The Ladies' Garment Worker, Volume 1, Issue 4

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU)

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The Ladies' Garment Worker, Volume 1, Issue 4

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)
The unique spectacle of fifteen thousand cloak workers gathered under one roof, and twenty-five thousand more outside clamoring for admission, for the purpose of hearing encouraging messages from well-known labor men in their efforts to improve their working conditions, provided the press and the community at large with much food for thought.

What does a monster demonstration such as this signify? It signifies an unmistakable determination on the part of the workers to tolerate no more an evil system of overwork and under-pay which for many years has been gnawing at their vitals and destroying their self-respect and their capacity of contemplating their degraded condition.

Even the most abject slaves may at times be roused from their stupor, from that hopeless state of mind into which a human being is apt to fall under certain evil surroundings. We believe that the cloak maker has at last been roused from his numbness and stupor and has realized the power he may attain by a strong and permanent organization.

It has been suggested in certain quarters that this is a sudden movement for a general strike and therefore its issue is rather doubtful. It is believed, rightly or wrongly, that sudden movements among the workers in the cloak industry, especially, have no staying power; that their force is exhausted before they reach the goal.

However, much the past may justify such a cold, nay cruel reflection, in the present case it all seems to turn on the assumption of "suddenness." These cold observers seem to be utterly unfamiliar with the history of this movement. For it certainly has a history.

A sudden movement it may be to them, because, for some reason, they chose not to countenance it when it first originated, and failed to recognize its gradual development among the rank and file.

To us it is no more "sudden" than sunrise heralded by a flaming red horizon, or a great storm presaged by gathering black clouds.

We of the inner circle, who have been arguing the pros and cons of the question for weeks, nay, for months; who have first opposed it and then found ourselves unable to resist its gathering force, who have heard it discussed in all its bearings, we of the inner circle, who have first opposed it and then found ourselves unable to resist its gathering force, who have heard it discussed in all its bearings, in the shops, at local meetings and executive councils, at the homes of the workers and at street corners; and who have ever prevented the locals concerned from coming to a rash decision before threshing it out in all its details on the floor of our recent convention at Boston—we say that if ever the ground was well prepared for a mighty movement, it was so in this case.

Why, as far back as January last, we have circularized our local unions upon the question of a two-dollar tax to provide the nucleus of a strong strike fund. We have thus consulted the feelings of our members and found them all solid for a general strike.

Past failures have taught us to proceed with circumspection, and every step we have since taken has been twice considered.

Even this monster demonstration at Madison Square Garden is evidence of our desire to apply a much wider test to the feeling of the masses in favor of a strike. And with what result? Why, this: That an overwhelming opinion has been found to range itself on the side of firm and resolute action.

For what did forty thousand people come to this vast hall, on a hot, sultry day, hours before the meeting commenced? What caused them to fill every nook and corner, including the gangways, standing packed close together like herrings in a barrel? They came to utter a vigorous protest against the inhuman conditions under which they labor; against the home work which deprives them of the much needed leisure to be good husbands and loving parents; against the evil system of sub-contracting which fosters fraternal strife, hatred and all uncharitableness.

"In these United States of ours," said Samuel Gompers, the grand old man of American labor, in this country, so rich, so bountiful, it is an indictment to work under such conditions, to eke out such a miserable existence as you cloak makers are doing."

"The vast sea of human heads, concentrating their minds and hearts upon the platform, and eager for words of advice and encouragement, must have inspired Gompers and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, no less than the luminaries of the East Side who were present."

Here were Ab. Cahan, the veteran editor and lecturer; Ab. Rosenthal, the president; J. A. Dyche, the general secretary treasurer; S. Polakoff, Jesse Greenberger, and many others of the International Union, who are directing the fortunes of this wonderful movement for the uplifting of the sweated and underpaid cloak maker.

Rising to the occasion President Gompers exclaimed: "I earnestly hope that the employers will concede your demands without a strike. But it must be understood that this is no longer a mere protest or a plain strike. When a movement has grown to the strength of your organization it means no longer a strike but an industrial-revolution."

