The Ladies' Garment Worker, Volume 1, Issue 2

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The Strike of the Ladies’ Waist Makers, of New York and its Results

An Official Statement

The minutes of the General Executive Board meeting of October 23 contain the following statement:

"Vice-President Schindler has reported that a strong movement for a General Strike has recently arisen among the shirt waist makers of New York. Committees representing 28 shops have waited upon the officers of the union demanding that a strike be called at their shops for an advance in prices and improved wages. After a prolonged discussion, in which a Committee of Local 25 present took part, the General Executive Board unanimously decided to uphold Local 25 in its demands."

The arguments adduced by the committee, which finally convinced the General Executive Board of the necessity of a strike being declared, may be thus summarized:

Local Union 25 had reached a crisis, and the problem confronting it was "To be or not to be." Two alternatives then remained open; either a general strike or dissolution.

There was then a growing sentiment for unionism among the mass of the waist makers. The desire to become organized was extending. Yet, as soon as the employees of a shop took the step, those who joined were promptly discharged; so that the union was compelled either to take up the challenge, or to look helplessly while the employers were terrorizing the workers, in order to prevent them from joining the union.

At this very moment the union has three strikes on hand against the dismissal of the employees for joining the union, and the local is bound to support the demands of its members, otherwise the employees would never dare to join the union.

The "International," declared one of the delegates, "has since the last eight years spent an enormous sum of money to organize the waist makers of New York and to maintain their organization, but unless the proposed strike was indorsed there was no alternative but to dissolve the Local and return the charter and the books."

"We do not know," declared delegate Vitoshkin, "what number of waist makers is likely to respond to our appeal for a strike. We are however confident that a few thousands of them will quit the shops. If as a result we succeed in unionizing more than five shops, the existence of the union will be justified; but as matters stand there is a strong movement for a strike, and the problem confronting the union was "To be or not to be." Two alternatives then remained open; either a general strike or dissolution.

It is true, months of idleness came to many men in certain callings, but, whatever the cause of the crisis and whether or not it was mostly a financiers' panic only, the country has now entirely recovered from its injurious effects.

But neither of the other two results feared for labor was realized to any serious extent. The local unions that were disbanded were so few in number that the average fluctuation in the total union forces year by year was only slightly exceeded. Not one national or international union passed out of existence.

As for wages, declaration was made by the American Federation of Labor, at once upon the occurrence of the panic that every possible effort would be made to oppose any attempt by employers to make the wage earners bear the cost of the depression through a reduction of their wages. This attitude of the trade union forces was justified by the outcome. The country has recovered from its financial set-back, and the great body of the wage earners are to-day in a position to work for advances in their movement onward from the stage they had previously gained, instead of fighting to recover lost ground, as would have been the case had they been obliged to accept reductions in wages and extensions of the workday.

A small percentage of the trade union forces lost ground; organization that had been undertaken in some directions was retarded. Recognizing these facts as true, we are enabled at the present time to look ahead and say that the prospect is most encouraging for a general advance in organization. But no outside providential force is destined to perform this work, we ourselves must carry it out.

To work, then! Let every union in the American Federation of Labor, every international, national and local organization make an extraordinary effort this year to absorb in its ranks all the workers of its occupation. Let our movement to this end be concerted, co-operative and enthusiastic.

We urgently request the officers of every affiliated trade union to issue a special circular to their members, informing them of the fact that all the organizations of the country have begun a strong pull, a long pull and a pull altogether for new strength and a assured victory.
The Strike of the Ladies' Waist Makers:

Continued from page 1.

no prospect of winning the strikes against the three shops. Rather than retreat from the battlefield like cowards and leave the bosses masters of the situation, we might at least involve them in a fight, the memory of which should remain with them for years.

