The Ladies’ Garment Worker, Volume 1, Issue 1

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)
When You Go Out Shopping Remember the Shirt-Waist Girl

DO YOU EVER STOP TO THINK where, how and by whom the thousands of shirt waists you see on sale all over the city are made? Do you know that 45,000 women and girls in New York alone are employed in making these waists? Do you realize that the conditions under which these girls work, the wages they receive, the hours they spend at their machines depend directly upon YOU?

UNDER PAY AND OVER WORK.

Most of us probably would never have thought at all about such things except for the great strike last winter of about 20,000 waist makers in New York and Philadelphia, when the true conditions under which the mass of workers in the trade were forced to make a living were revealed. It was found that the wages, already too low for health and decency, were declining. The girls' thin and poorly nourished bodies and insufficient clothing testified at what cost to themselves and future generations they were working.

THE "FAIR" EMPLOYER HELPLESS.

Even the good employers who would like to treat their workers well were being forced by competition to adopt bit by bit the methods of the more unscrupulous. For this reason many of the best paid girls went on strike feeling that trade conditions were too uncertain to continue for them to depend on the good will of any individual employer, so they joined together with the poorer paid workers in their demand for a union shop.

WHAT THE UNION HAS DONE.

The strike is now over and a few hundred factories have settled with the union. In such settled shops, the girls are now working 52 hours a week. Their wages are fairer, and they receive half again as much pay for overtime. Sunday is now a real day of rest; fines are abolished, and the individual girl does not have to deal with her powerful employer, the representative of the union takes up all the grievances with the firm. In the past, the infrequent visits of a factory inspector, for whose coming the management was well prepared, were the girl's only protection, now the union is on the job every hour of every working day to see that the health and welfare of its members are properly looked after. These results have been gained by dint of a very bitter struggle, and through this the girls are obtaining not only material advantages, but marked development in individual character; this discipline is only a part of the training that comes with trade unionism.

THE CONSUMERS RESPONSIBILITY.

Now comes your part and responsibility. As the consumer for whom all things are made you can

(Continued on page 6)

The General Sympathetic Strike in Philadelphia

Man is known to be a thinking animal, at least people say so; but every now and then we come across incidents which reveals man as anything but the thinking animal he claims to be.

Take for instance the present general sympathetic strike in Philadelphia. When the Central Labor Union of the City of Brotherly Love declared the strike, thousands of thousands of unorganized people responded to the call. The Cloak Makers, Local No. 58, had a membership of 250. Over 3,000 left their employment to champion the cause of motormen and conductors; people whom they do not know. There was no special reason why they should sacrifice their position. Many of these unorganized cloakmakers have on several occasions turned against their fellow craftsmen in time of strikes. They helped the employers to break the organization, while their fellow craftsmen in time of strikes. They helped the employers to break the organization, while the majority of them were satisfied with the good will of any individual employer, the union is on the job every hour of every working day to see that the health and welfare of its members are properly looked after. These results have been gained by dint of a very bitter struggle, and through this the girls are obtaining not only material advantages, but marked development in individual character; this discipline is only a part of the training that comes with trade unionism.

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union are the natural enemies of the non-union and unorganized work people of this country. This strike proved fully that the organized workpeople are simply the more energetic, intelligent and advanced portion of the laboring community, and that the non-organized portions understand and feel that the advantages which labor gains through organization is not confined to the members of the labor organizations, but is shared by every man or woman who have to work for their living.

WOMAN NEEDS THE VOTE TO CHANGE THE HOME.

Since the sentimental man still opposes Woman's Suffrage on the ground that woman must be protected and cared for by man, and that her sphere is "The Home," we ask him to read the last report of the New York Committee on Congestion of Population, and learn something of the way in which women are actually protected in New York homes.

There were in the city, in 1905, 122 blocks, with a density of 750 persons per acre, and this density is increasing yearly.

There are 104,117 absolutely windowless rooms in New York tenements.

There are 80,000 buildings, housing nearly 3,000,000 people which are a standing menace for lack of fire-proofing.

The city death rate is three points higher than London, and the annual cost to tax-payers for hospitals and institutions for women and children chargeable to congestion of population, is nearly 4 per cent. of the total budget. The city pays a million and a half per annum to care for its sick poor.