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LABOR TEMPLE FOR CHICAGO.

There is about to be dedicated in Cleveland, Ohio, what is said to be the greatest monument to organized labor in the world—a 20 million dollar building of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. At its dedication there will be at least five thousand persons from all parts of the United States, Canada and Mexico, besides a large gathering of Cleveland folk. No labor organization has ever attempted an enterprise of so many and such difficulties before.

The building is twelve stories high. It is of white terra cotta and is fireproof. Its ground space is 124 by 178 feet. In the building there are four hundred offices, and the floor space, aside from the auditorium, aggregates 181,000 square feet.

One of the features of the new building is an auditorium, which will seat 1,400 people, and which will be one of the finest in the city. The seats will be large and leather-covered and include the box of a modern theater. A large organ will be installed.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which has a membership of more than one hundred thousand at the present time, was organized just forty-seven years ago this month.

A. F. OF L. FOR "CARD MEN".

Washington—The American Federation of Labor will make a strong campaign this fall for the election of Congressmen who carry union cards. Efforts will be made to elect a group of forty unionists to the House of Representatives, as it is believed here that it will require that number in order to have a good working majority.

And so has this gigantic movement emerged from its first stage of agitation and debate on to a broad field of immediate and determined action. It has not only converted its internal opponents, but its external enemies, too.

We hail with deep gratitude, not only the expression of sympathy and support of President Gompers and Frank Morrison, speaking in the name of the American Federation of Labor, but also the sympathy and promised support of such influential leaders of the East Side as Ab. Cahan, the editor of "Pomerla"; and S. Yanofsky, editor of the "Error A. Union." We, on our part, undertake with the human powers at our disposal, to guide this movement with vigor, tact and discretion and to leave no stone unturned until we have secured improved conditions for the cloak makers and a great victory for unionism. Our watchword is: Forty-eight hours of labor per week, a living wage and a powerful and effective organization.

A. R.

THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER.

MAINTAIN YOUR ORGANIZATION.

HOW TO CREATE AND MAINTAIN FAIR WAGES AND GOOD CONDITIONS IN OUR TRADE.

In prefacing this little article I desire to say that I charge no organization, officer or individual member with any of the offenses that may hereinafter mention. This is merely a statement of my observation. In the first instance I desire to say that it is surprising that the large amount of people employed in the ladies' garment working industry and the slowness of these people to conceive the idea that organizations are maintaining for their particular benefit and especially so when we know that the average man and woman working in our trades is possessed of possibly more intelligence than those employed in the various other trades. I believe that their slowness in affiliation with our unions is mainly caused by what we term their so-called intelligence. We find on the other hand, that there is probably some ill-feeling against some of the members, officers or the organization in general. I do not say that this is so, but I do say that these fancied ideas are in the heads of some of the people who when asked to join their organization are always looking for some excuse to offer and very readily find fault. I know from experience that in asking men and women in the trade to join this respective organizations they feel that their so-called independents would benefit their conditions with more satisfaction than the conditions offered by the union to the workers in their particular trade.

These very work people, men and women alike, when asked to join an organization of their craft usually say they know that unions are of material benefit to the worker and know that unions are indispensable to uplift humanity, because they know and have been convinced that labor unions have increased wages and decreased the hours of labor of the working people and in a general business-like manner have conducted their business for the benefit of both employer and employee. They go further on to say that they offer no reason for not joining an organization of their craft and some instances they use the sayings of the radicals before, they may lose their positions as their employers do not want union help. Now we can

LABOR TOWN.

THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER.

Plains have been accepted and the ground broken for a laboratory building in Chicago to cost $650,000, and to be ready for occupancy by fall. The building will be five stories high, with basement, and will be built of pressed brick and terra cotta. The first floor will be rented out for store rooms, while the other floor will be lodge rooms, banquet halls and offices for the members of the Craftsmen's Local No. 62 took the initiative in the matter and will build the temple.

SAYS "FRISCO BEST UNION LABOR TOWN.

Mayor McCarthy Declares Building Trades Get All Work and Highest Scale of Wages.