And so the strike was declared on November 22, 1909. Not all the shops joined the strike forthwith. A number of dress and silk waist shops, particularly those where American and Italian girls were employed, remained at work. But the number of strikers far exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The employees of some of the shops immediately returned to work, because the staff of organizers was inadequate to cope with the difficulties presented by a strike of such vast extent. In most cases these subsequently re-entered the fighting lines, unable to resist their impulse to join their comrades in the front. The majority however, proved their loyalty throughout until victory was finally won.

Here the fact was demonstrated again that women are better warriors than men. They have shown exemplary loyalty, devotion and self-sacrifice. Neither the police, nor the hooligan hirings of the bosses nor the biting frost and chilling snow of December and January damped their willingness to picket the shops from early morning till late at night. So that the lack of organizers was more than compensated for by their rare enthusiasm, dogged perseverance and noble self-sacrifice.

It is difficult to give a precise estimate of the number of strikers, but there certainly could not have been less than 20,000.

The confusion prevailing in the early stages of the strike is thus easily explained. It is indeed surprising that under the circumstances such splendid results were achieved.

The services rendered by the Women's Trade Union League were invaluable. Between twenty and thirty volunteers have daily performed such varied duties as could never have been performed by the strikers themselves.

Similarly, the officers of the various Jewish unions downtown, the United Hebrew Trades, a large number of the members of the S.P., and a Special Committee of the Central Federated Union have operated in that noble work, and contributed their share to the success of the strike.

During that period, November 22, 1909—February 15, 1910, when the general strike was officially called off, altogether 339 employers settled with the union, including 19 employers with whom a compromise was effected on the basis of the open shop. Their "scabs" were retained, but 11 of these shops have since become strictly union shops. A few weeks after the strike the members of the union refused to work side by side with the "scabs;" so that the employers were compelled to send them away and sign an agreement, conceding all the union demands.

Since then 39 additional shops, the employees of which took no part in the strike have been unionized. Their employers were compelled to sign agreements, because members of the union refused to work there, and the employers required their services.

This goes to prove that where any trade is effectively organized, the employers must recognize the union and consent its demands even without a strike.

What are the results, the net gain of the strike?

Well, here is the answer: On an average the hours have been shortened by five per week, equivalent to $1 in wages. Price have been increased from 5 to 30 per cent, an average of 18 per cent. True, in those shops where wages were good, the rise has been comparatively smaller, while in others there has been no raise at all. That is however the proper course which a union must pursue in such cases: to equalize as far as possible the earnings. Where a union is strong, there are the opportunities for work and the earnings are more or less equal and there are no "good" or "bad" shops.

Another equally valuable gain is the consideration now shown to the employees, as compared with the past. Their self-respect, their independence, the absence of fear of any menace, be he toremen, designer, superintendent or shipping clerk, is an inestimable blessing. Every girl employed in these waist shops, feels instinctively that she is not to be slighted or trifled with by the firm, and that there is a power outside ready to take her part.

As soon as the strike was over the Executive Board has taken into consideration the difficult problem of consolidating this vast mass into a well organized and disciplined body, to provide for the members meeting together and exercising their right to voice their views on all questions of management and leadership.

Many projects were submitted and discussed. At first it was thought proper to group the members into sub-locals, according to their particular section of trade; as tuckers, body makers, sleeve makers, etc. But further consideration this was shown to be inadvisable. Our experience with the cutters has taught us that this kind of grouping breeds a certain antagonism and hostility between the various sections; each of these working exclusively for its own interest. The plan finally adopted was to group the members into seven districts and divide every district into two divisions. Every district contains from 40 to 50 shops and is served by one or several organizers or business agents.

The reason for the two divisions is because the membership is much too large for one meeting. Every division meets once in two weeks.

The union employs a secretary, a bookkeeper, two typewriters, one general and one assistant organizer, seven Jewish and two Italian business agents.

The districts are divided as follows: District No. 1 contains all the shops situated between 12th street and the East River; District No. 2, all the shops of Brooklyn and Brownsville; District No. 3, the shops of Greenpoint street; District No. 4, the shops of Broadway and West Broadway; District No. 5, Wooster and Mercer streets; District No. 6, the shops of East and South streets; District No. 7, East Side shops, mostly those of outside contractors.

