he suffer from the arduous and unremitting nature of the work itself, but has to wage a daily, hourly warfare, now with the boss or designer about prices which are constantly changing, and now with the foreman about the class of work allotted him. This everlasting strife often makes the cloak maker despair of the future; and the moment he gives up the battle, he is apt to sink into a lower and more hopeless condition.

On joining his organization the individual cloak maker becomes conscious of his strength, and is able to strike a better bargain with the employer, but far from this causing the struggle to subside it becomes more acute and accentuated.

So that, whether he fights his way single handed, or with the aid of his union, the continual disputes must sooner or later lead to his utter exhaustion.

This explains why cloak makers are badly organized, and why the union is not as strong as it might be. Even the knowledge that his organization enables him more than those in other trades to wrest from the employer an increase of wages, is powerless to overcome his weariness and disappointments.

If we were to study the history of the Cloak Makers' Union and inquire closely into the causes of the frequent strikes prevailing during the twenty odd years of its existence, the reason why it is ever necessary to start afresh will become quite clear, namely: That never has a battle been fought for something definite and tangible, for something calculated to give the employee a substantial and lasting benefit.

In one instance, as happened in the case of Indick and Burd, a strike was called to secure the dismissal of an examiner or foreman, and ended in disaster to the union. In another a lockout was protracted for sixteen weeks because the union sought to deprive the employer of the right to discharge an employee—a demand which is unheard of in the biggest and best organized American or English unions, and is not insisted on even in "label" shops.

How much vital force was dissipated, how many years have members languished in prison for Trade Agreements which the bosses have broken at the first opportunity? The more stringent the agreement the greater the temptation to break it. How enormous was the cost in money and energy to obtain security notes from the bosses? And when we succeeded in obtaining them what was the net result to us?

How many notes did we collect from the bosses for breaking these agreements?

We fought for the recognition by the boss of the union without perceiving the fact that where the employees themselves recognize the union, and are loyal to the organization, there the recognition of the union by the employer must follow as a matter of course: and where the employees are determined to have a closed shop, and refuse to work alongside of non-union men, there is no necessity to demand of the boss to act as the organizer for the union.

Even where we fought for and won an increase, say of 25 per cent on a certain garment, the advantage so gained was more apparent than real; for the very next day we must needs renew the conflict on a new garment, with a new shape, style or design.

Thus it becomes clear why we have ever been compelled to begin anew; why the result of all our battles was nil; why, despite the fact that in this trade more than in any other it is possible for the organized employee to raise the prices, our position has not improved and our forces are scattered, divided and demoralized.

And now, after years of defeat demoralization, pessimism and stagnation; a new wave of enthusiasm for organization has arisen. The masses of cloak and skirt makers are all eager for the strength which only the union can give them. This is not surprising in view of the tendency for the cost of living to rise higher and for earnings to sink lower. And the question arises: What is to prevent this constant lowering of wages, and what is to be done to raise the trade to that degree which should assure to the employees the possibility of earning a decent livelihood?

"A Strike, a General Strike!" That is the universal reply. All those who come in contact with the mass of employees in the cloak and skirt trade feel instinctively that this is inevitable. It is as possible to escape such a conflict as it was possible to escape it in the case of the Skirt Waist Makers. There, the leaders and officers, though originally opposed to a strike, were finally compelled to declare it against their will.

But what is to be the salient demand, the dominant issue of the strike? The masses desire an improvement in their condition. But how is this desire to be interpreted? What form should it assume to render the outcome satisfactory? Shall we again present those ancient demands which experience has shown to be useless and mistaken? Or, having nothing from past failures? Ought we not to endeavor to avoid the pitfalls of former years?

Yes, the inevitable forthcoming conflict must find us prepared to achieve results more definite and tangible, results which should prove lasting and beneficial. We must prepare to fight for a Normal Eight Hours Day, with no home work and no more seven days work a week. As long as our day's work remains indefinite and unlimited, so long will our earnings remain precarious and uncertain; as long as we are content to work any number of hours per day, so long will the employee never be in a position to know the precise amount of his earnings, or the exact price he is to obtain for a given garment.

If, on the other hand, the hours are limited to eight per day, the
THINGS WORTH REMEMBERING.