"Since the quake San Francisco has expended $757,000,000 in rebuilding, every stick and every stone of which has been put in place under union conditions."

This remarkable statement was made by P. H. McCarthy, Frisco's trade mayor, now in Washington with the Pacific Coast delegation asking Congress to authorize the building of the Panama Exposition at the Golden Gate. McCarthy's stories of conditions in the city where union labor holds political power, were listened to with deep interest by the Building Trades Council in Washington.

"There is no city in the United States, nor as a matter of fact in the whole world, where the wage workers' standard of living is so high as in San Francisco. McCarthy's claims for a wonderful working class prosperity in this western city are borne out by the table of building trades wages prepared by William T. Spencer, secretary of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. Here is a picture of comparative wage scales in different cities for 1909, and the present year does not materially alter the comparison."

Bricklayers in Chicago received, per hour, 69.5 cents; in New York, 70 cents; in San Francisco, 87.5 cents; plumbers, in the same cities, respectively, 65.6 cents and 72 cents; carpenters, in the same order, got 50.6, 54.6 and 56 cents; laborers and hod-carriers got in Chicago, 35 cents; in New York, 35 cents, and in San Francisco, from 37.5 to 50 cents per hour.

FARMERS TO AID UNIONS.

Organized laborers and organized farmers will work together hereafter in this country "more effectively, increasing the efficiency of both classes of workers," under the provisions of a resolution unanimously adopted at the St. Louis convention by the executive committee of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union.

Affiliation of the American Federation of Labor and the Farmers' Union has been a favorite project of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and the adoption of the resolution followed a four-day conference between Mr. Gompers, assisted by several labor leaders, and the farmers' committee.

The Farmers' Union claims a membership of 1,000,000.
not sever their connection with the organization or denounce the officers or the organization on the outside, but they should try in a manner as prescribed by the constitution of our organizations and enact such laws that they may be deemed advisable for the interest of the organizations because the injury done by the actions will only reflect on themselves. It is an undisputed fact that labor unions are in existence for the purpose of uplifting humanity and by so doing mean increase of wages and fairer conditions to the workers. I desire to, at this time, to say that the members of our organizations lend their assistance in building up our respective organizations so that our rank would be imperishable. Further want to say that some of our members of our respective organizations ought to get a little more active in getting new members to join their unions because we see that some men and women believe that they may lose their opportunities of such affiliation. To those people I want to say that by joining labor organizations they have actually nothing to lose and everything to gain. I further desire to say the opportunity for action on the part of the ladies' garment workers to improve their conditions increase wages and decrease hours have never been better than at the present time. In conclusion I want to say that it ought to be the proudest moment of a working man's or a working woman's life the time that they join a labor union. So don't wait for the other fellow to join but join yourself and the other fellow will follow.

ALEX. BLOCH.

The Living Skeleton and The Stout Reformer

By GEORGETTE BARNUM.

The Living Skeleton paced up and down her loom alley, in an old-fashioned cotton mill. Steam, curling up from grids in the floor, folded around her like a winding sheet. The noise of machinery descended upon her in a perpetual storm. Her fellow-loomers in other loom alleys were talking together in "lip signs," the deaf and dumb language of the mill.

"The relief and aids got money to put up consumption shacks on the county farm," said a rosy-faced girl.

"There's plenty to fill 'em," said the Living Skeleton.

"The new mill president gave the cash," continued the rosy-faced girl, who had missed the comment. "They say he will do a lot for the poor working people.

"Who's eating you?"

"Consumption," said the Skeleton.

"Ugh! You are need a vacation."

"I'll soon take it," said the Skeleton.

That evening a stout reformer sat in an easy chair in the committee-room of the Young Men's Christian Association building.

The union will be called the Teachers' Educational League. A demand will be made for a salary increase all along the line. If the union wins its campaign the reformer will receive less than $600 a year, with the maximum for grammar grade teachers fixed at $1,700.

