Description
First published in April 1910, *The Ladies' Garment Worker* was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU) through 1918. The journal appeared monthly and included sections in English, Italian, and Yiddish. *The Ladies’ Garment Worker* was discontinued at the end of 1918 and replaced in January of 1919 by the new weekly journal of the ILGWU, *Justice*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

But what is to be the salient demand, the dominant issue of the strike? The masses desire an improvement in their condition. But how is this desire to be interpreted? What form should it assume to render the outcome satisfactory? Shall we again present those ancient demands which experience has shown to be useless and mistaken — "Hours Day, Normal Right"? Shall we not to endeavor to avoid the pitfalls of former years?

Yes, the inevitable forthcoming conflict must find us prepared to achieve results more definite and tangible, results which should prove lasting and beneficial. We must prepare to fight for a Normal Eight Hours Day, with no home work and no more seven days work a week.

As long as our day's work remains indefinite and unlimited, so long will our earnings remain precarious and uncertain; as long as we are content to work any number of hours per day, so long will the employee never be in a position to know the precise amount of his earnings, or the exact price he is to obtain for a given garment.

If, on the other hand, the hours are limited to eight per day, the
jacket operator or tailor will know that he ought to earn at least $4.00 a day, or 50c an hour. This will determine the exact price of the garment.

"But is this possible? some people will ask who are themselves ultra-revolutionists, and believe that three or four hours' work a day is sufficient.

"Will immigrant tailors, cloak and skirt makers be content to work eight hours a day only?"

"Impossibilities do not exist," says a Russian proverb. If it was possible to introduce an eight hours working day for the bituminous coal miners, who are composed of the lowest and most ignorant strata of the various European populations, it is also possible to introduce it in our trade, the work people of which are much better educated and intelligent.

True, the Jewish workers were always taught to strike not for definite results, but rather with the object of experimenting in revolt and revolution, in other words, to fight for the mere glory of the battle. They have however, since opened their eyes to the folly of this nomenclature proposition. As yet, it is not too late to revise our methods of warfare. The time has now arrived to launch an agitation among the employees for a normal eight hours working day. They must be taught to see in this their salvation. We are convinced that the masses of employees will before long perceive this in their mind and heart.

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

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

We are often told that a system of piecework prejudices the possibility of a normal working day. This is sheer nonsense. The strongest unions have a system of piece-work. The bottle blowers work by the piece six hours a day. The cigarmakers are piece workers, and for the last thirty years have worked eight hours a day. The coal miners work by the piece eight hours a day, even though the price per ton varies according to every mine. This is the hat makers, and according to the investigations of Sidney Webb, the majority of the English unions are piece workers.

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

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

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

Long live the eight hours working day.

J. A. Dyche.
NOTES ON WORKING WOMEN NOW THE WORLD ROUND.

Women Now In All Occupations

They even act as pilots, baggage-men, brakemen, conductors, hack drivers, carpenters and blacksmiths.

"Women at work in the United States" is the subject of one of the reports of the Census Bureau, based on the returns of 1900. We shall soon have another census report and it will be interesting to compare it with this one. Before 1900 in Continental United States (which excludes Alaska, Hawaii and other outlying possessions) the total number of women 16 years of age and over was 23,485,590, while those at work numbered 3,815,620.

Most of the women at work were young, 68.4 per cent, being under 35 years of age, 44.2 per cent, under 25; and 25.5 per cent, had not reached the age of 21. 15.9 per cent were married, 17.7 per cent were widows and 1.3 per cent were divorced.

The number of divorced women returned by the census, the report says, is probably deficient, because the fact of divorce is not always admitted. But it is significant that of the number reported divorced 55.4 per cent were supporting themselves wholly or in part. The total number of women at work includes 1,771,966 native white women whose parents also were natives, 1,090,744 native white women one or both of whose parents were immigrants, 840,041 white women who were themselves immigrants, 1,186,942 negro women and 5,000 Indian and Mongoliar women.

The number of women at work more than doubled in the twenty years from 1880 to 1900, and there was a noticeable increase of breadwinners among married women in 1900 as compared with 1890.