What Are Living Wages.

A living wage is one which is sufficient to secure for every able-bodied, right-minded, sober and industrious workingman,

1. Enough to keep not only himself, but also a family, in a healthy state of mind and body.
2. Enough to permit all his children to realize the advantage of the public school system.
3. Enough to enable him to purchase a home of his own.
4. Enough to permit him to accumulate a bank account sufficient to furnish some security against sickness and old age.

Is there any one prepared to say any working man, no matter how humble his work may be, ought to be content with less? Can we boast of our American freedom if we know that there are not only a few men, but millions of them, whose wage is so meager that it is an absolute impossibility for them to have a home or educate a family?

UNIONISM BENEFITS THE NON-UNION MEN.

Every man, union or non-union, who is living by his labor is knowing or unknowingly benefited by the union movement, past and present, for there is not a single industry in civilized existence where wages and conditions are not better because organized labor has existed and fought than they would have been if unions had not existed.

The division of labor into unions, 'independent unions' and 'independent workers' is another element of postindustrialism, in other words, to fight for the mere glory of the battle. They have however, since opened their eyes to the folly of this nonsensical proposition. As yet, it is not too late to revise our methods of warfare. The time has now arrived to launch an agitation among the employees for a normal eight hours working day. They must be taught to see in this their salvation. We are convinced that the masses of employees will forego long perceive this in their mind and heart.

There is indeed, no solution more important, or more calculated to improve the deplorable condition of the trade. We feel sure that on submitting to the masses so simple a proposition as this, and so clear and truthful as to make every one understand it, we shall carry them with us and obtain their confidence and loyalty. There is no mistaking the point, and there is no possibility of their being misled. The masses must be made to understand that their present precarious and fluctuating earnings are the result of their unlimited working hours. Long hours means small pay and short seasons.

Experience proves that every movement in which the issue has been clearly and easily understood by the masses has ultimately been crowned with success.

We are often told that a system of piecework prejudices the possibility of a normal working day. This is sheer nonsense. The strongest unions have a system of piecework. The battle blowers work by the piece six hours a day. The cigarmakers are piece workers, and for the last thirty years have worked eight hours a day. The coal miners work by the piece eight hours a day, even though the price per ton varies from $2 to $3. The majority of the English unions are piece workers.

The demand for an eight hours day will, in our case, be a novel and revolutionary demand. But it is none the less practical, and when the novel, the revolutionary and the practical are combined victory is certain.

Let us therefore adopt the eight hours working day as the solution of a long standing problem. We have no other solution and must discard all old fashioned demands. Let us make this our watchword, our article of belief, our prayer. It will inspire the masses and urge them on to victory.

The cutters have now rejoined our International Union and are equipped properly to put forward this demand. They control three-fourths of the cloak trade. Ranged with them in battle array our victory will be assured.

Long live the eight hours working day.

J. A. DYCIE.
NOTES ON WORKING WOMEN THE WORLD AROUND

Women Now In All Occupations

They even act as pilots, baggage carriers, conductors, hack drivers, carpenters and blacksmiths.

"Women at work in the United States" is the subject of one of the reports of the Census Bureau, based on the returns of 1900. We shall soon have another census report and it will be interesting to compare it with this one. Before 1900 in Continental United States (which excludes Alaska, Hawaii and other outlying possessions), the total number of women 16 years of age and more was 23,885,190, while those at work numbered 8,311,488.

Most of the women at work were young, 68.4 per cent, being under 25; and 25.6 per cent had not reached the age of 21: 15.9 per cent, being under 4,3%

The lack of direct political influence constitutes a powerful reason why women's wages have been kept at a minimum. —Carroll D. Wright, ex-Commissioner of Labor

In Australia, where women vote, the child of a poor widowed mother, instead of being taken from her and placed in an institution, is boarded with its mother at the expense of the State.

The number of boys in the high schools of the country in 1905-06 was 1,060 persons depending on them for support.

If you were to ask a cloak maker whether he was born to enjoy his life, or simply with the objects of finishing cloaks, I feel certain that he would be puzzled how to answer the query. Could they really be doubt that they were born to live like men? Yet, they appear as if they exist for the sole purpose of finishing cloaks.