It is reported that the 7,000 organized school teachers of Colorado are going to follow the example of their Chicago colleagues and join the A. F. of L. The teachers are becoming imbued with the idea that it gets them nothing to wait for the politicians to assist them and that they must join with other working people and learn to help themselves.

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THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

readily realize that the employer does not want union help. We also realize that such answers are made by the individual from selfish motives, who feels that for the time being they are satisfied with conditions, not realizing the fact that through thorough organization their conditions would be improved. Then again we realize that these very persons are too weak-kneed to do as they believe. I am convinced that these persons who are in the garment working trade know that the organization is of material benefit to them, but lacking the courage to join the organization of their craft with their fellow workers, they remain free-lancers and by so doing help the employers who are at all times trying to get as much work for as little as possible to accomplish their aims. Finally these workers wake up and find a condition confronting them that they never thought existed then they feel that the time has come when they must do something to improve their condition then they decide to join the union. Now when we find that some of the members of our organizations are always finding fault with either the officers, members or the organization in general for actions that do not meet with their approval and then we find in the majority of cases where the members are so disillusioned that they are of the same class that those from selfish motives do not join the organization of their craft, moreover we find that these members so disillusioned are also distrustful and from experience we find that their actions are very injurious to others as well as themselves. Members who are so distrustful, if they would only stop and think what injury may come to themselves and their fellow workers by their actions they would change their actions. To the members I want to say that they must help their union at all times in their efforts to increase wages and get fair working conditions so they may be in a position to make proper provisions for the benefit of themselves and their families. We must not allow conditions that may be injurious to the members of our organizations to exist and if such conditions do exist we must at the proper time and place, and in the proper manner try and have such laws enacted that would be in the interest of the organization. If there are laws that do not meet with the approval of the members of the organizations they should

Cigar-makers to Celebrate

Cigar-makers' Union No. 4, Cincinnati, is making extensive arrangements to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary next August. A committee of fifteen has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the event. This is the first union under the banner of the Cigar-makers' International Union to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary, and the occasion will be a memorable one.

Toledo (Ohio) policemen wear caps and uniforms bearing the union label. So thoroughly does the union sentiment prevail in that town that even the fire department horses wear shoes with the union label.
The International Molders' Union

The International Molders' Union of North America, which has been celebrating its fiftieth anniversary last year, has a history of exceptional interest. In its early years the molders' condition was a deplorable one. Work began long before sunrise; the hours of labor were irregular and indefinite, wages were low, and but a small portion of these were paid in money; store checks, truck and due bills taking its place. It was not until 1855 that a permanent local organization was established. As a result of a strike the molders of Philadelphia organized and but a small portion of these were paid in money; store checks, truck and due bills taking its place. It was not until 1855 that a permanent local organization was established. As a result of a strike the molders of Philadelphia organized

The International Molders' Union

This agreement entered into this first day of February 1910 by and between Sam Rosansky, operator of cloak and suit manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 826 Broadway, Manhattan;

WITNESSETH as follows:

1. For and in consideration of the premises and of the sum of one dollar ($1.) to Sam Rosansky in hand paid he agrees to perform the work of an operator of cloaks and suits or similar work on the premises of Hirsch & Bro. for the stipulated salary of Eight Dollars ($8.) per week from this date to February 1, 1911.

2. That the first week's salary of Eight Dollars ($8.) will be left with Hirsch & Bro. as security that Sam Rosansky will do the work to the entire satisfaction of Hirsch & Bro. and that he will fulfill his obligations as stipulated in this agreement.

3. That before May 1st, said Sam Rosansky agrees to add Three Thousand Dollars ($3,000.00) to the above Eight Dollars ($8.) so as to make his security amount to Forty Dollars ($40.00).

4. This security is to be returned to Sam Rosansky at the expiration of the term of this agreement if Hirsch & Bro. have no claims against Sam Rosansky and if he has acquitted himself of his services to their entire satisfaction.

5. The hours of work of Sam Rosansky shall be from 7.30 A.M. to 6.30 P.M. with a recess of half an hour for lunch, every day including Sundays but excluding Saturdays.