Owing to the numerous telephone calls on the union, the telephone company has had to install a private telephone exchange.

There is also an employment bureau in the office, and there is no need for the members to walk the streets and knock at doors in search of work.

The Executive Board is composed of two delegates from each District and meets three times weekly. A meeting of shop chairmen or women also meets every week.

Such are the results of the strike of the Ladies' Shirt Waist Makers of New York. As trade unionists we are all proud of this splendid achievement.

John A. Dyche,
Gen. Sec. Treas.
AT THE SHIRT WAIST FACTORY.

A Story—By Gertrude Barrows.

It was "noon hour" at the shirt waist factory, and the 'stitchers' were scattered about, eating lunch, chattering or reading.

One group listened eagerly to a pale Russian girl, who was explaining a Marxian socialist tract. Another set crowded their heads together over a "dream book." A dressy blonde sat on the steps with a huge green pickle in one hand and a yellow-backed novel in the other.

"What are you reading, Beatrice?" asked Edna.

The dressy blonde reluctantly yielded the book, and Edna opened it at the following passage:

"The piteous appeal in the soft blue eyes of the helpless orphan maid touched the heart of the stern young man before her, deeply. In a flash, the cold, politic non-committal business man was changed to an earnest, glowing young worker."

"Gee!" said Edna, "That's a fairy tale! I wish I could get around cold, politic, non-committal business men that easy; but I've never seen it done. Say, Beatrice," she added, "spose you come along with me to the office a minute."

A little later Beatrice found herself standing by the big oak desk of the manager of the firm, while Edna recounted to him the early morning trials of the 250 girls who daily shivered on the entrance stairs of the factory, waiting for the single "checker" to punch "time cards" and let the "operators" through the door one by one.

"They keep us waiting," she wound up, "an' then fine us for being late. We don't think the fines are fair."

"See here!" said the busy manager, impatiently, "you'll have to take your grievances to the superintendent."

Edna stood her ground firmly.

"We've tried him for a month," she said angrily.

"Can't you understand, that with so many employees we have to make rules to protect ourselves?"

"Yes, and you can see it's the same way with us. We've just made a rule too. Unless there's another check to let in the 25 girls mornings, none of us will pay tardy fines. We had to make the rule to protect ourselves."

The manager looked up for the first time.

"Well, well!" he said politely. "I can't make any promise, but I'll talk it over with the superintendent."

The dressy Beatrice was all in a tremble when she got back to the steps and the other girls.

"Goodness, Gracious, Edna! she exclaimed. "I never dreamed we were going to put up that proposition to-day!"

"You don't do the right kind o' dreaming. Here's your pickle an' your book; neither of 'em's good for what ails you."

The next day Edna was radiant. "Well, the extra 'checkers' O.K. this morning," she said, and Beatrice has learned something. Page one, lesson one, for helpless orphan maid! Stop being helpless! Page two, cut out appealing with soft blue eyes, and talk United States, with your tongue, fair and square. Page three, Business men are arrogant, but you gotta talk business to 'em."

Then, with a sigh, she added: "I do wish you girls would stop counting on fairy tales and dream books, and take up a collection of common sense among yourselves for every day use. It's some tricks for helpless orphan maids to touch the hearts of non-committal business men, in real life."
DEMOCRACY IN THE TRADE UNION.

Every person in a Trade Union should be put upon some Committee for practical work. Only in this way can the organization use all of its strength. As it is, generally three or four officers and the business agent are overworked, and the rest of the members of the union sit by, without responsibility at the meetings and let off steam, either by fault-finding orations or by sullen silence, relieved by an occasional complaint that the meeting lasts so long.