If any work people have even been brought down to a low and practically enslaved, they are the cloak finishers. They work in the factory so long as its doors are open, and when its doors are closed, the finisher turns "bundle" bearer. He comes home and continues working, and if God has blessed him with a wife she, too, assists him in the work. The "bundle" has been disposed of. In the morning the cloak finisher again becomes a "bundle" bearer. Somefinishers are, however, cleverer in their art. The "bundle" brought home is left for the manipulation by the wife or friend, while they are at work in the shop.

Then there are those who possess yet greater ingenuity. Far from being contented with cloak finishing and "bundle" bearing they also become contractors. They, in their turn, employ several "hands," and toil day and night. In the end they earn no more than were they to work normal hours, for they work at smaller prices.

The cloak finishers also suffer most, not only at the hands of the boss and foreman, but also at the hands of the other employees.

Time was, it is said, when as soon as the cloak finisher got hold of the "bundle" there was already money in his possession. This was a sufficient inducement to make him run hard over heels for those precious "bundles," forgetting to ask for money in his hot haste, until it came to pass, when he added up the results of the week's work finishing and "bundle" bearing they were not enough to live on even in season, to say nothing of the slack season.

The cloak finishers are so absorbed in their work that they have no time to think of their own life.

During the last season cloak finishers were even scarcer than precious stones. Bosses offered as much as $5 for the mere procuration of a cloak finisher. Yet, those at work were unable to make a decent living. This is also true of the present season. For men run hither and thither in search of finishers, and they cannot find as many as they require.

Could the finishers realize their own value and unite they might easily bring about an improvement in their position; fewer hours and greater earnings, enough and to spare for the slack season. The Cloak and Skirt Makers (Continued on Page 6.)
THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS UNION
AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

A. ROSENBERG, Pres't.
J. A. DYCIE, Gen'l Sec'y-Treas.

GENERAL OFFICE, 11 WAVERLY PLACE, NEW YORK CITY

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THE SCAB.
In these days, we hear much of that best friend of the capitalist the non-union worker. He is pictured by college presidents, popular preachers and perfect lady philanthropists as a hero upholding the sacred American principles of individual liberty. Union workers who refuse to associate with him in "open shops" are condemned as inhuman tyrants.

Let us try to explain to our remote fellow-citizens of the Upper Ten just why it is that this hero of the press and public is not regarded as a hero by us, the plain people.

Here is an illustration, which we believe should prove sufficient.

The scab who threatens established trade union standards in industrial relations takes the same position as the "affinity," who threatens established domestic relations. Marriage is a "closed shop," maintained for the purpose of protecting women and children; but where are the preachers and professors who advocate the "open shop" in domestic affairs? Where are the philanthropists who uphold the "affinity" as a hero standing for the sacred principle of individual liberty? Where is the wife who does not greet her rival with worse names than that of "scab"?

This is a fair analogy, though few of the Upper Ten will confess it. In shaping our own lives, we sacrifice abstract theories when confronted with present, practical needs and conditions; while in judging others, we hold up Sunday school maxims and brand those who compromise, as sinful indeed. We pat ourselves on the back if we do the "best possible under the circumstances," but we point with scorn at our neighbor who does not exemplify in every act of his life the "eternal verities and harmonies."

Marriage is not ideal. To force two people, by law, to live together as husband and wife is not consistent with our theories of individual liberty; yet few of us argue for the abolition of the marriage laws, before we shall have devised some other safeguard for women and children.

The closed shop is not ideal. But so long as the competitive system exists, and business is "a free fight for all and devil take the hindmost," it is necessary to establish these practical trade union closed shops for the protection of the individual worker, who is helpless before the employer of labor.

Under present circumstances, the non-union worker, as well as the light woman who breaks up a home is not only an enemy to society—but also an enemy to his own best interests. Both are weakening the safeguards which have been devised to protect themselves, as well as others who need protection. Therefore, until we have established a more ideal social and economic system, it is well to continue to look with disfavor upon the "affinity" and the "scab."

EPIGRAM.
Under this stone lies old Bill Moon: The Devil got him none too soon. He robbed the rich and starved the poor. Satan should have had him long before.