One need not give further details but to sum up, we give the words of Mr. Laurence Velller, Park Commissioner of New York City, who says:

"The housing conditions here are without parallel in the civilized world. In no city of Europe, not in Naples or Rome, neither in London or in Paris, neither in Berlin, Vienna, nor Buda Pesth, nor in Constantinople or St. Petersburg, in ancient Edinburgh nor modern Glasgow, nor in heathen Canton nor Bombay, are to be found such conditions as prevail in modern enlightened, 20th Century, Christian New York.

"Cannot even a sentimental man realize that it is woman's duty to come out into politics for herself, and take a hand in changing the character of such homes?"
Each woman should also contribute ten dollars. In Pittsburgh, Pa., which was earlier referred to the Attorney-General, and by him decided to the President and by him sent in the name of the American Federation of Labor. The officers of the organization advise that with some additional financial help victory may be shortly assured. The cement Corporation has been present to the request contained in the Attorney-General and the civil unions are urged to request their members to contribute ten cents each in support of the great cause, which has been and is still being made by the Amalgamated Association of Iren, Steel and Tim Workers of North America, in defense of the rights of the workers as against the aggressions of the United States Steel Corporation. The officers of the organization advise that with some additional financial help victory may be shortly attained, particularly among the Tim Plate Workers.

The work of different kinds is carried on by the editors pay and editors pay for breadth and depth of appeal. They retain that O. Henry gives them the cubic area they want. It is almost a fast idiom of publishers that while stories are bad risks; but a collection in book form of stories by O. Henry finds a waiting crowd. Usually each brief story—without saucy, salt all have some great roughness of the social fabric at the same time that it gives a quaint, dear glimpse of good and happiness and fun.

"Of course," says O. Henry, "we often hear 'shop-girls' spoken of. No such persons exist. There are girls who work in shops. They make their living that way. But why turn their occupation into an office, the round of ladies' work? We do not refer to the girls who live on Fifth Avenue as 'marriage girls.'

It is a common temptation to compare a recent arrival in literature with its veterans or its gods. O. Henry's difference to the English language as he makes it do his bidding, is like the big difference of Kipling. A likeness to Dickens is more obvious. There is the largeness of philosophy and sympathy, the gleam and flash of wit, humor grotesque and deep, and the half-intimate aspect of manner that, after all, is not really gay and not really intimate...

O. Henry's methods of work, as he himself described them, are simple. "Rule 1 of story-writing is to write stories that please yourself. There is no Rule 2. In writing, forget the public. I get a story thoroughly in mind before I sit down at my table. Then I write it out quickly, and, without revising it, send it to my publishers. In this way, I am able to judge my work almost as the public judges it. I've seen stories in which I didn't at first blush recognize my own.

"Do you have times when you can't write?" I asked him.

"Oh, yes, sometimes I have dry spells that last for two or three months. In this event, I never force myself. I get out and see things talk to people.

He is now at work on his first novel, which he says will be completed in the coming year. The short-story magazine, in which he has just appeared a new volume of his short stories entitled "The Roads of Destiny," and he will continue to appear before the same time as is the case in the magazines, to which he has been, during his years of New York life, a regular contributor.

IS IT SOMETIMES SO?

Amidst the whisperings that O. Henry is a general household in a Pittsburgh family was a rain-drenched Irish girl of rather forbidding aspect. "Do you love children?" asked the mistress of the house, when satisfied that the girl would suit with respect to the most requirements.

"Well, mum," responded the Celt, with a glisten smile that all were to do on the wages."—Sunday Magazine.
THE INDUSTRIAL VOTE OF WORKINCNEN AND WOMEN

Who is to blame for present industrial evils? Is it not everyone who has the chance to vote to improve conditions, and yet fails to vote and vote right?

Workers and public as well as employers are responsible for the character of any business. There is no business possible till the workers, and employers, and the purchasers get together. All three are represented in the business and combine in deciding its character. The old-fashioned employer still claims of "my business" and represents any attempts of public or of workers to "interfere in my business." But the fact is, that business—any business—is in reality more the affair of the workers in it and of the purchasing public than of the employer. Employees and consumers have more votes on the question of the character of business, than of the employer; because there are so many more workers and buyers than "bosses."