A Committee on Absences, for example, might be made up of a member or two from each shop, and have for its object devising of ways and means for interesting and holding indifferent members. In their reports they should give the reasons which keep members from attending meetings, and suggest remedies.

A Committee to form Auxiliary Label Committees among various classes and nationalities should be very active in finding out what retail stores are likely to handle the label and then organize consumers in the neighborhoods of such stores to create a large demand for label articles.

A Committee on Entertainment should arrange for balls and parties and fairs, etc.

A Visiting Committee should visit sick members and those in trouble to let them feel the solidarity of the union feeling.

A Clerical Committee should help the Secretary with clerical work.

An Educational Committee should arrange for classes, lectures, etc.

A General Trade Committee should keep informed of conditions in each trade, throughout the country, and report at meetings any important matters, concerning any branch of the trade, in any city or town in the country—particularly any news which will throw light upon successful methods of building up trade conditions.

A Grievance Committee should sift out the important from unimportant grievances and present the former, only, etc., etc., etc. One might go on indefinitely suggesting committees which could contribute to strengthening the union, in various ways.

But, some may object, "If all these committees were to report at each meeting, we never get home!"

The answer to that objection is simple. At present, too often a "meeting" is given over to hours of petty wrangling over unimportant matters, "hot air" from a few who monopolize the floor because they have a "gift of gab" or "an axe to grind" or a grievance to unmask. A good chairman could see that each person who takes the floor should speak briefly and to the point, representing the mature conclusions of a committee, and not speaking more than once without special permission.

A Democratic chairman recognizes the great educational value of giving every member of a union some training in speaking in meeting, and speaking briefly and to the point.

It is of utmost importance that all members be trained to take responsibility—not only in voting intelligently for the right officers, and measures which will help; but also in the power of expressing themselves properly at a meeting, in few well-chosen words.

This method of training a union to work by committees, makes a great difference in the interest members take in attending meetings where a committee has some plan at heart. All the members of that committee are likely to be present at meetings, to carry out that plan. Very often some quiet man or girl, who has always before seemed a mere cipher will suddenly wake up, if given responsibility, and develop into a very active and useful committee member.

The old fashioned way of expecting three or four officers to "run a union and devoting meetings to "kicking" because those few officers do not accomplish everything alone and unaided in a day, is giving place to the new unionism, where members are made to realize that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link and that every member of an organization is to blame for any of its faults which are allowed to continue.

AGAINT UNIONS.

Forcing men to pay dues in labor unions against their will is a conspiracy and therefore unlawful according to a decision handed down last week by the appellate court. The case was that of twenty employees of the Chicago Railway company against the officers and members of the North and West Side Street Car Men's Union. The complaint was dismissed by the Chicago Railway company against the officers and members of the North and West Side Street Car Men's Union. The complaint was dismissed by the appellate court.
lowed on matters emanating from the union.

The right to hire and discharge is tacitly given to the employer although the union retains the privilege of inquiring into causes of discharges.

The policy of the union is that for the most part is striving to secure control over non-union concerns regardless of prices or conditions of labor obtaining. In fact, the lower the price paid for labor the more the union feels in the securing the closed shop power over the firm to begin to correct the evils existing and gradually raise prices to a competitive level.

Another important part in the policy of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is its effort to keep the price paid for labor in union factories within a scope which will allow the union manufacturers to sell shoes in the market in competition with non-union concerns.

It pursues a course which aims to bring up prices for labor and at the same time not penalize firms who are willing to do business with non-union concerns. To this end an attempt is being made to keep the cost of labor down by encouraging firms to keep the cost of labor down.

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The new union of Caruthers

This article should be read and reread by every trade unionist.