In 1900 women were represented in all but 9 of the 303 occupations in which bread-winners of the family were engaged. The returns showed among other things that 8 females were employed as 868 as steam-railroad workers, 1,487 as baggagemen, 111 as brakemen, 7 as conductors, 45 as switchmen, 19 as firemen and 20 as freight agents; 43 were carriage and hack drivers; 6 were reported as ship painters; and 2 as roofers and smiths; 185 were returned as blacksmiths and 568 as machinists; 8 as boilermakers; 31 were char-coal, coke and lime burners, and 11 were well drillers.

Two women were reported as "motormen." Almost one-fourth of the total number of women at work were waitresses, 536,455 were farm laborers, 96.8 per cent, of whom were from the Southern States, and 301,904 were negroes. There were 3,181,444 dressmakers, 327,281 teachers, 389,355 laundresses, 307,707 farmers, 331,438 textile mills operatives, and 146,077 housekeepers and stewardesses.

THE WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE

The Woman's Trade Union League, although only six years old, already has branches in seven States, with headquarters in Chicago, Boston, New York, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cleveland and San Francisco. A new branch has just been organized in Philadelphia.

A study made of wages and the hours of labor, giving the average wages and hours of labor for 1903 and 1904 by occupations and geographical divisions. Where men and women work at the same division of trade side by side the figures of both are given. The paper cutters in the pulp mills (male) work forty-eight hours a week at 22 cents an hour, while the women, work fifty-nine hours at 6 cents an hour—that is, the men work ten hours less for 13 cents more an hour, doing the same work. The packers in the tobacco industry, taking the United States as a whole, work fifty-four hours a week, the men receiving an average wage of 50 cents an hour and the women 12 cents. In the cotton factories of the North Atlantic States, where the operators are organized, the weavers, men and women, work fifty-eight hours, and the men get 14 cents and the women 13. Again, among the silk ribbon weavers the conditions are more equal where the difference of one cent an hour is offset by a difference of two hours a week in the matter of work. The practical effects of organization are most clearly seen by these figures.

THE CLOAK FINISHERS.

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

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

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

The cloak finishers also suffer most, not only at the hands of the boss and foreman, but also at the hands of the other employees. Time was, it is said, when as soon as the cloak finisher got hold of the "bundle" there was already money in his possession. This was a sufficient inducement to make him run head over heels for those precious "bundles," forgetting to ask for money in his hot haste, until it came to pass, when he added up the results of the week's work, that the "bundle" and "bundle" bearing they could not enough to live on even in season, to say nothing of the slack season. The cloak finishers are so absorbed in their work that they have no time to think of their own life.

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

Could the finishers realize their own value and unite they might easily bring about an improvement in their position: fewer hours and greater earnings, enough to spare for the slack season.

The Cloak and Skirt Makers (Continued on Page 6.)

Telephone 2697 Orchard

RODMAN & BLUM

Clothiers and Merchant Tailors

117 CANAL STREET

NEW YORK
THE SCAB.

In these days, we hear much of that best friend of the capitalist the non-union worker. He is pictured by college presidents, popular preachers and perfect lady philanthropists as a hero upholding the sacred American principles of individual liberty. Union workers who refuse to associate with him in "open shops" are considered narrow and bigoted. Those who, during strikes, call him "scab" and attempt to prevent him from taking the job of a striker, are condemned as inhuman tyrants.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

A. ROSENBERG, Pres't
J. A. DYCHE, Gen'l Sec'y-Cnsr.

GENERAL OFFICE, 11 WAVERLY PLACE, NEW YORK CITY

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2 Cents Per Copy. 25 Cents Per Year

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE LADIES' WAIST-MAKERS' STRIKE
From October 1, 1910, to March 31, 1911.

**Income.**

- From Subscription lists... $1,098.00
- Workers' Circle Branches... 215.00
- Donations from various sources... 59.00
- From Trade Unions... 86.00
- Collected at Ladies' Waist Shops and others... 4,851.00
- Entertainment, Concerts, etc... 333.00
- Socialist and other Societies... 283.00
- Publishing Conferences... 105.00
- Woman's Trade Union League... 16,561.00
- Sale of Papers... 3,000.00
- Sale of Pamphlets... 21.00
- "Vorwärts" Association, Philadelphia... 1,929.00
- Private Donations... 352.00

Total from Outside Sources... 59,020.00
- Members' Dues, Initiation Fees, etc... 20,000.00

**Total Income...** $89,041.00

*After the accounts were closed we received donations collected at a private conference of $3,150.