In sweet repose here lies Tom Horn: He cursed the day that he was born. Of no complaint he finally died; Everybody is perfectly satisfied.

L. L. Ball.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE LADIES' WAIST-MAKERS' STRIKE.
From October 1, 1909, to March 1, 1910.

Income:
Total Income

Expenses:
Donations to Unions on Strike
Prix Union Libraries
Store Union Libraries
Advertising
Picketing
Traveling Expenses
Office Furniture, Stationary and Postage
Organizers' and Officers' Salaries
Rent of Offices and Meeting Rooms
Legal Fees
Printing
Telephones
Loss of Pay
Traveling Expenses
Strike Shop Expenses
Strike Benefit
Total Expenses

Total Income $87,004.00

EXPENDITURES.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT.

After a thorough investigation of the expenses and income of the Ladies' Waist-Makers' Union, Local 25, for the time during which the strike took place: considering all the circumstances under which the strike was called and conducted; there having been no preparation for such a big strike, the scanty office space, the lack of assistants to attend to the tens of thousands of workers and the rush of the first few weeks—so, who were ourselves present throughout the strike, herewith declare that errors were more than the income.

SH. HORWITZ, President.
S. BADUCHIN, Secretary.
A. GOLDSTEIN, Investigating Committee.
A. SILVER, A. ROSENBERG, Editors.
D. BOYARSKY, Executive Board Committee.

NEW YORK, May 13, 1910.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

After the Investigating Committee had completed their work, I, personally and through assistants, have examined the books and have found that the expenses during the strike have exceeded the income by $12,902.71, as may be seen from my financial report enclosed herewith.

Where the figures represented were monies missing—the matter would be very serious. As the figures stand, they show that not having been prepared for a general strike, the leaders lost their heads.

It is to be hoped that with the new officers of the Ladies' Waist-Makers' Union will never again have a similar experience.

M. WINCHEWSKY,

EDITORS' REMARK.

Mr. Winchewsky's statement that the union leaders lost their heads, show that he has not been made acquainted with the situation which the leaders had to face the first few days of this remarkable movement and which proved to be a much greater affair than a general strike.

From 10,000 to 15,000 girls more than the leaders expected and preparations for, left their employment and rushed to the union headquarters joint.

Before an adequate staff of voluntary clerks (mostly members of the Women's Trade Union League) could be collected, organized and trained to do this work—considerable sums of money was collected and turned over to the union headquarters joint.

Hence this excess of expenditure over the income.

CLEVEREST LAWYER TO PROVE IT.

"He says he courts the fullest investigation possible. He has nothing whatever to fear."

"Yes, and he's hired three of the clearest lawyers in town to prove it."

Detroit Free Press.
**The Ladies’ Garment Worker**

A Story

By M. Milton

The alarm clock struck 6 in the morning. Simon awoke and rubbed his eyes, and as the world of reality gradually replaced dreamland he stared at the clock and confusedly pressed his hand to his brow, habitual with him when in temporary embarrassment.

Usually Simon jumps out of bed to stop the alarm from waking the little ones. That morning, however, he dreamt of going to bed and not waking up. The question was a serious one and fraught with consequences. In reality it meant: Did he, last night, decide to go to work or not? The alarm indicated an affirmative answer; but what process of reasoning did he arrive at such a conclusion?

Slowly, after a strenuous mental effort, he at last recalled that he left the serious question that agitated him the previous evening in abeyance. For how could he, Simon, known for many years as an intelligent and loyal workman, hastily decide to turn a scab?

The strong temptation which lured him to betray his fellow members was not easily to be side-tracked. Here was an offer of a steady work and high wages—an opportunity which knocked at a man’s door only once in life. It was that that rendered him at variance with himself, and the only conclusion he could come to was that he must get on as usual, and postpone his decision till the morning.

Now that morning came he must decide one way or another. Yet, he found the situation unchanged. No new fact had arisen to turn the scale, and the time was quickly passing.

"Shall I, or shall I not go to work?" The question surged up in his mind with renewed intensity. "I must get up," he finally decided, "this is really a chance."

It does not do to go altogether against the grain," said the tempter within, "It is an offer of a foreman’s permanent work and high pay; a better and more comfortable home, and a chance to get on with the world."