The rapidity with which our villages frequently grow into flourishing, populous and industrially important centers is one of the wonders of our American enterprise. Where a generation ago was a struggling village of a thousand or more inhabitants there is now a city of 20,000, composed principally of those dependent for employment on the factories and workshops that have sprung up with the city, or, rather, have caused the city to grow to the present conditions of labor which may reach the furthermost ends of the earth. Such a city was Caruthers, in one of the middle western states, where a group of small manufacturers, of their own accord, opened Caruthers had a population of less than 5000. Now it has 12,000, a mayor and city council, street railways, and all the other evidences of the establishment, which helped the city to grow as the city helped it to grow, and whose workmen number almost a thousand.

There had been few, if any, labor organizations in Caruthers, and, as a necessary attendant, wages were low as compared with the great cities, though, of course, there had been instances of working for a wage that scarcely more than provided him the strength from day to day to continue at work. From his little hoveling in Caruthers and in other neighboring manufacturing establishments which helped the city to grow as the city helped it to grow, and whose workmen number almost a thousand.

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Finally the organizer appeared, and it was but a little time until a committee waited on Mr. Strong, as president of the Caruthers Manufacturing Company, and he was informed that his workmen had associations themselves as members of a union.

"I am very glad to hear it, gentlemen," said Mr. Strong, smilingly, "I was a union man from the day when I hired my first set of workmen. I think that the growth of the city the latter advanced, as is usual, and wages, too, had slowly advanced—slower than living expenses had advanced.

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THE RECENT STRIKE OF SHIRT WAIST MAKERS IN
PHILADELPHIA

By Ida Mayerson.

It was on December 20th of last year that about four thousand girls engaged in the shirt waist industry in the City of Philadelphia walked out from their shops with the cry that they would rather starve outside the shops than inside.

The shirt waist industry in Philadelphia is a comparatively new one, only about fourteen or fifteen years old; but in that short time the employers have been busy doing two things, firstly in cutting down the wages every year, and secondly, as a result of the timidity of the toiling girls, in amassing capital.

It was a bitter winter in Philadelphia when the strike began. Yet, the poor half-starved girls held heroically for seven long weeks, until a partially successful settlement was brought about.

The courage of the girls cannot be too highly praised. First they appealed to those who remained behind in the shops to join them; but when peaceful persuasion and remonstrance failed, they were seized with righteous indignation and, prompted no doubt by dire necessity, hastened to use less dignified means. Think of these frail and delicate girls defying the police of the city and the assaults of their opponents! Since business is not conducted on philanthropic principles, it can be imagined that every little consideration was shown them.

The strike came on just before Christmas, and the police expecting to be thanked for their service to the employers gave them sufficient assistance and protection. Their conduct was such as to convince every impartial observer that the zeal they displayed in arresting right and left any one who approached the vicinity of the factory, was not of a platonic nature. They went so far as to arrest casual passers by, and one of these latter happened to be a prominent society lady. No less than 460 arrests were made during the strike.

The recent outbreak from the members of the union was the only answer Mr. Strong needed to convince him that his lesson had not fallen on deaf ears. Within the specified time union signs all over Cather's showed that the true meaning of unionism had been learned, not alone by the employers of the Cather's Manufacturing Company, who constituted the greater number of the union of their trade, but by all the trade unionists and their sympathizers.—American Federationist.

However, it is now five weeks after the strike, and what, the reader might ask, has it accomplished for the girls, both morally and financially?

Well, it is regrettable that after so stubborn and courageous a fight only a partial success was won.

Our demands were truly just. We asked for higher wages. The average wage of the shirt waist girl before the strike was six, or six and a half dollars a week, and this in a metropolitan city like Philadelphia is barely enough to keep body and soul together.

Then we asked for shorter hours. Ought not, properly speaking, to be the business of the community? Is it not generally admitted that if the woman is injured society must suffer? Does no one ever stop to consider what it means for a girl to grind for ten or eleven hours a day amid the dirt and dust of sweat-shop, or factory, reduced entirely to a sort of human machine, although she is a human being thrashing with the aspirations, ambitions and hopes of life? As a result of the seven weeks' fight the working hours have been brought down to 52 hours per week, or about five hours less than formerly.

