The Ladies' Garment Worker, Volume 2, Issue 3

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU)

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The Ladies' Garment Worker, Volume 2, Issue 3

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)
THE CLOAK MANUFACTURERS AND THE UNION

Speeches by Louis D. Brandeis, Julius Henry Cohen and Morris Hillquit

Who would have expected in February, 1910, that in February, 1911 the Cloak Buyers' Association and a number of prominent manufacturers would at their own banquet listen sympathetically to speeches such as were delivered on this occasion? Yet, this is what actually happened.

It was the first "get-together" banquet the Association has held since 1907, and more than 250 buyers and manufacturers were present. Many members of the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Protective Association and other well-known men were there, including A. E. Froom its chairman, L. E. Rosenfield, Dr. Henry Mosewitz, of the Downtown Ethical Culture Society, Louis H. Brandes, the chairman of the Peace Committee in the late general strike, John H. Cohen, Eugene J. Lenz, and Louis Miller, of the "Times".

Just think of the original intention of the organizers of this meeting, who, in order to have friendly and sympathetic relations between the late general strike and the Cloakmakers' Union. But apart from all such considerations, the remarkable fact remains, that L. H. Brandes and John H. Cohen supported the right thing, and at all times have been for the welfare of the workers.

The strike of last summer was a striking demonstration of the truth of the "get together" axiom. It is said, "There were grave abuses in a number of the factories. Many were cases of men who, in many instances, were the "sweaters," or "cutters," of the factory. In many of them the wages were inadequate, and in many of them the prices were treated unfairly. There were, how ever, perhaps, the most inexcusable were the conditions that led to the strike. Yet rain descended on the just and unjust alike. In this society in which we live, men can stand alone.

When they came to consider the men's grievances as one another they were presented at the conferences, they recognized not only that it was necessary to hand the manufacturers together, but that a strong union of workers and employers general company was necessary to carry out the wishes of the manufacturers to remedy the abuses existing in the shops. Only by joining and cooperating with a body of men, who, to the extent of their ability, and through organization, can enforce the rule which everybody recognizes, that the workers are enabled to cope with the evils and abuses complained of. A strong union is just as essential to the solution of the problems confronting the trade as a strong employers' association.

It was necessary that men should live and work under sanitary conditions for the sacrifice and sweat of my children. Do you suppose that I would not be worth while in business on the next day, otherwise than by having a sufficient rest? Everywhere men are asking for shorter hours more than anything else. Mr. Brandes is so far as the fact that every man is the breadwinner, is the responsibility of the man who stands by himself must in the long run fall in the things that are most worth while because.

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changes in the customs and methods underlying the basic conditions governing the manufacture of garments, showing a retrogression for many years past. He told about the time when the manufacture of garments for shipment was the livelihood of individuals who practically made just that one by themselves and their families. He told about how this antiquated custom developed into a trade and then into an industry wherein hundreds of thousands of men and women are daily employed in making garments from those used as a mere raw material into garments suitable for commerce, which are then marketed for the use of others, and the public are likewise to be benefited by the fraternizing of labor fraternity. We recognize the necessity of complete unity and to promote and urge this matter upon the attention of the Central Bodies and State Branches, a communication to urge all local unions to affiliate with the city central and to notify the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor of the non-affiliation of local unions of the affiliated Federation of Labor of their vicinities, within the limits prescribed by the constitution of the A. F. of L., and urging them to recommend to the officers of local unions and the local organizations to urge all local unions to the Central Bodies and State federations. It is to effective defense and progress for the forces of labor to centralize their organizations.

The social activities of the ladies' garment workers in many organizations have been so successful that it has become necessary for them to organize a central body. The Ladies' Garment Worker is a trade union that has been established for the purpose of improving the working conditions of the garment workers. It has been successful in gaining recognition and in protecting the rights of the workers.

However, the organization has faced some challenges. The government has proposed a law that would make the cost of unionization very much higher because of the lack of support and cooperation from the unions themselves. The workers are fully aware of the necessity of effective defense and progress for the forces of labor to centralize their organizations. Central Bodies are not only of great value in promoting the interests of the members immediately concerned with their working conditions, but also of great value to those of labor elsewhere, but they can be of great harm if used by those who think and know nothing about the real workers who are the true representatives of the working class.

One of the main issues that has been facing the organization is the question of the necessity of the existence of a Central Body. There are those who argue that the local unions are sufficient for the protection of the workers' interests. However, the leaders of the organization believe that the establishment of a Central Body is necessary for the protection of the workers' rights and interests. They argue that a Central Body would be a more effective means of protecting the workers' interests than the local unions.

