The Ladies' Garment Worker, Volume 1, Issue 2

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

An Official Statement

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

"Vice-President Schindler has reported that a strong movement for a General Strike has recently arisen among the shirt waist makers of New York. Committees representing 19 shops have waited upon the officers of the union demanding that a strike be called at their shops for an advance in prices and improved conditions; also that upon this matter the members of Local 25 were divided into two sections, one section favoring and the other deprecating the idea of a general strike. He therefore requested the General Executive Board to appoint a special committee to study and investigate this movement.

The Board resolved to grant the request of Vice-President Schindler, and a committee was duly appointed.

At a special meeting of the General Executive Board, held on Sunday, Nov. 21, called expressly to consider the request of Local 25, the Special Committee reported that the result of their investigation showed that originally the desire for a general strike arose among the younger and hastier members, while the more experienced were opposed to it. Gradually, however, those in opposition yielded to conviction and now they were all unanimously in favor of a general strike.

After a prolonged discussion, in which a Committee of Local 25 present took part, the General Executive Board unanimously decided to uphold Local 25 in its demands.

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

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

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

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

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

"We do not know," declared delegate Vitoshkin, "what number of waist makers is likely to respond to our appeal for a strike. We are however confident that a few thousands of them will quit the shops. If as a result we succeed in unionizing no more than five shops, the existence of the union will be justified; but as matters stand there is no outside providential force is destined to perform this work, we ourselves must carry it out.

To work, then! Let every union of every affiliated trade union to its occupation. Let our movement look ahead and say that the prospect is most encouraging for a general advance in organization. But neither of the other two results feared for labor was realized to any serious extent. The local unions that were disbanded were so few in number that the average fluctuation in the total union forces year by year was only slightly exceeded. Not one national or international union passed out of existence.

As for wages, declaration was made by the American Federation of Labor, at once upon the occurrence of the panic that every possible effort would be made to oppose any attempt by employers to make the wage earners bear the cost of the depression through a reduction of their wages. This attitude of the trade unions gave pause even to the leaders of finance and great industrial enterprises. They were convinced that if they set out to cut down wage-rates they would bring upon themselves serious industrial contests, in addition to the other difficulties they were facing. In the case of the railroads in particular, the managers admitted publicly that they could not attempt to lower their wage schedules.

In all its phases the policy of the American Federation of Labor in the respect just mentioned was justified by the outcome. The country has recovered from its financial set-back, and the great body of the wage earners are to-day in a position to work for advances in their movement onward from the stage they had previously gained, instead of fighting to recover lost ground, as would have been the case had they been obliged to accept reductions in wages and extensions of the workday.

It is an indisputable fact that on the whole the state of labor organization in this country at the present time is far better than even its friends would have ventured to prophesy immediately after the panic of October, 1907. By the press and the public in general and even by many well wishers of trade unionism, the assumption was then made that for a period, to be determined by the duration of the ensuing industrial depression, labor was doomed to disheartening losses through disorganization, lowered wages, and long continued unemployment.

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

We urge the officers of every affiliated trade union to issue a special circular to their members, informing them of the fact that all the organizations of the country have begun a strong pull, a long pull and a pull altogether for the purpose of developing our labor forces, and to impress upon them the necessity of strengthening their organization. Let our movement to this end be concerted, co-operative and enthusiastic.

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THE STRIKE OF THE LADIES' WAIST MAKERS

Continued from page 1.

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

And so the strike was declared on November 22, 1909. Not all the shops joined the strike forthwith. A number of dress and silk waist shops, particularly those where American and Italian girls were employed, remained at work. But the number of strikers far exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The employees of some of the shops immediately returned to work, because the memory of which should remain with them for years.

Well, here is the answer: On an average the hours have been shortened by five per week; equivalent to $1 in wages. Price have been increased from 5 to 30 per cent.; an average of 20 per cent. True, in those shops where wages were good, the raise has been comparatively smaller, while in others there has been no raise at all. That is how the proper course which a union must pursue in such cases: to equalize as far as possible the earnings. Where a union is strong there the opportunities for work and the earnings are more or less equal and there are no “good” or “bad” shops.

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

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

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

The services rendered by the Women’s Trade Union League are invaluable. Between twenty and thirty volunteers have daily performed the secretarial duties as could never have been performed by the strikers themselves.

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

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

Since then 30 additional shops, the employees of which took no part in the strike have been unionized. Their employers were compelled to dispense with their helpers and sign agreements, because members of the union refused to work there, and the employers required their services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"'unite the labor movement of our organized workers prove deserving of attention. In the assembly of the urgent need of immediate action. The general organization of skilled and unskilled labor must be organized and federated locally as well as continentally. It is the duty, as it is also the plain interest, of all working people to organize as such, to meet in council and take practical steps to effect the unity of the working class, as an indispensable preliminary to any successful attempt to eliminate the evils of which we, as a class, so bitterly and justly complain.