We also demanded improved sanitary conditions, which is rather the duty of the community to see to, and as a result of the strike some necessary improvements have been made.

With regard to the demand for the recognition of the union, the concession wrying from the employers amounts to this, that in the event of any grievance arising the employees complain to the union representative who submits the matter to the union for consideration and adjustment.

If there were no union of waist-makers in Philadelphia prices would have been reduced; as it is we gained a decided increase.

These improvements alone show that the strike was necessary; but we also gained both moral and financial advantages, though its ultimate effects are only slowly being recognized by the rank and file. Few people realize that a strike is really never lost, even if declared so by its opponents; for if no actual increase is effected, at least the stability of the old wage is assured, otherwise prices may be continually lowered.

The strike is dreaded by the employers, because they often lose a great deal more than his employees. The energy that is wasted on both sides is really deplorable, but how else are we to overcome the obstinacy of the employers in refusing to grant proper conditions of labor.

Owing to the practical results referred to, a large number of girls have been enrolled as members of the union and our numerical strength in Philadelphia is much greater than before.

We have now proper headquarters which will be used for educational purposes. These contain a library and reading room, and we have also established evening classes where the English language, American history and economics are taught.

Arrangements are now being made for introducing Sunday social evenings to which all members of the union are welcome; also a dancing class for those who desire to spend their time in such manner. All this will promote healthful recreation and mutual improvement to relieve the grinding monotony caused by the clatter of the machines all day long. The girls are becoming enthusiastic about all this progressive work, and we are looking forward to a better future.

There are men—even in the ranks of Organized Labor—who believe that the movement is one of self-interest, and that its only object is to gain some monetary benefit for the members of Unions. If this were so the Labor Movement would be only an incident—and a passing one—in the scheme of Industrial development. As it is, the Labor Movement is part and parcel of Human Evolution without which mankind would stagnate, progress be suspended, and the end of things not very far off.—New Zealand Worker.
GIORNALI UFFICIALE DELL' UNIONE INTERNAZIONALE PER ARTICOLI DA SIGNORA

VOLUME I. No. 2.

NEW YORK, APRILE, 1910

PRICE 2c

IL LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

GIOVANNA FEDELI

LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

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

Un orario lungo sneria e fa produrre meno; la paga macchina fa più breve la vita.

PRIMO MAGGIO

Salve, piove faldito; tu torni col verde e col giallo, costantemente, ad ogni giro di sole, conforterai di tutti gli schivi moderni, di quelli che sof frono e che sanno di soffrire.

Tu la tua fontana avvampa ovunque passa ridestando la vita; con la vita la conquista la sua dea, la sua inappetibile dea.

Tu odoroso Maggio fra l'ummo fondo verde e degli alberi denudati del verno, infinita, colorata, o- lezzante creature: i fiori, i fiori popo - ni di frutti.

Tu Maggio assoggioghi al più bel pag gio della Natura; tu potenza sublime della vita; gli uomini ti hanno fatto «io delu-Natura; tu potenz a

e dei compagni indiffercnti, veri pa -

bile dea.

Ad o-

della vita; gli uomini ti hanno fatto

fatori di questa terra dove la nostra Co-

R

e a tutte le imprese del verno, infinite, colorate, o-

lazzo di essi discendono parecchi

siamo guadagni; inoltre, altri che non si è la-

nario più vivace, più umano.

siano operai pure, anzi la loro granda

maggioranza è formata di lavoratori, ma sono lavoratori cospediti e digni -tosi; sanno che ad essi sono dovuti i diritti e se si li pignoranì e si li sanno far valore.

Gli Italiani hanno il dovere di im­

migare gli Ebrei per loro vantaggio e per loro onore; essi avranno quella

improvviso, che in loro unione vi è il loro avvenire, e che solo allora sa-\n

l'Arbitro di un tiranno o il rin-vezzione che vi ha portato a questo

prenderanno fra nella loro unione vi è il loro avvenire, e che solo allora sa-\n

il loro avvenire, e che solo allora sa-\n

l'Arbitro di un tiranno o il rin-
THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

sempre possa ottenere nuovi e maggiori benefici per la classe operaria.