**Expenditure.**

- Donations to Unions on Strike... $1,495.00
- Paid to General Office and Central Bodies... 3,117.40
- Court Fines... 4,149.60
- Strike Benefit... 51,914.00
- Strike Shop Expenses... 2,461.10
- Advertising... 6,995.00
- Traveling Expenses... 696.00
- Office Furniture, Stationary and Postage... 219.70
- Organizers' and Officers' Salaries... 5,049.00
- Rent of Office and Meeting Rooms... 10,614.00
- Doctor and Medicine... 920.00
- Printing... 962.11
- Telephone... 125.00
- Damage to Clothes... 34.00
- Deposit on Picnic... 23.00
- Lawyers and Law Costs... 4,033.51

**Total...** $75,231.00

*After the accounts were closed we received donations collected at a private conference of $3,150.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT.

After a thorough investigation of the expenses and income of the Ladies' Waist-Makers' Union, Local 25, for the time during which the strike took place; considering all the circumstances under which the strike was contested and conducted; there having been no preparation for such a big strike, the scab, the office space, the lack of assistants to attend to the tens of thousands of workers and the rush of the first few weeks—on, who were ourselves present throughout the strike, hereby declare that errors were unavoidable, and that was the cause which made it possible that the expenditure should be more than the income.

SH. HORWITZ, President
S. BADUCHIN, Vice President
B. PUDIN, Treasurer
A. GOLDSTEIN, Organizing Committee
A. GOLDSTEIN, A. SILVER, and D. BOYARSKY, Executive Board Committee.

NEW YORK, May 13, 1910.

**AUDITORS' REPORT.**

Under the leadership of Horowitz, the Ladies' Waist-Makers' Union, Local 25, has completed its work. The full report has been made and filed in the union offices. The records show that the income of the union was $59,020.00, and the expenditures were $75,231.00.

CLEVEREST LAWYER TO PROVE IT.

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

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

DETROIT FREE PRESS.
THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

A Story.
By M. MILTON.

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

Usually Simon jumps out of bed to stop the alarm from waking the little ones. That morning, however, he dreamt sat up in bed, seared and undecided. One thing he couldn’t quite recollect. Did he, before retiring last night, put the clock on to wake him, not? The question was a serious one and fraught with consequences. In reality it meant: Did he, last night, decide to go to work or not? The alarm indicated an affirmative answer; but by what process of reasoning did he arrive at such a conclusion?

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

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

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

"Shall I, or shall I not go to work?" The question surged up in his mind with renewed intensity. "Must get up," he finally declared, "I am really a man!"

It does go on at all and no more," said the tempter within him. "It is an offer of a foreman's permanent work and high pay; and it is easier and more comfortable in a nicer house down-town and better luck for the children. As for Bella, hasn't she suffered all these years? And isn't time to have a change?"

"And the union?" said the still small voice. "What will your conscience think?"

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

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

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

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

This was too much for Bella, who was early astir as usual; and while going about her work in the kitchen she threw occasional glances at her husband. He was in the habit of confiding in her and naturally she guessed his inner conflict.

Bella belonged to the type of women who move within the routine of daily wants and therefore could not understand her husband’s prevarication.

Simon was so pre-occupied that he did not notice his wife approaching. Bella reminded him that breakfast was on the table, but as he did not stir, she thought it duty to interfere:

"What’s the matter with you today, Simon? It’s that blasted offer that’s got in your eye. I’d like to know now not more of it as long as ever. Member last winter you’ve had no bread?"

This was a rude awakening. Simon listened intently, half wishing she would say something to bring him to a decision. But what she said seemed to him the veriest nonsense and he smiled up.

"What should the union do when there is no work?"

But Bella failed to understand and pursued her argument:

"Look here, Simon, you’re a big fool, be hind hand ‘t’jel out of the thing. You still worry you-AD. De pay for small, dat’s true and hours longer, but der vos no slack, der vos none."

"I wasn’t the only one to have slack, and it isn’t the union’s fault either," Simon replied in a milder tone, sympathising with his wife. The union would like the seasons to last all the year round—Who is the union—do you think, foolish woman? The union is not merely an office or a meeting room. The union means all of us together, all the workers united; and if we could only help to make the seasons longer, I assure you we would."