And now look at the way workers vote on industrial questions! The great majority do not vote at all—especially the great majority of the women—although they all have the power of the ballot, in the Trade Union, which puts them in a condition to control the wages and conditions in each trade. The few even in the organized trades, "run" the Trade Union elections, fill the offices and decide all the important measures; while the many fail to vote or vote with little thought, allowing themselves to be used as tools of this faction or that, and then, if dissatisfied with the result, contenting themselves with asking, "What's the good of a union anyway?" This is especially the attitude of a large majority of working women. We hear a great deal today about "Women Suffrage," and nearly all women who read these pages are clamoring for the right to vote. Yet in their trades, where they have the right to vote in the union on the questions which most affect their welfare, and, in some instances, their very lives, they refuse to vote, or vote for this or that officer, and this or that measure for the most casual reason or none at all. The working woman has a most important ballot in her hands to-day and too often she throws it away—or merely—plays with it.

In very truth, until very recently, working men have thrown away or sold their political vote. Up to this very day, they have failed to double the power of the workers by giving the political ballot to women, and then using that double power to revolutionize industrial conditions.

Let working men and women cease to rail at conditions, and begin to vote at them. Let them talk less of rights and more of duties. Let them get and use the full Industrial Ballot.

NOTES ON WORKING WOMEN

THE WORLD ROUND

Why English Working Women Want the Vote.

In the fearful condition of the English working women may be found an explanation of the suffrage movement in that country. Recent investigations show that the average weekly earnings of working women all over England are only one dollar and seventy-five cents. Thousands of these women earn only from sixty cents to one dollar and ten cents a week. In the city of London there are thousands of starving women who cannot secure work and have no income. A careful English authority states that in London alone there are two million English people who have no employment and are without income. While conditions among the factory women of the United States are not so deplorable as among the English working women, we are in no position to boast. Wage statistics of the working women in our own country reveal in too many instances fearful poverty, conditions and deprivation of the necessities of life.

The wages of working women all over the world prove that the financial situation of women cannot be left entirely to men. It is only by amicable union and organization among themselves that the women of our own and other countries can realize better commercial prosperity.

THE TEN HOUR LAW IN ILLINOIS

The Women's Trade Union League of Illinois is binding every effort to keep upon the statute book of Illinois, the laws prohibiting the employment of women more than ten hours a day. They have brought out much evidence to show that more efficient service is rendered, that fewer accidents occur and less "spoiled work" follows the shorter day's work.

Statistics show that the mortality among working women is higher than among other classes and higher than among working men. On this subject Dr. Rachel Varros, of the Chicago Woman's Club, says, "The perpetuation of the race depends upon an improvement in working conditions among the poorer classes; maternity is detrimentally influenced by long working hours only by the adoption of a ten hour working law can the women of the working classes reach a physical state that would insure proper conditions for the perpetuation of the race."

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117 CANAL STREET

NEW YORK
To the Officers and Members of Affiliated Locals, Greetings

The sentiment for a General Strike among the Cloakmakers in New York City union or non-union men is growing daily. Rarely do we ever hear objections raised against it. On the contrary, wherever you go you hear people asking, “when will this strike be called? What are you waiting for?”

The idea of a General Strike as the only means of improving the condition of labor in our trade is not new. For the last few years a considerable number of our members have been contending that the only way by which the conditions of labor in our trade would be by means of a General Strike. Any one who is thoroughly familiar with the conditions in the Cloak and Skirt trade in this city, must admit that a General Strike, even if unsuccessful, in the sense that the employers will not concede the recognition of the union and the closed shop, must have the effect of raising the earnings of the workpeople engaged in this trade. The principal reason why the earnings of the workpeople engaged in this trade is constantly becoming lower, while the cost of living is increasing, is because in this trade there has been for years no important strikes. Since 1896 the Cloak and Skirt Makers have not engaged in an earnest struggle with the employers for better conditions. Except a few shop strikes which could have no effect on a trade where there are more than 1,200 firms, the employers had a free hand in arranging conditions of work and prices to their own liking. They have lost all respect and fear for the cloaker makers. The work people on the other hand have lost their self-respect, have lost the courage to stand up and fight for humane conditions.

It is useless, we have often been told by our members, to call out a few shop strikes at the beginning of the season, organize them, compel the employers to pay union prices and give us union conditions, when everywhere our people are working for next to nothing. The employers will keep up a union shop only in the height of the season for a few weeks, or a couple of months at the most. After which time he will discharge the union people and replace them with non-union men. No agreements, securities or notes can compel a few employers to have union shops in a city where there are tens of thousands unorganized men, who are constantly travelling from shop to shop trying to find the "right place." At the beginning of the season we are compelled to call strikes to organize shops and at the end of the season we must fight again against lockouts. So it goes from year to year and season to season. Each time we succeed in unionizing new shops and take in new members, for the people in the shops organized in the previous season have been locked out by their employers. The net result of this kind of activity on the part of the union is demoralization instead of organization.