All wage workers should be union men. Their progress is limited by the unity of the working class, as an inevitable obligation of bringing the organization of skilled and unskilled men. The general or special organization of skilled and unskilled workers should be considered before that date. It is true that single trade unions have at times been beaten in pitched battles against superior forces of united capital, but such defeats are by no means disastrous. On the contrary, they are sometimes useful in calling the attention of the workers to the necessity of thorough organization and federation, of the inevitable obligation of bringing the unorganized workers into the union, of uniting the hitherto isolated national and international unions, and of effecting a yet higher unity by the affiliation of all national and international unions in one grand federation.

All of this leads to the recognition of the urgent need of extraordinary effort now by every international organization, and by every state federation, central labor union, and local trade union, through the appointment of special organization committees, or by other means which may be deemed most advisable for the purpose. Let every organize constitute itself a committee of one to bring, at least, one wage-earner into the union.

Organize! Unite! Federation! —American Federationist.

THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

At the Shirt Waist Factory
A Story—By Gertrude Barrows.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"See here!" said the busy manager, impatiently, "you'll have to take your grievances to the superintendent." Edna stood her ground firmly. "We've tried him for a month," she said. "Can't you understand, that with so many employees we have to make rules to protect ourselves?" "Yes, and you can see it's the same way with us. We've just made a rule too. Unless there's another check to let in the next girl, our rule is that no one will pay tardy fines. We had to make the rule to protect ourselves."

"And yet," he said, "I'd say it's a thing!!"

"How much does your mother get?" "Mother!" he said indignantly. "Why don't you have to work for anybody?"

"Oh, I thought you just told me she's working in a factory of some kind," said Edna. "And yet, she said she don't have to work for anybody." "Mother," said indignantly, "Why don't you have to work for anybody?"

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THE KITTENS AND THE MODEL
By an English Suffragette.

"On a nice chelfioner, on a bright little mat,
Sat a perfectly beautiful crockery cat, So prim and so proper, So prim and so proper,
Sat a perfectly beautiful crockery cat,

Said Fluff to her sister, "Oh look! One see!
That cat is a model of what we should
If we curl our tails stiffly and sit upon mats.
We may presently grow into beautiful
That cat never hunts, and she never
Oh, no! She would never attempt such a thing.
We must give up such habits and imitate her.
I wonder if 'tis quite proper to purr?
It is plain that no cat ought to work or to play.
She should sit on a mat with her kitten's all day.
Her sister said, "Rubbish!" (She was not polite,
But still I consider her sentiments right.)
"We mustn't do nothing but simper and smirk;
Our muscles and claws were intended for work!
I won't change my habits, however you press.
For men made that model, but Nature made us!"

The Kittens and the Model
By Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

The fly upon the Cartwheel
Thought he made the Cart go—
He thought he made the Cart go—
And made the wheels go round.

"Why do people have silver weddings, pa?
Just to show to the world what their powers of endurance have been."—Judge.
THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

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AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

A. ROSENBERG, Pres; J. A. DUCHE, Gen'l Sec'y-Cres.

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DEMOCRACY IN THE TRADE UNION.

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

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

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

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

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

A Clerical Committee should help the Secretary with clerical work.

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

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

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

"But," some may object, "if all these committees were to report at each meeting, we never get home!" The answer to that objection is simple. At present, too often what is called a "meeting" is given over to hours of petty wrangling over unimportant matters, "let air" from a few who monopolize the floor because they have a "gift of gab" or "an axe to grind" or a grievance to unload." A good chairman could see that each person who takes the floor should speak briefly and to the point, representing the mature conclusions of a committee, and not speaking more than once without special permission.

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

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

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

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

GERTRUDE PARNW.

AGAINST UNIONS.

Forcing men to pay dues in labor unions against their will is a conspiracy and therefore unlawful according to a decision handed down last week by the appellate court. The case was that of twenty employees of the Chicago Railway Company against the officers and members of the North and West Side Street Car Men's Union. The complainants resigned from the union on Feb. 1, 1908, and refused thereafter to pay dues. The union voted to strike unless the company forced the men back into the union or discharged them from the service.

The "insurgents" applied for an injunction to restrain the union from striking and the company from discharging them or enforcing them to rejoin the union. Judge Walker refused to issue the injunction and the case was appealed.

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lowed on matters emanating from the union.

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

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

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

It pursues a course which aims to bring up prices for labor and at the same time not penalize firms who are willing to do business with the union and run closed shops. To bring this about is quite difficult but is being done quite successfully through the extensive advertising of the Union Stamp, through labor papers, leaflet trade journals, bill boards and direct representatives of the union popularizing its stamp before the public by means of lectures associated with entertaining in theaters and large auditoriums and visits to union meetings.