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

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

"Don’t forget, Simon, that you’re not like ‘em. Ven other people strike their children Vokl an bring ‘ome somding, but ven you strike, de whole ‘ouse will strike. Your children wouldn’t work if the father strikes, would they? An’ who vill give us for to live? The union giv us three dollars a week, an’ we can do for us ‘ouse yourself."

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

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

"If we get Simon and his sons we shall be all right," observed the junior. "Simon’s name will draw others, too."

Simon, with his boys and a few greeners, rejoined the senior, with a roughish twinkle in his eyes, that will be good. They can then strike all de season. We guess we shall let the — union a less’n to be —n impudent. But verr is your Simon? Vy don’t he come? As he really promise to come?"

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

When Simon left the house he went hurriedly, but without zest, in the direction of the shop. But as he approached its vicinity his pace slackened. He felt his pulse beat violently and was bathed in cold perspiration. He thought he was being watched and repeatedly looked behind him. Everyone in front might be one of the strikers, or members of the union. He even fancied that some one laid a hand on his shoulders. He thought he heard familiar voices calling out: "Simon, a scab! Simon, a strike-breaker! Simon, a traitor!" These words were well known to him. He often heard them, nay, he used them himself, with force of conviction they now seemed to fall on his head like so many blows. He felt a weakness in his knees and came to a spontaneous standstill, but only for a few seconds.

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

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

"You here, Mr. Simon! That’s good," exclaimed the junior, beaming with satisfaction.

"An’ the boys, they coming, too? That’s the style! You’ll be satisfied, Simon. My word fer it," the senior added carelessly.

Simon stood motionless as if suddenly deprived of speech. The senior continued:

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

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

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

CLOAK FINISHERS.

(Continued from Page 3.)

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

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

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

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

MORRIS DITICH.

BETHLEHEM STEEL.

Continuous acts of lawlessness were perpetrated by the mounted constabulary upon union men going to and from meetings. One Hungarian, on the way to a Federal Union meeting, accompanied by his wife, was attacked by three troopers, beaten over the head until he became unconscious, and his union book torn up. So open and flagrant were the acts of these "American Cossacks" that the local clergy protested and public sentiment among merchants and business men turned completely in favor of the strikers.

That it is necessary to appeal to a foreign power in order to protect workingmen in the United States is a scandal that Washington authorities are making every effort to disavow, but the action of the Austria-Hungarian embassy has placed the matter in a light where it cannot be hidden.
Il FUTURO MOVIMENTO FRA I LAVORATORI IN CLOAK ET SKIRT

Non vi è modo al mondo un unico lavoro a esser vissuto ed appagato, e lungo così manciamo salario come in quello del Cloak e Skirt.

Negli altri mestieri, si lavora a cotume o a giornata, l'opera è più uguale, ma l'ora presa ha un suo valore che è rispettato da tutti. Il nostro mestiere invece le condizioni sono abbastanza diverse; il Cloak Maker ha da lottare ogni giorno della settimana, in palmo a palmo il contesto, per dover lavorare solo sei ore di sabato, e non insista anche sul "labor day".

Il lavoro più che viva era disgiunta, quando non hanno lavorato i membri in pratica per contratti di lavoro i quali i padroni hanno rotti alla prima occasione? Il più serrato contratto è la più grande tentazione a combattere. Come era questa la penale in moneta ed energici per avere una medaglia di saggia da padroni? E quando a noi capiti ottenere che cosa fu il nostro risultato netto? Quante furono le penali da noi risse dei padroni per rotture di contratti?

Noi battiavamo per il riconoscimento dell'umanità da parte dei padroni senza scegliere il fatto che gli operai nella massima desiderio di riconoscere l'umanità e erano lieti alla organizzazione, il riconoscimento dell'umanità doveva assicurare un tempo consci di lavorare per noi, ma non furono mai ottenuti essi che l'esperienza ha fatto conoscerli imposti frutti della vittoria? Non impareremo non dei passati errori? Non dobbiamo cercare il fallimento degli anni passati?