This is, in short, the sentiment often expressed among the rank and file of our members. The leaders, on the other hand, did not care to entertain these opinions for they were not sure how far these sentiments were shared by the great mass of unorganized cloakmakers. Our organization was too small to be in a position to control a strike with such a huge mass of workpeople engaged in the cloak and skirt trade. Others were of the opinion that through sympathetic agitation a strike will finally succeed in organizing the trade slowly, step by step. We also thought that the calling of a strike with a weak organization would end in a state of things that is prevail now among the men's tailors. General strikes are called each season, for as soon as the strike is over, the organization falls to pieces and the employers take back from the workpeople the advantages gained by the men as a result of the strike. Every one of us was decidedly opposed to introduce into our trade a state of anarchy that will necessitate Periodical General Strikes as the case is with the New York locals of the United Garment Workers of America. An organization has a right to call a strike only then when they have good chances of not only winning a strike, but securing a permanent organization, strong enough to retain the concessions and the advantages which a strike will gain for them.

Lately conditions have radically changed. Nobody doubts now the attitude of the Cloakmakers toward a General Strike. Our organization has been growing lately and is now large and powerful enough to control the situation and lead such a strike. We have every reason to believe, that besides being in a position to win the strike right through, we will also be in a position to control the situation after the strike is over. The general sentiment among the workpeople in our trade, not only in the city of New York, but throughout the length and breadth of this country, is in favor of unionism. The desire for improvement and the willingness to organize is noticeable everywhere among the work people engaged in all branches of the Ladies' Garment Trades.

Within the last six months we have more than doubled the number of our local unions. While the number of members in the locals is growing still faster. The phenomenal success of the Ladies' Waist Makers had convinced the worst pessimists amongst us, that now is the best opportunity and the best time for a big movement among the cloak and skirt makers for better conditions. Experience has taught us that slow and systematic work in the way of building up an organization, can succeed only in a trade and locality where the work people consist of a more or less settled and solid mass,. But in New York the largest port for immigration into the U. S. and a trade which absorbs yearly over 10,000 new arrivals, and from which thousands leave for the West or take up a new occupation, in such places and under such conditions slow and systematic agitation is useless. And as long as the conditions in the trade in New York City will be as bad as they are now, there is no hope for any improvement among the work people in our trade in other cities.

These are the reasons why the cloak and skirt makers in this city, in spite of the indefatigable work and agitation carried on for the last ten years to organize our trade and the adoption of all known possible means of building up an organization has not met with the success expected. In a city and trade which absorbs thousands of people of various nationalities and where the individual workman is lost among tens of thousands of work people scattered in the large area and divided in over 1,300 shops there is no place for systematic organization. Only a huge uprising can move and electrify the masses and the individuals and bring about a radical change in conditions of labor.

In order that the results of the strike should have a lasting effect and we should not be reduced to the conditions of the New York Garment Workers with their Periodical General Strikes, we must be prepared with all necessary means prior to the strike being called. We must have more money than the Cloak and Skirt Makers locals possess and more than the International Union with its regular 10c. Per Capita can donate. The expense of conducting a General Strike in which men are mostly engaged, must be much larger than that of the Ladies' Waist Makers strike, in which only boys and girls were engaged.

We do not expect a protracted struggle with the Cloak manufacturers.

Our manufacturers are mostly Russian immigrants, who were only lately operators or cutters, and who are not rich enough to carry on a long struggle with us. But the expense involved in preparing such a strike will necessarily be very large.

To get the necessary funds we at our last semi-annual Board meeting, decided to submit to a referendum the question, whether our members are willing to assess themselves with $2.00 for each male and $1.00 for each female, to be paid in two installments. The result of the vote gave us a two-thirds majority in favor of the Assessment. We therefore appeal to our members at large to pay this tax as speedily as possible, so that we should not have to appeal for funds when the strike is in full swing. The Cloak and Skirt Makers in this city are paying this tax readily, but the response from the locals outside of New York has been rather slow. They do not seem to realize the fact that with the organization of the cloak and skirt trade in the city of New York established a National Union will become one of the largest labor organizations in this country, and we will have a National Body, strong enough to protect our members from any aggression on the part of their employers.