6. In case Sam Rosansky leaves the employ of Hirsch & Bro. before the expiration of this agreement the entire amount of his security shall be forfeited for the benefit of Hirsch & Bro. as well as any salary due him shall be forfeited.

7. If Sam Rosansky fulfills all his work duties and obligations in accordance with this contract Hirsch & Bro. are responsible for the balance of wages that may be due to Sam Rosansky.

In witness whereof the above parties have hereto affixed their signatures this 1st day of February 1910.

Signed

Hirsch & Bro.

COMMENT IS NEEDLESS.
other troubles, occurred, and considerably weakened the union. These vicissitudes continued for several decades until the convention which met in Chicago in 1895. There, one hundred and seventy-six delegates, representing one hundred and twenty-eight local unions, were present.

The constitution was subjected to a radical revision. The dues were increased to twenty-five cents per week; ten cents of this going directly to provide strike benefit, and eight cents being held in trust by the locals as the sick benefit fund.

For a time as a result of these changes a loss of membership occurred, but this was followed by a most rapid growth, as the members began to appreciate the great benefits which were resulting from the higher dues.

The revised constitution and the conference boards with the National Founders' Association, established by the officers of the union, proved to be sources of strength, stability, and progress.

The Chicago convention in 1895 made it compulsory on every member to pay 25 cents a week and provided that if he allowed a period of twelve weeks to elapse without paying dues he would stand suspended. From the revenue of 25 cents a week, 32 per cent, or 8 cents a week, was devoted to the payment of $5.00 sick benefit per week for a period of thirteen weeks in any one year. This had the effect of increasing the membership. In 1890 the membership was 34,000. In 1902 it was 59,500, and in 1907 it grew to 96,000.

The sick benefit paid from 1896 to 1900, totaled $3,660,000.00; out of work benefits, $179,550.00; death benefits, $619,886.00; disability benefits, $45,245.00. These figures speak louder than words.

Says the president, Joseph F. Valentine in his congratulations: "Today our organization is stronger, better equipped, and a more thoroughly united body than ever before; and it faces the future with the confidence which comes from the knowledge that its principles and policies have been tried and found wanting. Our motto has been conciliation and defense, not defiance, and we can choose no better one for the future. It is in the field of conciliation, the adoption of the principles of justice and fair play, the realization of the mutual rights of employers and employees that we have made most marked progress.

THINGS WORTH REMEMBERING

MEANING OF CHEAP LABOR.

Cheap labor means poverty and degradation for the masses of the people. It means low prices for the products of the farm and factory. The consuming power of the people is measured by their earnings and cheap labor means the lessening of their purchases. The sooner the retail trade merchant looks at these facts in the right way the better off he will be both in sales of factory and farm products.—Labor Herald.

The closed shop is the only shop where reasonable business terms can be agreed upon by proper representatives of both capital and labor. It has been happily named by Miss Jane Addams "The Contract Shop." This issue of the "closed" or "contract shop" is the issue which manufacturers have to arbitrate. Surely public opinion must continue to support those workers who are standing for the right of the workers to secure fair conditions through a trade agreement in a "contract shop."—The Call.

Every local is just exactly as strong as its members make it; every member should stop and think of the obligation he took when he became a member. If you are indifferent and stay away from your local meetings, you are weakening one link in the chain that binds you all together.

Be true to yourself, take an interest in your own welfare, do a little thinking for yourself during the week, and then go to the meeting and air your views. Listen, to the other fellow's views, and compare notes, and you will find that there is no place on earth that affords a better opportunity to devise ways and means whereby you can make this old world a better and brighter place to live in, than at your union meetings.—The Single Worker.

"Right or wrong—that is the real issue. They are the two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time and will ever continue to struggle. The one is the common right of humanity and the other is the divine right of kings. It is the same principle in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the same spirit that says: 'You work and toil and earn bread and I will eat it.' I ask you if it is not a false philosophy. Is it not a false statesmanship that undertakes to build up a system of policy upon the basis of caring nothing about the very thing that everybody does care most about?"—Lincoln.

GOOD RULE OF LIFE.