This has a tendency to increase the volume of business for firms using the stamp and gives them considerable advantage in a business way over their non-union competitors, thus enabling them to meet the exactions of the union for increased prices.

Strikes are entered into very infrequently as the most of the members are bound by the Union Stamp arbitration contract and all matters which are not mutually adjusted between the union and manufacturer must be arbitrated.

Provided any member strikes in violation of the Union Stamp agreement the National Union fulfills its obligations under the contract and proceeds to assist the firm to fill their places.

The union's reputation of maintaining its contracts, at any cost, its steadfast course of recognizing both sides of the labor situation, and demanding strict observance by the members of the laws of the organization, has assisted greatly in the progress it has made.

THE NEW UNION OF CARThERS

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

The rapidity with which our villages frequently grow into flourishing, populous cities and industrial centers is one of the wonders of our American enterprise. Where a generation ago was a struggling village of a thousand or so, in most instances there now exist a city of 20,000, composed primarily of those dependent for employment on the factories and workshops that grow up within the city, or, rather, have caused the city to grow to the present status of which may reach the furthermost ends of the earth. Such a city was Caruthers, in one of the middle western states. It is the meeting place to make up a bustling industrial city.

John Strong had gone to Caruthers when it was a village, with little more capital than his two hands and his skill as a machinist, from an eastern city, where he had trained himself in the work of making and repairing machinery for the purpose of making more machinery for the working of a wage that scarcely more than provided him the strength from day to day to continue at work. From his little beginning in Caruthers and at the Caruthers Manufacturing Company, he opened Caruthers had a population of less than 2000. Now it has 18,000, a mayor and city council, street railways, and a growth of business until people are lost in the maze that make up a bustling industrial city.

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There had been few, if any, labor organizations in Caruthers and, as a necessary attendant, wages were low as compared with the great cities, though, of course, wages had been increasing with the growth of the city the latter advanced, as is usual, and wages, too, had slowly advanced — slower than living expenses.

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

"I am very glad to hear it, gentlemen," said Mr. Strong, smilingly. "I was a union man from the day when I entered upon my apprenticeship until I established this business, and I am a firm believer in trade unionism."

"Then," said the spokesman of the committee, "we will be able to get along amicably."

"I have no doubt of it," said Mr. Strong, "especially if you prove yourselves true union men in all that the terms mean. There has been great progress in trade unionism in the last few years."

"Very great, indeed, sir," said the spokesman.

"Yes," said Mr. Strong, "and I have tried to keep in touch with events in the reading trade union literature. It may surprise you to know that I am a subscriber for a number of labor publications."

"That is rather unusual for employers, I am afraid," said the committee chairman. "It is gratifying to me to hear that you are a subscriber to a number of labor publications."

"I am sure that the members of the union are not to be trusted, that our committee met at the Caruthers Manufacturing Company at its next meeting. Mr. Strong said, "At which I will state that you have not kept faith with me and are not true to the principles of unionism. Your committee asked me to come down here and see you and I want to do it in the presence of the entire union, so that the members will not get it second hand. I am very glad to have this matter out in the open so that I can live up to the principles of unionism the members must do so, too."

"We will be very glad to have you address the meeting," said President Phelps, and I will cause such notice to be sent out that every member will be there, I am totally in the dark as to our standing, but the union will hear you with pleasure."

"The news that Mr. Strong had something to say to the union brought every member out, and after the routine business was transacted he was invited in from the ante-room, where he had been waiting.

"Gentlemen," said President Phelps, "you are all aware that Mr. Strong has stated his desire to address our union. I have not wanted to introduce him. You all know him, and such has been his interest in our movement that I believe he knows every one of you. We will now hear him."

"Mr. President and gentlemen of the union," began Mr. Strong, "I will not tire you with long introductory words. I was gratified when you formed your union men, I am a believer in trade unions. I was a member of a union before many of you ever saw the inside of a workshop. When you presented your scale wages to me, as the president of the company, I cheerfully signed it. But I signed it with the announcement that I would not be bound by it unless you comport yourselves as true union men. You have not done so."

A sensation buzz ran around the room. "Among the requirements of your union is one that we shall not employ any but union men. Is it not so?"

"Yes, yes!" came from all parts of the room.

"You refuse to handle materials that originate from non-union shops. Am I right?"

"Yes, yes!" again came from the assembled men.

"You will neither work with non-union men nor use the product of non-union men in working for your company."

"No, no!"

"Mr. President, will you step here a moment?"

Mr. Phelps wondrously walked to the open space in which Mr. Strong stood.