We therefore appeal to you to pay up the assessment and at our Convention next June, we will convince our employers that we are ready with the necessary means to carry on the struggle to a successful issue.

The General Executive Board.
CORRESPONDENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER JOURNAL:

In reviewing the situation in Cleveland, O., with my short experience, I find that something will have to be done along the line of organization of English speaking locals. Those who work at the trade, speaking English, are handicapped in attending meetings, because the tailors and pressers are mostly Jewish and carry on their business in that language. I also find among the English speaking people, objections to the way the Jewish brothers act in regards to calling strikes. They claim that they (the Hebrews) are always striking and stirring up trouble when it is not necessary.

Be that as it may, there is a great deal to do before we can get anywhere near a perfect organization. What I would suggest is, first, let us all do what we can to get into the organization, all those who are eligible, at the same time not forgetting to drill all in discipline and teaching the principles of unionism. This can easily be accomplished if we will lay aside our personal prejudices and also stop giving faults with each other, getting through with our routine business as soon as possible and taking up the study of economics. It is very important that we understand the causes that have driven us to organize, and this is the Class Struggle. The employing class, or Capitalist Class, are compelled, under the present system to compete with their brother capitalists, and he who can put his goods on the market the cheapest is the successful one. The working class who have nothing to sell, but their labor power, must have a master, if the workers are not organized. The master can dictate almost any terms he sees fit, for if one will not accept, others are bound to do so through dire necessity. But if the workers are united, they are in some sort of a position to demand better wages and conditions. The workers realizing the power of consolidation, are beginning to see the importance of their combining their interest and working as one, remembering that an injury to one is the concern of all.

Getting back to the local situation, it will take hard and patient work before the trade in Cleveland will be of any strength. A great many of those working at the trade are receiving (in their estimation) good treatment and beneficence. They are hard to reach, they also believe, by joining the union they will lose their jobs or be called out on strike. To those workers I wish to say: Should you all come into the union the boss could not afford to discharge you, for if he did he would not be able to get others. And as for being called on strike, that would be a matter for yourselves to decide. If the majority believe they are not receiving just treatment, and the employer refuses to heed their request, it might be well to strike, to compel him to recognize your demands. That will be as said, your matter, and you decide.

In closing, let all brothers and sisters, do all they can to get those working in their shops to join our organization.

John G. Willet,
General Organizer.

THE UPLIFT MOVEMENT.

Editor G. W. Perkins of the "Cigar Makers' Official Journal" writes some good doctrine. In his last issue he says:

"The trade-union movement came into existence as a living necessity for the protection and advancement of the producing classes. It seeks to obtain to-day a fair share of the wealth created for the use, well-being and comfort of the masses. The trade unions are not content to pass rosy resolutions glorifying a Utopian future, and starving to death in an effort to reach it. Rather insists that the workers shall receive every dollar it can justly demand for the use, advancement and well-being of the present toilers. It is the natural, logical and most feasible means whereby and through which the workers can protect and advance their material, economic and social well-being. "And in this connection it has done more than any other or all agencies combined. The trade unionist does not know, and does not pretend to know, what the future state shall be. While he hopes it will be better than the present, he is most concerned, and rightly so, in what is best for himself and his fellow workers right now, and how best to obtain it. "Experience and common sense teach, and all men with sound minds know that the trade-union movement is the proper working class movement. They are also mindful of its imperfections and shortcomings, and they manfully strive to correct them, instead of trying to destroy the movement itself. They also know that the ability to do good and go ahead is always handicapped not by the union or its system, but by the non-unionists who have failed to fall into line and do their share in the good work so necessary for the well-being of all workers. All true trade unionists hope for a better living existence, and all know that the trade union movement is paving the way for a higher moral, social, economic and scientific life for all mankind. The trade union movement will live to fulfill the most sanguine expectations and claims of its most enthusiastic supporters."

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was the first witness called to the stand on March 9th in Chicago on behalf of the Switchmen's Union of North America, whose wage dispute with eight railroads is now under discussion before a board of arbitration, as provided by the Erdman Act. Mr. Gompers testified that in his judgment the work of switchmen is the most hazardous of all classes of workmen. This, he says, is evident by the fact that life insurance premiums for switchmen are higher than for other crafts men.

The Sacramento Street Garment, Union No. 356, signed an agreement with the Gas and Electric Street Railway Company. Several changes of benefit to the men were arranged—an increase of 2 cents an hour in wage, and reduction of the period from five to three years when employees will be entitled to receive the maximum wage. The scale will run from 29 to 32 cents an hour.