Finish every day and be done with it. You have done what you could. Some blunders and absurdities, no doubt, crept in; forget them as soon as you can.—Emerson.
Working Women as Inventors

Up to ten years ago, a search of the patent office reports would have attested to the customary claim of the male doer of things that woman was backward where great originality was required. But behold what a decade has done! Not a page of the official report of patents but that some woman’s success is recorded. And not alone this; for each year there is to be found an increasing number of successful women inventors whose inventions are not patented in their own names, but bought outright by manufacturers and business firms who themselves secure the patent.

Inquiry at manufacturing plants and mercantile houses reveals the fact that women employees are constantly suggesting improvements in the machinery and methods employed by the firms. A woman clerk in a New York store invented sometime ago a parcel delivery system which netted her substantial returns. And one New England mill owner, herself an inventor, enjoys the right to several patents that represent the ingenuity of the women operators in her employment, one of the devices bringing in over $20,000 a year.

Those acquainted with the field say that fully three hundred of the patents taken out by women within the last ten years are yielding unusually large returns to the inventors, and that others not yet out on the market are destined to be equally successful. When a device can command within a few minutes after being patented, $20,000, the originator of the idea is quite beyond masculine criticism; and such was the offer to the woman inventor of the satchel bottomed paper bag. A simple glove buttoner is yielding the woman who thought out the scheme $5,000 a year. A patented adjustable waist supporter has made the inventor independent.

The gradual increase of the number of women factory workers is evidenced in the factory appliances which come improved from their hands. Again, the far Northwest runs to household novelties, like butter workers, brushes for cleaning upholstery and compositions for boneless soap.

To enumerate the inventions which have come from women in the last five years is to include a lock with 3,000 combinations, a letter box for the outside of houses which shows a signal when there is a letter inside for the postman to collect, an improved canteen, an apparatus for removing wool from skin by electricity, a speedy and profitable process for making hosiery, a new aluminum holder, improvements in harmoniums, and a buttonhole cutting machine by which the distance between buttonholes is measured automatically.

Nothing could be more divergent than the subjects which have engaged women inventors during any two consecutive months of last year. A woman pupil at a New York school of embalming invented a burial apparatus that has been approved by popular undertakers. And then the list runs through alarm clocks, a fire escape device, a brake for vehicles, a fruit press, a carpet stretcher, a system of ventilating buildings, a barrel tapping and emptying device, a hammer guard for firearms, a bottle filling apparatus, and an invalid chair.

Undoubtedly the opportunities for higher education enjoyed to-day by women are responsible for their great activity in this new field. Again, the four million women workers in this country are more than industrious; they are bringing great skill and fine training to bear on their work. Woman has become dissatisfied with the few learned professions. She wishes to atttach her practical nature; and the fact that she is doing inventive work of a high order demonstrates her efficiency as a practical worker.

UNION LABELS

Just one year ago the Brooklyn Central Labor Union held a Union Label Fair—the first thorough exhibition in this country of all sorts and grades of label goods.

The interest excited by the efforts of the committee from the central body had a far-reaching effect, making certain that the fair would be a fixed annual feature of the work of preaching the gospel of solidarity among those who work for wages.

Previous to this time perhaps the best known labels were those of the hatters, printers and cigarmakers, and an astonishingly large number of members of unions were unfamiliar with even the now well-known insignia of the garment workers and the shoeworkers.

Many other labels came to light at the fair to make good the assertion that no union man or woman need eat or be clothed with the product of those workers who by failing to see the light of progress allow themselves to be exploited. The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers’ Workers have a label and an intelligent organization, the Flour and Cereal Workers and Bakers stamp their symbol in wheat that has passed through union hands and there is no article of wearing apparel or furniture, the piano not excepted, that is not made by union workers.

Controversies with other National Organizations

Since I had the opportunity to visit towns outside of New York in the interest of our International Union, it came to my notice that many of our craftsmen, who properly belong to us, were admitted, either as individual members or as local unions in other national organizations.