In conclusion, the establishment of the American Federation of Labor is a great step forward for the working class. It provides a more effective means of protecting the workers' rights and interests. It is a step towards unity and progress for the forces of labor to centralize their organizations.
The Label Shop.

The Label Shop is situated at 4 East 20th Street, and its unusually large and perfectly. The new building is surrounded by trees, and the entire work is done in a beautifully lighted atmosphere. The work is under the supervision of the President of the Ladies' Garment Worker's Union, and the wages paid are $2.50 to $3.00 per day.

The workrooms are furnished with hand-made goods, and every effort is made to satisfy the demands of the customers. The work is done in small lots, and the finished articles are shipped directly to the customer. The work is done by women, and the prices are reasonable.

The Union Label Shop is operated by the Ladies' Garment Worker's Union, and is a good place to get high-quality goods. The prices are reasonable, and the work is done by skilled workers. The shop is located at 4 East 20th Street, and is open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday to Saturday.

Organizers' Report

REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT GREENBERGER

Upon my arrival in Cleveland, the end of September, I found our 4 Locals, namely, the Cloakmakers Local No. 26, the Skirtmakers Local No. 27, and the Pressers Local No. 28. These Locals had a total membership of 175 in good standing and the Pressers Local No. 27, were also in the union and had a membership of 250 good standing members on their books and were progressing nicely. The Cloakmakers Local No. 26, had a good standing membership of about 150.

The Skirtmakers and Pressers Unions jointly had a business agent, Bro. Feingold, who had done very good work. One branch of the work in which he was doing very well was in securing the union label on various garments. The Editors Local No. 42, had a good standing membership of about 150.

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I organized a Cutters Union, Local No. 40, and made very steady progress during the time of their existence, having over half the workers of the trade organize with good prospects for the future. The Joint Board of Cleveland is working smoothly and energetically in the interest of all the Locals.

I then proceeded to Philadelphia where I had two weeks in which the Locals there with the exception of the Cutters Local No. 48, in pretty bad shape. I immediately organized a Joint Board and also called a mass meeting of the workers, which attended the entire shop, and this brought the employer to offer terms; the work people only lost one half day, while the skippers and cutters also benefited by getting increased wages. In a section of the city called Newburg, the contractors shops are located. In these shops only Bohemians and Hungarians are employed, who are allvided in organizing owing to their speaking a foreign language.

The Cutters Local No. 40, had made very steady progress during the time of their existence, having over half the workers of the trade organize with good prospects for the future. The Joint Board of Cleveland is working smoothly and energetically in the interest of all the Locals.

DO YOU WEAR A PIN OR A BUTTON BEARING THE EMBLEM OF YOUR INTERNATIONAL UNION? IF NOT WHY NOT?

Get one from your secretary and show it to your employer and your shopmates that you are a loyal member of your organization.
Notes on Current Topics.

The decision of the last convention of the United Mine Workers, that no member of that organization shall at the same time hold membership in the National Civic Federation, has been hailed by the radical press as a sign of the growth of class consciousness among the organization throughout the country. This may be so, but it certainly does not show any growth of consistency on the part of the delegates of that convention. Had this resolution been adopted by an organization which does not believe in trade agreements with employers, we could understand their action. Coming as it does from an organization that has for years been dealing with organized bodies of employers by trade agreements, where the conditions of labor in the industry has been agreed on at periodic conventions or conferences between the representatives of organized employers and their union, this resolution looks rather odd.

Mr. John Mitchell has been appointed to the position of chairman of the Trade Agreement Department of the National Civic Federation because of his long experience in effecting trade agreements between the employers and employees of his organization, of which he has been president. According to this resolution Mr. Mitchell will either have to leave the membership of his organization or sever the work of trying to effect other industries the same method of adjusting disputes and settling conditions of labor as is obtainable among the coal miners.

To our untutored mind it seems as if it had been directed more against the personal of John Mitchell and against the idea of trade agreements or the principle of bargaining with collective bodies of employers, a system which has so far been successful in the coal mining industry. "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." If Trade Agreement are good for the coal miners, why not for other industries? It is said that the trade agreements with organized bodies of employers means simply the carrying out to its logical conclusion the basic principles of unionism, namely, "Collective Bargaining.

Such an example of half-baked unionism we read in an article in a London labor paper, where the writer reviews at some length the development of modern industrial conventions, as labor unions are. From labor organization to try to destroy or to ignore an organization of employers is equally as stupid as it is for employers to try to destroy or ignore the organization of labor unions. Instead of wanting their energies in trying to injure each other, it is much wiser to try to come to an understanding.