The convention of the United Miners of America will meet next year at St. Louis. Four of the principal business men's organizations of St. Louis, including the Manufacturers' Association, in which is the Buck's Store and Range company, invited the miners to meet there.

Next Year's Convention Invited by Our Enemies to St. Louis.

THE MINERS.

There is no excuse for you wearing a Non-Union Waist. Sig. Klein of 50 Third Ave., N. Y. City, sells Union Label Waists.
IL Ladies' Garment Worker
GIOVANNA OPISTICA DELL'UNIONE INTERNAZIONALE PER ARTICOLI DA SIGNORA
PUBBLICAZIONE MENSILE

VOLUME I
NEW YORK, 1 APRILE, 1910
NUMERO 1

La Internazionale Ladies Garment Worker's Union.

Questo primo numero di questa rivista porta il saluto fraterno dell'Internazionale Ladies Garment Worker's Union a tutti i sarti da donna degli Stati Uniti. A tutti, al sindacalista e allo stadio del beneficato, e all'Europa, senza distinzione di razza, di religione, di sesso.

La vostra Unione Internazionale ha un solo fine: Riuscire sotto una sola bandiera, tutti i sarti da donna, a produrre e che cede al padrone il capital; l'altro ha la fabbrica, l'operaio ha le braccia, il lavoratore e il artatore; all'Italiano non solo fine; Riuscire sotto una sola bandiera, dopo infinite lotte che costano sacrifici di vite e di sangue, ha in basso gli sguardi, gli occhi, gli occhi, gli occhi; essi si affidano ai padroni, anzi gli Unioni insorgono per combattere un anche e conquistano un nuovo diritto.

Gli operai fuori dell'Unione non sono altro che i servi propri e dei loro compagni. Essi lavorano a prezzi ridotti non solo, ma sono ancora la riserva dei padroni quando gli Unioni insorgono per combattere un anche e conquistano un nuovo diritto.

L'Unione Internazionale dei sarti da donna, che aspira alla pace e al benessere di tutta la classe dei operai, non si organizzano. E pronte ad usare la loro potenza dell'Unione, segna il divieto degli aderenti, e si avvantaggiano dei padroni. Essi si affidano ai padroni, anzi gli Unioni insorgono per combattere un anche e conquistano un nuovo diritto.

La Internazionale Ladies Garment Worker's Union, voi o donne che credevate che una idea che è entrata in voi rigenerasse il mondo, che vi animasse, vi faceva sperare, vi faceva sentire come se vi si accordasse una gioia. Ma pochi genitori, mentre voi parlavate rassegnate delle vostre miserie, esegivano i mezzi come sollevare il pane e un sorriso ai vostri orfani, non si sentono più sognare.
(Continued from page 1)

THE UNION LABEL.

There is no doubt which girls and which employers you will want to support. But how can you make sure you are doing so? There is just one way. You may not be able to remember the trade marks or names of all those fair manufacture-able to remember the trade marks just one way. You may not be sure you are doing so? There is support. But how can you make sure the same is written on our products? It is the only means whereby you can be perfectly certain that the union label is worn. If you cannot find the label, ask at the stores you deal with to see the buyer. Do not weakly pretend to know, what the future state shall be. While he hopes it will be better than the present, he is mostly concerned, and rightly so, in what is best for himself and his accept, others are bound to do so through dire necessity. But if the workers are united, they are in some sort of a position to demand better wages and conditions. The workers realizing the power of consolidation, are beginning to see the importance of their combining their interest and working as one, remembering that an injury to one is the concern of all.

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In closing, let all brothers and sisters, do their share in the good work of working in their shops to join our organization.

John G. Willet, General Organizer.

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"The trade-union movement came into existence as a living necessity for the protection and advancement of the working classes. It seeks to obtain to-day a fair share of the wealth created for the use, well-being and comfort of the masses. The trade unions are not content to pass rosy resolutions glorifying a Utopian future and starving to death in an effort to reach it. It rather insists that the workers shall receive every dollar it can justly demand for the use, advancement and well-being of the present toilers. It is the natural, logical and most feasible means whereby and through which the workers can protect and advance their material, economic and social well-being.

"And in this connection it has done more than any other or all agencies combined. The trade unionist does not know, and does not pretend to know, what the future state shall be. While he hopes it will be better than the present, he is most concerned, and rightly so, in what is best for himself and his fellow workers right now, and how best to obtain it.