In the City of St. Louis, Mo., the Journeymen Tailors’ International Union, initiated about seventy-five ladies’ tailors in one of their affiliated locals, No. 12 of St. Louis. Again, in spite of the protest of Brother David Kreyling, organizer of the A. F. of L., for St. Louis. I investigated this matter personally and found the contention to be correct. I immediately communicated with Bro. John B. Lennon, the general secretary of the J. T. U., and in reply he stated that they are going to keep the ladies’ tailors in their organizations, because fifty years ago ladies tailoring was done by their members. Mr. Lennon also did not deny that ladies tailors in Buffalo, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal.; and other cities are members of their organization, and that they intend to hold them as such. The same applies to the U. G. W.

This organization issued a charter to the ladies’ tailors in Bridgeport, Conn. Another charter was granted by them to a union of raincoat workers in Philadelphia, where 90 per cent. of the workers in this craft are engaged in the making of ladies’ raincoats only.

Should we be in a position to have our organizers on the road all these workers would now be members of our international union.
Comprendiamo quanto sia potente questa obiezione, e la pratica quotidiana conferma col fatto che ove un padrone è obbligato pagare il prezzo del lavoro, l'Unione, dopo l'accordo si effettua un suo impiego organico di operai. Il padrone unionista è reato inserito alla conoscenza che gli nuovi padroni non unionisti il quale per poco o meno riesce a fare il lavoro. I padroni abbandonano quelle shop e diffidano solo la demoralizzazione, fazioni di lavoro nei magazzini dei quali sono venduti a contatto.

Anche in questi pochi ore un moderato aumento di prezzo si è ottenuto e gli operai hanno ritenuto i loro posti, soprattutto principale prova di ridurre i prezzi alla fine di ogni stagione. Nei magazzini non unionisti il prezzo della massa d'opera è generalmente ridotto a metà; ma nei magazzini dell'Unione i lavoratori insegnano per istinto, ritenendo i prezzi quali lo sciopero fa ottenere a chi e più avanti. Nei magazzini per la sopravvivenza di esperienza che gli operai di tal genere alla fine della stagione hanno distrutto i loro effetti.

In conseguenza sarebbe proibito provarne di ottenere aumenti di prezzi nei magazzini unionisti in questa maniera.

Così la nostra posizione è doppiamente resa difficile, perché in qualsiasi caso i lavoratori unionisti cercano scaricaggi e ingannati e questi perché noi sciopero per l'importanza del nostro lavoro, e gli unionisti a distaccarsi nel campo dei lavoratori della disorganizzazione.

C'è un impossibile fisico mancare diverse dozzine di magazzini unionisti in una città dove i non unionisti di condurre fino a migliaia.

Nel corso di questi giorni abbiamo manifestato l'opinione che è cosa necessaria prendere misure straordinarie di portare cambiamenti radicali nel nostro mestiere, le di ciò condizioni hanno di essere in mano in mano dal cattivo al buono.

Ma in maniera di avere un diritto a dichiarare uno sciopero generale, noi dovremmo essere certi di tre cose.

Primo, noi dovremmo essere assolutamente sicuri che questo non è uno onore sproporzione, ma che la massa si prepara a intraprendere una lotta seria e risoluta.

Secondo, prendere giuste misure per essere in grado di rendere chi si tiene nascondo dalle sciopero non in qualificato successo.

Terzo, e questo è il più importante, che il presunto accordo dovrà essere un proprio duraturo basato, e non fatto a caso, un accordo insomma da cui i lavoratori dovranno ricevere condizioni migliori.

Per arrivare a ciò noi dovremmo lo sciopero per l'importanza dei nostri lavoratori nel campo dei lavoratori della disorganizzazione, la pratica del nostro mestiere è stata oggetto di malintesi.

Noi non possiamo assicurare quello che è successo nel sciopero della sartoria sarà ripetuto per i cloakmakers. Le lavoratrici in campo non erano così unite come i cloakmaker e skirtmaker. Quello che sono soltanto un terzo del numero di questi. E' poi la sartoria sono quasi tutte ragazze, era facile guidarle e anzi per primi. L'Unione. John A. Dyke,
AI LADIES' TAILOR AND DRESSMAKERS ITALIANI.