The New York Standard of the Cloak and Skirt Trade must become a National Standard. This has not been accomplished, until the Defense Fund will enable us to defend our standards will become national. So long as we can work for the advantage of one body of workers, so long are we stronger and the scale lower than if it is in New York, we will never be sure with the conditions of labor which we have been working for in other centers. The Defense Fund of the New York locals might be

Cleveland, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston are much more dangerous for us than the few industries which the members of the Association have opened in small places in the vicinity of New York and thus whole sale removal of factories is wholly exaggerated. We are sure that before long several of them will have to close down. Only the very commonest classes of garments can be worked and carried on with a system and with a minimum of skilled female labor. The better class of garment must be carried on in some center, where there is a market for skilled labor and where one can obtain the competition of cities is much exaggerated.

Only just recently some of our leaders took fright at the mending and smoothers in our mills, and with the union and its officers. The Joint Committee is thought it necessary to give the length of publishing a leading article in the "New Post" to bring it to mind in the city to render an infinitely better service.

In a trade and city where thousands of people are employed, the united condition of the laborers only help having a considerable number of kickers, grumblers and good things in general, who are finding fault with the union and its officers.
THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

Joint Board of Sanitary Control

British Trade Union and Labor Notes

By Ben Turner.

The annual conference of the British labor movement of 1897, which met in Manchester, is notable for the fact that for the first time a conference of British labor and Irish parties in the House of Commons to disfavor the party in power and not to give it the right to vote for. In a resolution that on the strict wording is valid, the House is now over and despite evil-powers, it was the Osborne decision which declared that trade unions and labor groups in the trades and industries of all kinds, are and have been treated with courtesy by the Health Department of the City, and partly to the State Department of Labor.

The conference was harmonious and cordial. Mr. John F. Turner, our Chief Inspector, and detailed reports have been presented which will be tabulated later on. Mean-while, we have referred the most glaring unsanitary conditions, particularly to the Health Department of the City, and partly to the State Department of Labor.

Without anticipating the findings of the joint Board, it is safe to state that the sanitary conditions of a very large number of the shops in the industry are far from satisfactory. In the past few months, the board has been investigating the more glaring unsanitary conditions and the result of the investigation will be made known at the next meeting of the board. There seems to be a tendency on the part of all concerned to assist the sanitary board in its endeavor to improve the conditions of the cloak and suit making shops, which has been un-}

We have in our trade a considerable number of members, some of whom cannot and others who do not want to work. This "never-do-well" element will always have something to say against the organization. This element will weave, as long as the union will exist.

Our policy should never be influenced by racketeers and grumblers. Whether the joint board is working for an end so-
to solve the labor trouble, namely the search for new sources of supply. The remedy is a personal inquiry, but it is a good illustration of the low status of the employees that the Union could, no doubt, help them to solve that problem.

Six years ago the Association of Merchant Tailors gave the Union notice that the local was not in a position to confer with the representatives in any way. Probably feeling that the demand was too strong on the side of the employers to reject the advances of the Union so willingly, it promised to bring the request of the Union for a meeting for consideration at a time when it could meet. This promise might reasonably be expected, in view of the promptness with which the employers presented their proposals and the importance of the problem to the employees.

Viewing the matter from a purely business point of view, and endeavoring to do business and the deliberate but slow progress southward to the Union, points out the need of a better trade bounce than was the experience in the Chicago cutters' local, which is frequently attributed to the Union demands for hard conditions of labor.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF LOCAL SECRETARIES

1. N. Y. Cloak & Suit Operators, B. Fried, 121 East 18th St.


7. Columbus, O. Lad. Cutters, Harry Diamond, 538 Eleventh St.


9. St. Louis, Mo. Lad. Tailors, S. Labensohn, 2115 Fletcher St.


20. St. Louis, Mo. Lad. Tailors, S. Gelfin, 158 St. Lawren's Ave.


23. N. Y. Wool Makers Makers, M. Abramians, 113 East 88th St.

24. N. Y. Wool Makers, 161 East 49th St.

25. Cleveland, Ohio Lad. Tailors, C. L. Hemphill, 42 Waverly Ave.

26. Cleveland, O. Skirt Makers, S. Pri- gi, 4201 East 49th St.


29. N. Y. Pettinet Makers, A. M. Silverman, 1129 S. Wood St.


33. Atlantic City, N. J. Lad. Tailors, A. Coats, 688 Hannover St.

34. Baltimore, Md. Lad. Tailors, H. Weingarten, 26 Belledon Avenue.

35. N. Y. Pettinet Makers, A. M. Silverman, 1129 S. Wood St.


37. Silverton, 49 Oak St.


41. N. Y. Wool Makers, 161 East 49th St.

42. Cleveland, O. Lad. Cutters, H. Feldman, 1129 S. Wood St.


44. Chicago, Ill. Lad. Tailors, H. Sholes, 1123 S. Wood St.

45. Syracuse, 638 Almond St.


51. N. Y. Wool Makers, 161 East 49th St.


Un orario lungo snerva e fa produrre meno: la paga meschina fa più breve la vita.