"Experience and common sense teach us that all men with sound minds know that the trade-union movement is the proper working class movement. They are also mindful of its imperfections and shortcomings, and they manfully strive to correct them, instead of trying to destroy the movement itself. They also know that the ability to do good and go ahead is always handcapped not by the union or its system, but by the non-unionists who have failed to fall into line and do their share in the good work so necessary for the well-being of all workers. All true trade unionists hope for a better living existence, and all know that the trade union movement is paving the way for a higher moral, social, and scientific life for all mankind. The trade union movement will live to fulfill the most sanguine expectations and claims of its most enthusiastic supporters."

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, wrote the first witness called to the stand on March 9th in Chicago on behalf of the Switchmen's Union of North America, whose wage dispute with eight 34 feet is now under discussion before a board of arbitration, as provided by the Erdman Act. Mr. Gompers testified that in his judgment the work of switchmen is the most hazardous of all. This is said, evidences the fact that the insurance premiums for switchmen are higher than for other craftsmen.

The Sacramento Street Carmen's Union, No. 356, signed an agreement with the Gas and Electric Railway Company. Several changes of benefit to the men were arranged—an increase of 2 cents an hour in wages, and reduction of the period from five to three years when employees will be entitled to receive the maximum wage. The scale will run from 29 32 cents an hour.

Richard Carpisch, president of the American Federation of Labor, was the last witness called to the stand on March 9th in Chicago on behalf of the Switchmen's Union of North America, whose wage dispute with eight railroads is now under discussion before a board of arbitration, as provided by the Erdman Act. Mr. Gompers testified that in his judgment the work of switchmen is the most hazardous of all. This is said, evidences the fact that the insurance premiums for switchmen are higher than for other craftsmen.

THE MINERS.

Next Year's Convention Invited by Our Enemies to St. Louis.

The convention of the United Miners of America will meet next year at St. Louis. Four of the principal business men's organizations of St. Louis, including the Manufacturers' Association, in which is the Bucks Store and Range company, invited the miners to meet there.

There is no excuse for you wearing a Non-Union Waist. Sig. Klein of 50 Third Ave, N. Y. City, sells Union Label Waists.
La Internazionale Ladies Garment Worker's Union.

Questo primo numero di questa rivista porta il saluto fraterno della 7^ Internazionale, Ladies Garment Worker's Union a tutti i sarti da donna degli Stati Uniti. A tutti, ai maestri e ai loro stituttori, all'Italiano, senza distinzione di razza, di religione, di sesso.

La nostra Unione Internazionale ha un solo fine: riunire sotto una sola bandiera, tutti i sarti da donna, cui gli interessi procurare loro un miglioramento economico, soddisfare all'arbitrio dei padroni.

L'operaio moderno sente la propria dignità; dopo infiniti sacrifici di vite e di sangue, ha ottenuto dei diritti i quali lo mettono di fronte al padrone che se egli ha in fabbrica, l'operaio ha le braccia: se il primo ha il capital, l'altro ha la capacità a produrre che ceda al padrone a patti che egli impose.

Il diritto di fissare il prezzo e lo orario del lavoro tolto ai padroni, merce la potenza dell'Unione, segna il gran successo fatto dagli operai nella via della loro emancipazione e dice che se l'operaio è un salariato, non è però un schiavo.

Mentre coloro che, fuori dell'Unione, chiedono come i poverti il lavoro col colpefarsi e risalire le scale; ove mostrate coraggio e percorrenza, risponderanno con l'organizzarsi e cooperare con essa per il miglioramento di tutti.

Alle Sartine (Shirtwaist Makers). Chi scrive queste pagine Italiano ha ancora l'aura plena di ammirazione per voi, donne, che sapete dare la prima battaglia nel campo del lavoro, ove mostraste coraggio e perseveranza e sapete vincere. Voi o fanciulle che il bisogno che spinge alla fattoria, vi ruba il sorriso della giovinezza, voi, mogli che per alleviare la miseria domestica private delle vostre cure e della vostra carità, voi, sarti fanciulle, voi o disgraziate volete che dovete procurare il pane e un sorriso ai vostri orfani, risolverete che fini lassù la vostra vita era grave di lavoro, aspira per le unioni, non una speranza vi sorrideva, non una via di scampo vi offriva ai vostri occhi.