But Bella, hasn’t she suffered all these years? And isn’t it time to have a change? "And the union," said the still small voice. "What will your conscience say?"

"Oh, said the tempter. "There is sure to be a hullabaloo at first, but it will blow over, no doubt. Soon after the strike you will try and make amends. You will see that you are a better man than they thought you. As a foreman you will treat your hands with consideration and good feeling, and your action will soon be forgotten."

"But to be a scab, Simon!" warned the still small voice. "Think of it! Are you quite ready to be remembered as Simon, the scab, who has ruined many families and broke up the union? Think of the time when you led the strike in the past, and picked the shop, and declared against the bosses, and denounced the traitors. And now when everyone is prepared to suffer in the only hope that unable to find work the employers will have to give in—now, at this critical moment, a man like you is about to act the scab!"

"You will be a big fool," urged the tempter, "to let slip an offer of an agreement, stimulating almost double the pay. Others will quickly seize it if you don’t. How can you hesitate? You want to throw away good fortune as if it meant nothing to you in your present poverty? Poor stupid fool! When may you expect such an offer again?"

Thus urged on Simon got out of bed, instead of dressing he remained in a sitting posture and again fell into a reverie.

This was too much for Bella, who was early astir as usual, and could not understand her husband’s habits. Ally she guessed his inner conflict.

Bella belonged to the type of women who move within the routine of daily wants and therefore was early aware of every change in his mood.

Bella looked at him through the window. He was now in front of the shop.

He could not retrace his steps. He was now in front of the shop. The temptation to act quickly would be strong. But he felt unable to resist the still small voice, which whispered the words of reason and justice. He felt the strong temptation to act a hero.

This was a rude awakening. Simon listened intently, half wishing he would say something to bring him to a decision. But what she said seemed to him the veriest d—n impudent. But verr is your best friend. Simon? It’s that biassed unyer. You ‘ad stiddy voik you vill be good. They can then strike fer noth­ain an office or a meeting room. The union has no work.—"

Simon offered this explanation, feeling bitterly all the while that his wife, though she might be silenced by his superior nard, yet would remain unconvinced. He certainly had a right to urge him on to work and provide for the family. His defence of the union indicated the direction in which he was being impelled. But the worried look of his wife and the unpleasant aspect of the poverty visible in every part of the house deprived him of the courage to give expression to the feeling; and the picture of a better life in all its alluring possibilities again returned to trouble his mental vision.

Bella took advantage of his perplexity to press a vital point:

"Don’t forget, Simon, that you’re not like ‘em. Ven other people strike their children Volk an’ bring ’ome somethin’, but ven you strike, de whole ‘ome vill strike. Your children wouldn’t help if the latter strikes, would ‘ey? An’ who will give us for to live? The unyer gie us three dollars a week an’ wee die in debt from starvation.

Bella’s contention filled him with sadness. Leaving it unanswered he took a part of a meager breakfast and hastily left the house.

While Simon was tossed by hesitation and doubt, his two employers hurried about the shop and repeatedly looked out of the window, as if in tip-toe of expectation.

"If we get Simon and his sons we shall lean a—un a union a less’n te be d—n impudent. But verr is your Simon? Vy don’t see come? As eer reely promise to come?"

"Sure, he has!" replied the junior with surprise. "I plainly offered to sign an agreement with him and his sons and promised to put him up as foreman. You think he is such a d—n fool to refuse the offer?"

When Simon left the house he went hurriedly, but without zest, in the direction of the shop. But as he approached its vicinity his pace slackened. He felt his pulse beat violently and was bathed in cold perspiration. He thought he was being watched and repeatedly looked behind him. Everyone in front might be one of the strikers, or members of the union. He even fancied that some one laid a hand on his shoulders. He thought he heard familiar voices calling out: "Simon, a scab! Simon, a strike-breaker! Simon, a traitor! These words were very familiar to him. He had often heard them, may he used them himself, with force of conviction. He knew they were not only words, but a threat.

A steady job, with big wages—whispered the tempter, and a mysterious impulse urged him on. When he took a momentary respite again he noticed with dismay that he was now in front of the shop and saw that the boss perceived him through the window.