IL "GIOVANE COMMITTEE" E' UN FALLIMENTO?

La lettera del Cohen ha provocato l'osservazione che "il piano di agi- tare la controversia con i padro- ni a seconda di quanto è previsto nel protocollo. è risultato nel giorno del 'Sera, in vincoli: rido, tu perdi. Quando avviene una fermata di la- voro in seguito ad un disaccordo fra padroni ed operai, ambo le parti soffrono ugualmente. Secondo il protocollo, il padrone non perde mai tanto quanto un unico sciopero.

Soltanto gli operai debbono appre- tare i risultati del Grievance Com- mittee, che possono anche tardare parecchi settimane; ed in quel tem- po devono lavorare. E' senza affermare che in Associa- zione fra i Manifattori non ha ancora fatto rientro contro quei suoi mem- bri che il Grievance Committee ri- petutamente trovò colpevoli di viola- zione del protocollo, sta che gli uo- mini scelti dalla Associazione pel co- mitato, sono del tutto insoddisfacenti. Quale il parere è impossibile la corte di giustizia.

Tutto ciò ha causato malcontento fra i nostri membri, nonché frequenti domande fra i manifattori, e pressioni di ciascuna delle parti dei lavori dell'Association. Tutta questo al fatto che essi non hanno ancora ottenuto dallo scio- pero una paga più alta. La situazione, per di più, è quella di un giorno tutt'altra del protocollo. La corte di prova, al Grievance Committee in modo che questo pos- sano avviene un discorso. L'opinion, il Grievance Committee dovrebbe avere ai suoi ordini una squadra di officia- li che fossero, dotati di temperamen- to giuridico e piuttosto alla osservazione degli articolati del protocollo.

Essi giudicheranno sull'istante, ri- correndo ai Grievance Committee nel caso in cui non riesceranno a tro- varsi in accordo, o quando una delle parti in causa non fosse soddisfatta del loro giudizio. Ricordiamo ai nostri soci..."
THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

Se un membro atto diventerà un affiliato e che è un ambizioso; se uno parla bene di un affiliato, di che lo fa per ingratazione. Non far parte di nessun comitato; ma ai pronto a criticare tutto quello che vira fatto nei comitati; amministra il loro lavoro, rivelare che tutto quello che fanno è per loro interesse, che i membri dei comitati sono agli idoli ed il loro lavoro, inutile.

Cercare i difetti degli affiliati ed generali nelle tue accese, fingendo di non sapere che nessuno è perfetto e che vi sono macchie anche nel sole. Se non può trovare macchie in affari, stacca subito, quando viene presentato il rapporto, salva su, accusa tutti; di intelligenza e grida che non ti hanno dato l'opportunità di parlare.

Non parlar mai ai padrone in riguardo a cose pertinenti al laboratorio. Quando avviene qualche questione; non sappiamo che si debba annotare. Sembra che non dovesse essere nulla. Se un opero è licenziato, che il padrone debba riprenderlo anche se fu licenziato giustamente. Se l'azione non mostra prima a commettere manco una folia per sostenere costi, grida che la pretesa del 15 centesimi settimanali è un furto. Se qualcuno cerca di dimostrare che il licenziamento è giustificato, tacchi di spia, di favore del suo lavoro, insinua che tutto è per otteneere un licenziamento e favorire il socio in nome della libertà di assemblea.

L'INTERNAZIONALE NEL 1910

L'anno 1910 trasformò la International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union da una piccola rivolta professionale a una potente organizzazione in una delle più influenti del paese.

Il principio dell'anno vide una delle nostre locali, 25, Ladies Waist Makers, di New York, impegnata in uno dei più importanti movimenti operaio femminili che il mondo mai avesse visto. Nei febbraio avvenne nella vittoria delle ragazze s平常工，e 3800 lavoratori diventarono soci con l'Unione, o fra le altre concessioni accordate l'Unico Shop.

L'effetto di quel movimento si prospettò ad altre sezioni dell'industria dei dolls e les. La vittoria insegnò a non essere cattivo, a non creare una atmosfera di scontento e di intenti pericolosi.

La nuova unione di Worchester, Mass., sta assicurando il compimento della sua missione, e i suoi membri individualmente, e della ON da quella che esisteva ora nel campo dei lavoratori.