Chiuse nella fattoria per lungo ove, ove il suo sole si levava, vi riposavano i suoi occhi da mattino fino a quelli di notte, voi, vedevi quanti essi sono; quanti più si accorto di voi, in alto e quanto più avanziamo e quanto più siamo in alto, tanto più l'orizzonte si dilata dinanzi a noi.

L'Unione è non solo miglioramento materiale ma morale e intellettuale, à educazione. Voi dovete educarvi divenire migliori perché quel diventare anche più forte, più libero, più sincero, vi fornirà un carattere, una personalità, si una personalità, perché la donna non sia più la schiava dell'uomo, ma la sua compagna, la sua cooperatrice.

Non più il vostro sommesso parlare marci le proprie sventure che abbattendo e prostrano il proprio animo e quello degli altri, ma si parli di nuovo speranza, ma si ammiri alla nuova idea che è entrata in voi rigeneratrice.

Cercate di stringervi sempre intorno alla vostra bandiera che già ha segnato una prima grande vittoria; abbiate cara l'Unione come una religione, come una religione e pura.

Sapete mantenere quanto avete conquistato, e state sempre pronte a nuove conquiste che tendono a liberare l'umanità di un dolore o a procurarle una gioia.
THE LADIES’ GARMENT WORKER

Troppa ha lottato e per afferrare alcuni diritti che oggi siamo tenuti ad godere, e lo fanno pure i nostri temi, anche anch'io, o donne, e con loro siamo date le future battaglie e con lui si dividono i futuri trionfi.

Voi nelle case siete le basi della famiglia, e divenuto le meglior consciote delle sconfitte dei lavoratori e diventrete il più grande sostegno di esse, rendendo assai pericoloso l’edificio del capitale, che ad ogni colpo demolirà, parte di esso rimanerà.

Questa dovete comprendere, e sia la vostra massima capitale: il padrone è il nemico di tutti e che tutti i lavoratori d'ogni razza e d'ogni sesso, devono unirsi per respingere le insidie del comune nemico.

Anche per voi o donne la vita è missione, anche per voi è un avvenire; l'avvenire che abbarberà tutte le barre, che sterminerà i fraudolenti e fraintendi e umanizza l'avvenire che costituirà su tutta la terra la grande nazione, umana, in cui gli uomini e le donne, le due parti essenziali di essa, vivranno liberi ed uguali in una felicità nuova, oggi non intima, ma certamente un giorno verrà quando la vostra massima capitale: il padrone proclamando i vostri diritti.

Per voi non è necessario prendervi il fastidio di costituirne una Unione, anche per voi, o donne, avete il dovere di aprire la vostra vita alla vostra dignità di uomini e che fraternel destriéro vegliano a vostri diritti. Rivolgetevi ad essi, unitevi e lottate con loro. Cessi una buona volta il pregiudizio che gli altri popoli hanno di noi che è a voi che siamo sicuri, vi rinscrerete a vostra volta rischierete, perciò la vostra dignità di uomini e che fraternel destriéro vegliano a vostri diritti.

Il regno dell'operaio è vasto quanto il mondo, quindi, quando cela, il dire che non c'è lavoro, si tratta a fare la cosa piuttosto grande, ma è soltanto ad un lavoro vero e proprio, quello di essereconsacrato, e se non è richiesto, allora si tratta di un altro lavoro, che è quello di partecipare alla sopravvivenza del nostro mondo, e non è soltanto ad un lavoro, ma è soltanto ad un altro lavoro, che è quello di partecipare alla sopravvivenza del nostro mondo.

Il nostro dovere, o Cloak Makers Italiani, è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l'opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l’opera; è quello di agevolare l'opera e per farli continuare l’opera; è quello di agevolare l’opera e per farli continuare l’opera; è quello di agevolare l’opera e per farli continuare l’opera; è quello di agevolare l’opera e per farli continuare l’opera; è quello di agevolare l’opera e per farli continuare l’opera; è quello di agevolare l’opera e per farli continuare l’opera; è quello di agevolare l’opera e per farli continuare l’opera; è quello di agevolare l’opera e per farli continuare l’opera; è quello di agevolare l’opera e per farli continuare l’opera; è quello di agevolare l’opera e per farli continuare l’opera; è quello di agevolare l’opera e per farli continua...
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קלפים בונה ה'44

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שכירת תקנות ריבורות בתחום עותק ועונת זיכרון

ברום מפרים 163-161

ע"ש קלאס

תאריך: אפריל 2009

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