Tutto è nell'uomo, tutto è per l'uomo.

M. Gorki.

ALLA DONNA

Gli uomini che, fino adesso, hanno fatto loro al mondo; stabilito, decretato, interpretato le leggi, hanno creduto bene di chiamarsi da sé in forza e di attribuirsi come naturale diritto tutte le qualità di energia, di forza, e di superiorità, abbandonando cifrativamente alla donna la qualifica di esso debole: essa è una povera creatura, eterea, che ha bisogno di essere compatta, tenuta sotto la tuta, in fine. Ma la natura, questo le stesse tanto invocato dagli uomini stessi, è la natura che si intende a intesa a questo riguardo affatto affatto con gli uomini, perché per i suoi fini speciali, fini su cui nel resto non pretende "tenere all'uncino" come chi opera secondo la giustizia, ed è pronto ad aprir i suoi libri maestri e a mostrare le sue perdite, ha voluto invincibile che la donna non fosse in nessun modo inferiore all'uomo.

Paolo Lombroso.

UN SALUTO AGLI UFFICIALI E MEMBRI DELLE LOCALI AFFILIATE.

Il grido lanciato di uno sciopero generale del Chełmianyks of New York, viene accolto con crescente favore da unionisti e non unionisti. Rare sono le obiezioni che si fanno contro di esso, mentre da ognuno si sente dire, "quando avverrà lo sciopero? Perché si trova che si cerca di cogliere il momento migliore?" L'idea di uno sciopero generale come un modo per migliorare le condizioni degli operai del nostro mestiere non è nuova. Negli ultimi anni, numerosi sindacati di ricovero, che si troveranno ad ottimizzare le condizioni dei salari da donna è lo sciopero generale. Chiunque conosce lo stato attuale dei Chełmianyks e Shirk Makers di questa città deve ammettere che sono un operato intento a migliorare le condizioni dei loro lavoratori. Non è stato un successo nel senso che i padrini hanno risposto alla richiesta di un sciopero di una massa di lavoratori. Ma, nonostante questo, è stato un successo perché hanno dimostrato che la classe operaria è unita.

La ragione principale perché il salo risi dei lavoratori sarta da donna è costantemente basso, mentre il costo dei vivari è in continuo aumento, è perché non solo l'operato non ha fatto uno sciopero importante. Dal 1898 i Chełmianyks e Shirk Makers non si son impegnati in accurate discussioni nel miglioramento delle loro condizioni. Fatta eccezione di poche faticose in cui gli operai ebbero la mano libera di fissare i prezzi e migliorare alqumar

to le loro condizioni, perché non hanno nessuna efficacia sulla nostra classe impegata in più di 1.200 ditte. Costoro hanno perduto ogni rispetto e timore per i Chełmianyks e Shirk Makers. Durante questi scioperi, che hanno perdere il rispetto di loro stessi, hanno perduto il coraggio di sorgere e lottare per il diritto di giustizia.

E' inutile quindi doversi i nostri membri, cioè fare lo sciopero al principio della stagione, a poco a poco. Da parte loro, costruire i padroni a pagare il prezzo dell'Unione, quando da per tutto la gran parte dei nostri compagni lavora a prezzo rivisitato. I padroni, durante il tempo del grande lavoro manterranno la close alla folle per poche settimane o tutta all'aperto per un paio di mesi. Dopo questo tempo licenzieranno gli unionisti e li riprenderanno con operai non unionisti. Né contratti, né sicurezze, né penale posto sono costruitori pochi padroni a non indulgere in un malvagio miscredere dove e non si dice di miscredere di miscredere o di crederli un po' alla meglio operai e a più tempo per iniziare un grav mystery fra i Chełmianyks e Shirk Makers per ottenere miglior condizioni. L'esperienza ci ha insegnato che il lavoro piano è sistematico per costituire una organizzazione che non può adattarsi solo a un operato e in una città dove i lavoratori sono più o meno stabili e in solida massa. Ma per New York il più grande porto di immissione degli Stati Uniti, e in un mestiere di cui il nostro paese non assicura economicamente, non si vede di speranza di un miglioramento neanche per i sarti da donna da altre città.