Vi è qualche cosa nell’ambiente in cui viviamo che spinge tutti e tutti che lavorano verso quel fine che è come la vita del lavoratore: l’Unione. Dopo la lunga disastrosa crisi che fece discendere i salari a minime proporzioni, seguita dal continuo rimanere di tutti i generi necessari alla vita, oggi che il lavoro rischia di chiamare intorno a sè le mirade di disoccupati, oggi i lavoratori comprendono di dover rinuovere quelle lote che tante vit terie e tanti benefici procurarono ad essi.

Il lavoro ritorna abbondante, ma i padroni non sono coi generi da ridistribuire spontaneamente i salari di una volta; e perché che si sente il Bisogno dell’Unione perché la lotta rischia ordinata e certa della vittoria.

E’ questione di volontà, uniti per chiedere all’Unione perche la lotta di tins volia, e perciò che si sehtte e riBobilire spontaneamente i salari dei setori e tantj benfici procurarono ad novare quelle lotte che tante vitomincia a chiamare intorno a sè.

Il mondo si chiede: “La vita del lavoratore: l’Unione dei padroni Questo nucleo cosciente a sostehe una lotta ammirevole in le miriadi di disoccupati, oggi l’Unione e che fece diBcendere i salari a miseri proporzioni. seguita, dal concerto, a trarre dall’incertezza una gran parte delle forze, di cui son note le benemerenze, che il Congresso di Boston, e che il Congresso di Boston vol. re il nostro nostro Internazionale verso la multinemmari.

Conveghcerà per i Barti vi è una anselita non sanno che sono sempre sti-n- stock, perche fanno lavori più fini, si stume, perche sono eteri dell’Unione. Easi devono capire se ehe fondano i loro affari suite spe­ no la sua importanza apparirà col passa­ venzione ha un grande significato, e un sarto resti eteri dell’Unione. An­

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درك הגרג' - לא ברור

לשם חקירת היהודים❗️
בimplements: 1.25 ప్రతిదిన ఫ్లైట్ లేదా హీట్ న్యూస్ ఉత్తరం కాదు తెలియాలి. ఉత్తరానికి, మరింత వారికి సాధనాల్లో ఈ విషయం పెంచాలి. దొరికి మరింత వివరణలు లేదా వేదికలు పెంచాలి.

సామర్థ్యాల్లో ఉన్న ప్రపంచానికి ఈ విషయంగా ఉత్తరానికి సమాధానం పెంచాలి. వ్యాఖ్యలు లేదా రిపోర్ట్లు పెంచాలి. ఇది అద్రి కోర్టు లో ఉండటానికి ప్రాధాన్యత ఉండటానికి ప్రామాణిక మరియు సాధన ఉపయోగించాలి.

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אונוש סוחטスピッツェン אל כנסא

10

טקסショップ יאדו וסניף חיפה ו大大小

(ב) יון ויא Greenland (נ)
שלא תטכש קדושת השם ותאכלו מעבר לזמן הנствие של החגים. 

ל_Entityכ, אוסר על万户 להכין ולعة צאן, אך את העוף ניתן לאכילה. 

כגון שבת, ימיhurst ושום אין [=erve את השם.]
Established 1873

S. Jarmulowsky’s Bank, 54 Canal Street.
אין תרגום доступי להדפסה זו.
ד' יידיסק מיליארד
י.ג.ג. 5711

פוריא!

הרי, כל מי שזיהה בעצמו את חמשת שה🤔.

לפי המקור, חמשתenary.png

לענות, נשים, יהודים, קריאת העדות, плотのある

ואנני, ראו זאת, ואנני, ראו זאת, עבד

ודע, שלום, שלום, שלום.

בראשית, אברכים, אברכים, אברכים,

וזע, שלום, שלום, שלום.

הרי, כל מי שזיהה בעצמו את חמשת שה🤔.

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יד כילילנות קפוא

מעודכן: נתן נתן

2007


למעון ספרים

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