Simon could not retrace his steps and felt very uncomfortable, but he put on courage and entered the shop.

"You here, Mr. Simon! That’s good," exclaimed the junior, beaming with satisfaction. "An’ the boyes, they coming, too? That’s the style! You’ll be satisfied, Simon. My word fer it,"" said the senior carelessly. Simon stood motionless as if suddenly deprived of speech. The senior continued:

"We’ll learn him a less’n, a d—n good less’n fer to strike fer nothing," and his face relaxed into a peculiar smile, accompanied by a roughish twinkle in his eyes.

Simon suddenly felt a cold shiver creeping over him. That smile and that twinkle were not unfamiliar to his eye. Each time when the boss cut down prices, or imposed intolerable conditions on his hands, his face evinced that expression. This time it was even bolder and more pronounced. To Simon it seemed as if he were growing ever more backward, meanness and a desire to ride rough-shod over his subdued slaves.
Simon's hesitation vanished and he felt conscious of new strength. That expression imparted to the argument of "a steady job and big wages" a different meaning. He was seized with the desire to turn that smile into grinning disappointment. This desire was always present with him, but he was powerless to carry it out. Now the opportunity came and he determined to make full use of it.

Simon felt intensely relieved. A careful scrutiny of all now replaced his mental agitation, and facing his employers in an unusually erect attitude he firmly said: "I have come to inform you that my sons have joined the strikers and as for me, I will certainly not betray my fellow-workers."

"Betray my fellow-workers," confronting his employers in an unusual position. This desire was always present with him, but he was powerless to turn it into grinning disappointment. This desire was always present with him, but he was powerless to carry it out. Now the opportunity came and he determined to make full use of it.

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CLOAK FINISHERS.
(Continued from Page 3.)

Union has been making vigorous efforts to organize the cloak finishers. Many shop meetings were called with this object. The finishers, however, surrounded by their "bundies" and absorbed in their work, did not stir.

But come now, dear finishers and let us reason together. What is the meaning of your all this hard toil? Does not your blood boil when you look at your pay for seven days a week and overtime?

Do not you perceive that union is strength, and that being united in a strong union is the only way of securing a normal working day and earning as much in a day as you now earn in a week? Cannot you profit by the example of the workers at other trades?

Remember, that the only way to work and live, like men is to form a strong union.

MORRIS DEITICH.

BETHLEHEM STEEL.

Continuous acts of lawlessness were perpetrated by the mounted constabulary upon union men going to and from meetings. One Hungarian, on the way to a Federal Union meeting, accompanied by his wife, was attacked by three troopers. "She must be the protestant public sentiment among merchants and business men turned completely in favor of the strikers.

That it is necessary to appeal to a foreign power in order to protect workmen in the United States is a scandal. That Washington authorities are making every effort to disarow, but the action of the Austria-Hungarian embassy has placed the matter in a light where it cannot be hidden.

The settlement provided for a standing Board of Arbitration to adjust difficulties and misunderstandings which are bound to arise even when complete victory is attained. In many cases, even where a closed union shop is concerned, it is often necessary to enforce the agreement by a renewed strike. In Philadelphia, however, such troubles are adjusted without much difficulty. A representative of the union and a representative of the Employers' Association frequently meet and manage to smooth over all difficulties to the satisfaction of both parties concerned.

It should be stated that there is hardly a shirt waists factory here where prices have not been raised and conditions improved. Where the committee referred to failed, the Board of Arbitration was called together and succeeded in adjusting everything in a satisfactory manner.

"That's a good start toward the future," said Rip. "That's the price of a roll!"

"Where will they stop?" thought Rip.

"Prices are going higher."

"Everything is ascending. They've even got an air ship!"

When he went to get a drink, the price went up. As he went to sleep again, he simply said, "Oh, H."


THROWING AWAY HUMAN LIVES.

More men are killed by accidents every year in the United States than were killed during any one year of the civil war. Last year's death roll totaled 35,000.

Lady—You look robust. Are you equal to the task of sawing wood?

Tramp—Equal isn't the word, ma'am. I'm superior to it. Good-morning!

Manufacturers using our label on shirt-waists:
H. Frank 33 W 17th St.
A. Friedmann 81-85 University Pl., New York City.