Vi sono delle regioni perché i cloa-ck e skirt makers di questa città a dispetto del lavoro indifferente e delle agitazioni portate negli ultimi dieci anni per organizzare la nostra classe e l'adozione di ogni mezzo ragione-tivole per costruire una organizzazione che gasa iniziale stava aspettando. In una città e mestiere che assorbono migliaia di lavoratori di differenti nazioni e dove il singolo operato si perde fra di miscredere di giuramento di lavoratori sparsi in vasta zona o divisi in più di 1.300 shop, non è possibile il lavoro sistematico per organizzare. Solo una grande agitazione simultanea può muovere ed etto le masse e gli individui e portare un radicale cambiamento nelle condizioni del lavoro.

Perché i risultati dello sciopero ab-biamo dovuto esso effetto noi dobbiamo essere preparati con ogni mezzo pri-

biamo unire più di buon conto quanto le locali dei cloa-ck e skirt makers, pos-

siamo, e più di buon conto dare la mani alle locali dei cloa-ck e skirt makers.

Noi non sosterremo una lotta lunga.

I nostri manifestatori sono per lo più immigranti russi che sono arrivati in poco tempo fa tagliatori o lavora-

tori di macchine da cucire e che non sono tanto ricchi da sostenere una lotta lunga con noi. Ma le spese per pro-

parare un tale sciopero sarebbero con-

iderelberi.

Per ottenere il fondo necessario noi nell'ultima riunione settimanale del Consiglio decideremo sottottrarri-

si ai nostri compagni, per mezzo dei referendum, riservati se i membri vogliono concorrere ed pagare due dollari ciascuno compagni da versarsi in due rate. Il risultato del referendum fa che due terzi dei nostri membri hanno votato favorevole per la siffatta decisione. Noi quindi ci rivolgiamo ai nostri compagni tutti perché paghino questa tassa al più presto possibile e non abbia-

di risparmiare per i conti quando si desidera stare bene, ma in solida massa. Ma per New York il più grande porto di immissione degli Stati Uniti, e in un mestiere di cui il nostro paese non assicura economicamente, non si vede di speranza di un miglioramento neanche per i sarti da donna da altre città.

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Noi quindi faciamo appello a voi perché la tassa venga pagata al più presto possibile e alla nostra Convoca-

zione, nel prossimo numero, si cer-

ceremo i nostri padroni che noi siamo pronti con tutti i mezzi necessari per condurre la lotta a un felice risul-

tato.

Il Consiglio Esecutivo Generale.

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บท מוקדש

(NO.栔racce 3.ור ד.נקדש).}ן דע

(1) חֵטֵי הָעָה לַוָּלָאֵה טָוָּלָאֵה וּלְבָּלָאֵה לָוָּלָאֵה (2) נָפְלֵי חֵטֵי הָעָה לַוָּלָאֵה טָוָּלָאֵה. (3) נָפְלֵי חֵטֵי הָעָה לַוָּלָאֵה טָוָּלָאֵה וּלְבָּלָאֵה לָוָּלָאֵה (4) לָוָּלָאֵה טָוָּלָאֵה וּלְבָּלָאֵה לָוָּלָאֵה (5) חֵטֵי הָעָה לַוָּלָאֵה טָוָּלָאֵה וּלְבָּלָאֵה לָוָּלָאֵה.
דר איריסים וסיועים לחקלאים

דף 2

德拉 מתכון ופייםภוגר

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