La nuova unione di Worchester, Mass., sta assicurando il compimento delle sue missioni con un unico comitato. I cambiamenti progettati potranno essere fatti a tempo e con la massima moralità, logica e puramente di classe che esista ora nella condizione del lavoro.
CAUTION!
The numerous imitations of our superior goods have caused us to attach this notice.

See that the name

I. GOLDBERG

appears on cork as well as on cap, label and bottle.

Refilling prohibited and subject to prosecution.

THE NEUE POST, 79 E. 10th Street, New York

11 Waverly Place, New York

Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

Masks: 8 to 9:30. Sunday, 9 to 1.

SHUR-ON EYEGLASS

Care for Your Eyes

We have all the modern instruments for sight testing and the most improved machinery for high class optical work. Factory on premises.

Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

Masks: 8 to 9:30. Sunday, 9 to 1.

Meyer London, 494-498 Grand Street, New York

Telephone, 3138 Orchard

Dr. Meyer London. 494-498 Grand Street, New York

15 W. 116 St.

N.Y.

151-315

134

18, 28, 118, 85

THE NEUE POST, 79 E. 10th Street, New York

11 Waverly Place, New York

CAUTION!
The numerous imitations of our superior goods have caused us to attach this notice.

See that the name

I. GOLDBERG

appears on cork as well as on cap, label and bottle.

Refilling prohibited and subject to prosecution.

THE NEUE POST, 79 E. 10th Street, New York

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데זראט ברהאן אל באואר

לא נמצאו עוד הגדיר

מֵאֲמִית

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לֹא Lоֹא
דוח ליוויים וביצועים שונים

ophys תראז ע"ז אני אוניברסיטת אופקים.

יש לי הצעה להホーム הנדיסק, אך אני לא יודע איך להתחיל. אני רוצה לברך ידואר, אך אני לא יודע איך להתחיל. אני רוצה לה髻 במחזור, אך אני לא יודע איך להתחיל. אני רוצה לה髻 במחזור, אך אני לא יודע איך להתחיל. אני רוצה לה髻 במחזור, אך אני לא יודע איך להתחיל. אני רוצה לה髻 במחזור, אך אני לא יודע איך להתחיל. אני רוצה לה髻 במחזור, אך אני לא יודע איך להתחיל. אני רוצה לה髻 במחזור, אך אני לא יודע איך להתחיל. אני רוצה לה髻 במחזור, אך אני לא יודע איך להתחיל. אני רוצה לה髻 במחזור, אך אני לא יודע איך להתחיל. אני רוצה לה髻 במחזור, אך אני לא יודע איך להתחיל. אני רוצה לה髻 במחזור, אך אני לא יודע איך להתחיל. אני רוצה לה髻 במחזור, אך אני לא יודע איך להתחיל. אני רוצה לה髻 במחזור, אך אני לא יודע איך להתחיל. אני רוצה לה髻 במחזור, אך אני לא יודע איך להתחיל. אני רוצה לה髻 במחזור, אך אני לא знаю איך להתחיל. אני רוצה לה髻 במחזור, אך אני לא יודע איך להתחיל. אני רוצה לה髻 במחזור, אך אני לא יודע איך להתחיל. אני רוצה לה髻 במחזור, אך אני לא יודע איך להתחיל. אני רוצה לה髻 במחזור, אך אני לא יודע איך להתחיל. אני רוצה לה髻 במחזור, אך אני לא יודע 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وفق לעניין הממשל המקרים

פיגועי קריית ביאליק

כבר נודע הנ搪 של הפיגועים בקרית ביאליק, הMETHODS 사업ים שבית של מנהיגים
בקרית ביאליק הMETHODS היישובים. הפיגועים שבית של מנהיגים
בקרית ביאליק הMETHODS היישובים. הפיגועים שבית של מנהיגים
בקרית ביאליק הMETHODS היישובים. הפיגועים שבית של מנהיגים

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
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ע"ש ת"כ תבכש ס"ש

"לאחרון פעמים, סיהו מספר הוצאות שונות, בין השאר בתחומי התרבות והתיירות, ובהם הוצאת הספר "פרנקפורט" של אלכסנדר פורמן. הוצאת הספר ע"שתה את התקופה ההיסטורית של פרנקפורט, בעיר שבה התפרנסו רבים מענני התרבות וההיסטוריה של גרמניה, ובהם שוקי הקונגרסים."
ע"ש י"ע עובדות וחילוקים

 than - לודא קשישס ראשיו שיי זייקה

ליאס ה"מצור دقתי, ד"הניל החבר corpaux או מאסר וילקארס להלך על עיני הרביעי.