There is no excuse for you wearing a Non-Union Waist. Sig. Klein of 50 Third Ave., N. Y. City, sells the finest Label Waist.
Ladies’ Garment Worker

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

VOLUME I. No. 3.

NEW YORK, GIUGNO, 1910

PRICE 2c.

Un orario più breve invoglia e il lavoro è più proficuo, una paga più alta fa la vita più lunga.

Un orario lungo smerza e fa produrre meno; la paga mascherna fa più breve la vita.

IL

FUTURO MOVIMENTO Fra I LAVORANITI IN CLOAK E SKIRT

Non vi è modo al mondo in cui l'oggetto in oggetto si possa velluto ed applicato, e lungo così mascherna salario come in quello del Cloak e Skirt.

Negli altri mestieri, si lavora a cotume o a giornata, l'opera è più corto d'una definizione di ciò che avviene al suo stesso. Nel nostro mestiero invece le condizioni sono altamente diverse; il Cloak Maker ha la botte ogni giorno della settimana, palmo a palmo il contestato terreno dei suoi diritti.

Non solo solti per il giorno di lavoro che ci fa, anzi, e costante, ma dal lottare ogni giorno, anzi ogni ora col padrone o disegnatore circa i suoi diritti. La lotta si calma e diventa più sana e accettata.

Così, quale ed alla guida a mano e, con l'aiuto della sua unione, continue discesone decisone prese pronti a mandare all'interno eorganismo.

Nel giugno del 1910 la lotta del lavoro e il lavoro è un problema importante e perciò dobbiamo prepararci a lottare e a lottare con la vittoria.

Quante discesone decisone prese pronti a mandare, a lottare con la vittoria?

Ma il problema è che nostro giorno di lavoro, e l'iniziale prossimo condotto deve trovare preparato a compiere i risultati più determinati e tocchere, risultato che saranno durare e utili.

Ancora: sia il nostro giorno di lavoro, sia l'iniziale prossimo condotto deve trovare preparato a compiere i risultati più determinati e toccare, risultato che saranno durare e utili.

Non dobbiamo cercare evitare i falli degli anni passati.

Sì, l'inevitabile prossimo condotto deve trovare preparato a compiere i risultati più determinati e tocchere, risultato che saranno durare e utili.

Non con i nostri diritti, ma con la maggior so gar is lo utile, avrà il nostro giorno di lavoro, e l'iniziale prossimo condotto deve trovare preparato a compiere i risultati più determinati e toccare, risultato che saranno durare e utili.

E si ha fatto conoscere inutili frutti della vittoria. Non impareremo niente dei passati errori. Non dobbiamo cercare evitare i falli degli anni passati.

Dopo il 13 maggio del 1909, si ottenne, al nostro articolo di fede, esso è il principale dello sciopero. Tutti gli altri, invece, rimasero inutile e indietro, così lungo rimaneremo ed incorrere, tanto lungo quanto ne siamo contenti lavorare del numero di ore per giorno, così lungo l'opinione mai sarà in condizioni di conoscere il prezioso autore del suo guadagno a un dolce prezzo del lavoro.

Se, d'altro lato, le ore sono limitate a otto per ogni giorno, il lavoratore di giacca, sia sarto o operatore, non ha diritto a lottare. Se gli operai si sono messi al lavoro e con la maggior so gar is lo utile, avrà il nostro giorno di lavoro, e l'iniziale prossimo condotto deve trovare preparato a compiere i risultati più determinati e toccare, risultato che saranno durare e utili.

Ma si è possibile? Alcuni domandavano che sei gli ultimativi, e credendone che tre o quattro ore di lavoro è inferiore per un giorno. Non vi è dubbio che un'opinione è più importante e più pratica per migliorare la disponibilità di condizione della nostra classe.

Dobbiamo preparare le nostre condizioni, la vita, la visione e la vita, la visione e la vita.

Non più di un'arca di sollevève, ma con la maggior so gar is lo utile, avrà il nostro giorno di lavoro, e l'iniziale prossimo condotto deve trovare preparato a compiere i risultati più determinati e toccare, risultato che saranno durare e utili.