Sì, l'imprevisto consenso pacifista dovette trovare preparati a compiere i risultati più determinati e incerti, risultati che sarebbero durevoli e utili. Noi dobbiamo preparare la lotta per ottenere i salari di lavoro al giorno, e non permettere di lavorare a casa, né sotto la giornata. Anche il nostro giorno di lavoro resta indubitato e dimostrato, così lungo rimarrà presto ed incerto; tanto lungo quanto noi siamo costretti lavorare del numero di ore per giorno, così lungo farà il nostro operai mai in condizioni di conoscere il proprio ammontare del suo quadro a un certo prezzo del lavoro.

Se, d'altra parte, le ore sono limitate a otto per ogni giorno, il lavoro di giuda, sia il sarto o operatore non conoscerà che padrona almeno del 40 al giorno o 50 soli all'ora. Questo determinerà l'assueto prezzo del pezzo che noi lavorante.

Ma è ciò possibile? alcuni domandano che sono gli ultrattivisti, e crederebbero che tre o quattro ore di lavoro per ore, senza interruzione, che così temprano la battaglia per le ore di lavoro come pure demoralizzate, demoralizzate.

E ora dopo gli anni di sconfitte, demoralizzazioni, pessimismo e immobilità, un'ora uguale di istituzione si sforza in noi.

Le masse del Cloak e Skirt Makers sono tutte arsevoli per la forza che siamo sollevate e non dobbiamo smarrirne.

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In una domanda come successo nel caso dei signori Judd e Burt, fu risposto uno sciopero per proteggere il licenziamento di un foreman, e finirlo dissacrato per l'umanità in un'ultima scossa a proposito un solito fatto per sedere settimana perché l'opera veniva tagliato al padrone i diritti dell'operaio, una domanda la quale non avviata nelle più grandi e migliori unioni organizzate dell'America e dell'Inghilterra, ma, e non insista anche sul "labour day".

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di combattimento, come un soldato tutti lo volevano Presidente, eppure l'Unione con un nuovo Charter e quantiatori, mettendo fuori tutto quanto di nuova orpanizzazione dei sciatori fuori della cricca combattente con il suo dovere, fu un miraggio.

In quella dirillo per chi offre, per chi oppresso una lotta popolare contro i padroni minava la mal sicura base di quando vide che una fazione di incoerenti minava la sua multipliazione. E sebbene ciò avesse dovuto essere un punto di passaggio, non si fece nel-Una pagina fu scritta anche dal Nino.

In mezzo del 1909 ha organizzato l'Unione degli scavatori di Passaic, N. J.

Nell'aprile del 1907 organizzò l'American Federation of Labor a riorganizzare gli Scavatori Italiani nella Great New York.

Nel marzo del 1910 incominciò ad organizzare un gruppo di operai, che veniva a chiamarsi il First Ciochet Maker di New York. I primi mesi di questo movimento non furono esenti da ostacoli, ma il Nino continua a far fronte alla situazione e, con la sua energia, riuscì a far passare la proposta di organizzazione.

Nel marzo del 1908 fu Delegato della American Federation of Labor a riorganizzare gli Scavatori Italiani nella Great New York.

Fa anche in questi ultimi mesi nominato membro del District Council dei Langhadesmen di N. Y.

A oltre a ciò egli ha al suo attivo queste altre benemerizie.

Nel marzo del 1909 ha organizzato l'Unione degli operai, sentono tutto il proprio vantaggio. Salvatore Nino

1) Nella 22 aprile, l'Unione dei Cioch Maker forse di 40 mila membri, in considerazione dei suoi meriti lo eleggeva a delegato al Congresso della International Ladies' Garment Workers Union che si terrà a Boston in questo mese di giugno. Questo è il miglior premio alla sua lunga e perenne opera di organizzatore. Il primo italiano che va a difendere i sinti italiani in un congresso internazionale di quella Unione è Salvatore Nino e lui lo desiderava, ma la sua carica come anche il suo lavoro, per lui, è servizio alla lotta per i diritti dello sciatore.
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לפעמים רואים דוגמה לכתיב משכובה בירוק אדום, אך זה לא ברור אם זה באמת כך. כמו כן, לא ניתן לקרוא את הכתוביות שלא נולדו לפנים הקופסא מכיוון שאינן ברורות. }

שתדל להזמין את המאמר בגרסאות מיליאıdır כדי אחריםалиיה לה랄ב להראות פנימייה, וכן תקנים פיתוח ו.HttpStatus.
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Established 1873

S. Jarmulowsky's Bank, 54 Canal Street.
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גינע רוחביש

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