Il nostro giorno di lavoro, e l'iniziale prossimo condotto deve trovare preparato a compiere i risultati più determinati e toccare, risultato che saranno durare e utili.

"Uno sciopero, uno sciopero generale." Questa è la risposta di tutti. Tutti quelli che noi Vogliono in contatto con la massa dei lavoranti in Cloak e Skirt, settimana, settimana, settimana che è indiscutibile. I leader e i lavoratori che prima erano contrari allo sciopero furono finalmente forzati a declinarlo contro il loro desiderio.


La domanda per otto ore di lavoro al giorno, sarà nel caso nostro, una manovra e rivoluzionaria domanda. Ma essa non è la meno pratica, e quanto il nuovo, il rivoluzionario e il prattico sono combattuti insieme, la vittoria non può mancare.

Lasciateci quindi adottare le otto ore di lavoro come la soluzione di un lungo intritto problema. Non vi abbiamo altre soluzione e dobbiamo riconoscere tutte le voci direndo. Lasciate, dare questa nostra parola a ordine al nostro articolo di fede. Ecco willard le masse e le istituzioni alla vittoria.

I lavoratori hanno ora risposto alla nostra Internazionale e hanno preparato mettere avanti questa domanda. Essi controllano tre quarti del mercato dei Cloak Maker. Uni con loro in appartato da battaglia la nostra vittoria è assicurata.

La domanda per otto ore di lavoro è una vita per l'opinione.

J. A. Dyche, Gen. Sec.

UN ORGANIZZATORE ITALIANO

Senza altre parole laudatevole presentazione ai lettori di questo periodico il nostro compagno Salvatore Ninio.

Egli nasce in S. Stefano Canavese (Mestica) il 13 maggio 1881; nel 1899 a 16 anni incomprese, infi il nostro mestiere e Settembre del 1909, fu assegnato una larga sezione di chó nel nostro Piano dei Cloak Maker e dimostrò come semplice gregario non esaudito e rivoluzionario. Ecco la sua vita e la sua vita.

Nei 1893 ebbe gran parte nell'organizzare gli Sciatori Italiani e la più noto fu assunto una larga sezione di quella Unione quale Segretario e Delegato del Branch n. 6. Divenne con altri, ma con la maggior so gar is lo utile, sciopero di circa 30 milla sciatori nel maggio di quell'anno, sciopero finito con una solenne sconfitta, non per colpa degli sciatori e dei dazi dello sciopero che sacrifici, abnegava.
La nostra classe quantunque composta da persone di ogni età, con esperienze diverse, non ha mai smesso di lottare per i suoi diritti e ha sempre avuto una forte determinazione. Quando vide che una fazione di impiegati e dirigenti utilizzava le sue forze per proteggere i propri interessi, decise di combattere, come un soldato di un'Unione di lavoratori, sostenendo che la diminuzione di salario e la limitazione di voto di ogni individuo, non era giusto. La Benemerenza di Salvatore Ninfo

Il nostro saluto sincero lo accompagnerà nel suo viaggio verso il successo e la vittoria. Ci vediamo fra i suoi colleghi e superstiti.

Può essere che la sua vittoria fu anche una delle più belle del nostro tempo. La sua storia, come quella di molti altri, è un esempio di come, quando ci si sforza di combattere per i propri diritti, si può raggiungere la libertà e la prosperità.

La Benemerenza di Salvatore Ninfo
 ActivityCompat: Do U A Geskub?

15

שימא. Do A Geskub?

 YAML
נושאים ומושגים מחקרים

1. תורת הזיכרון
2. תורת הזרוק
3. תורת התאמה
4. תורת ההערכה
5. תורת היכולת

נושאים נוספים

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2. תורת ההבנה
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Established 1873

S. Jarmulowsky's Bank, 54 Canal Street.
ד"ז מיסד ייצוגים

במהלך ימי trabalho

בעוד מספר ימים, המסגרת היצוגית בגדוד ייצוגים חשה שגיאה במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגعة סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגعة סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגعة סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסgréת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה. המסגרת היצוגית, עם זאת, לא נפגעה סטריטי במערכת הנחיה.
רלדזא א"א בולז

בלמדות א"א ומרפאות מילואים

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