"Mr. President," said Mr. Strong, as he turned back Mr. Phelps' coat and examined it, "I have not found the union label. Was that suit of clothes made by a union tailor?"

Mr. Phelps reddened and returned to his seat.

"Mr. Secretary, that is a handsome pair of shoes you have, but, looking closely, they have no union label."

The Secretary's feet were hastily taken down from the top of the desk, where their position had added much to his comfort.

"While waiting in the anteroom I examined many of the hats that I saw hanging there, and thought I found a few with union labels, I feel sure they are there without the owners' knowledge. Who among you has a hat with the union label in it?"

A young man rose. "I think my hat has the union label," he said.

"You think?" The穿戴 in, Mr. Strong's voice caused the hopeful young man to sit down.

"Most of you use tobacco in some form," continued the speaker, "I did as a workman and do as an employer, and so am not here to condemn the practice. Which of you can show me a piece of union-made tobacco? Who of you smoke blue-label cigars?"
THE RECENT STRIKE OF SHIRT WAIST MAKERS IN
PHILADELPHIA

By Ida Mayerson

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

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

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

The courage of the girls cannot be too highly praised. First they appealed to those who remained behind in the shops to join them; but when peaceful persuasion and remonstrance failed, they were seized with righteous indignation and, prompted no doubt by dire necessity, hastily used less dignified means.

Think of these frail and delicate girls defying the club of the police and the assaults of their opponents! Since business is not conducted on philanthropic principles, it can be imagined that every little consideration was shown them.

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

The cheer that burst forth from the members of the union was the only answer Mr. Strong needed to convince him that his lesson had not fallen on barren minds. Within the specified time union signs all over Caruthers showed that the true meaning of unionism had been learned, not alone by the employees of the Caruthers Manufacturing Company, who constituted the greater number of the union of their trade, but by all the trade unionists and their sympathizers. 

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The strike is dreaded by the employer, because he often loses a great deal more than his employees. The energy that is wasted on both sides is really deplorable, but how else are we to overcome the obstinacy of the employers in refusing to grant proper conditions of labor. Owing to the practical results referred to, a large number of girls have been enrolled as members of the union and our numerical strength in Philadelphia is much greater than before.

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

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

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

VOLUME I. No. 2. NEW YORK, APRILE, 1910 PRICE 2c

IL LADIES GARMENT WORKER

PRIMO MAGGIO
Salve, bruti falsari, tu torni col verdere e col guido, costantemente, ad ogui giro di sole, confortatore di tutti gli schiavi moderni, di quegli che sof­frono e che saono di soffrire.

La tua aura fecundissima avanza possa ridestare la vita e con la vita la scomparsa di esso dea, la sua usuridat­tile dea.

Tu odoroso Maggio fra dall’um­meno fondo verde e dagli alberi de­nduti del verno, infinito, colorato, o­lezzanti creature: i fiori, i fiori popol­ni di frutti di sole, confortatore di tutti gli oppressi della giustizia, una rassegna annuale possa sotto gli alberi, i molti vostri mezzi che sono de­roni; che si credono nati per esser;

ma ci hanno fortificati, ci hanno fat­ti crescere in numero e in coraggio; la loro crescita è la loro forza, la loro forza è la loro libertà.

Lu crescere in numero e in coraggio; ma ci hanno fortificati, ci hanno fat­ti crescere in numero e in coraggio; la loro crescita è la loro forza, la loro forza è la loro libertà.

IL LAVORO ORGANIZZATO
L'organizzazione dei lavoratori ha aumentato i salari, diminuito le ore di lavoro, provocato la riduzione dei­le merci. Ha migliorato le condizio­ni sanitarie; ha ottenuto leggi protet­tive per le donne e per i fanciulli; vie­ne progettata una legge che vieta le mercedi. Ha migliorato le condizio­ni sanitarie; ha ottenuto leggi protet­tive per le donne e per i fanciulli; vie­ne progettata una legge che vieta le mercedi. Ha migliorato le condizio­ni sanitarie; ha ottenuto leggi protet­tive per le donne e per i fanciulli; vie­ne progettata una legge che vieta le mercedi. Ha migliorato le condizio­ni sanitarie; ha ottenuto leggi protet­tive per le donne e per i fanciulli; vie­ne progettata una legge che vieta le mercedi. Ha migliorato le condizio­ni sanitarie; ha ottenuto leggi protet­tive per le donne e per i fanciulli; vie­ne progettata una legge che vieta le mercedi. Ha migliorato le condizio­ni sanitarie; ha ottenuto leggi protet­tive per le donne e per i fanciulli; vie­ne progettata una legge che vieta le mercedi. Ha migliorato le condizio­ni sanitarie; ha ottenuto leggi protet­tive per le donne e per i fanciulli; vie­ne progettata una legge che vieta le mercedi. Ha migliorato le condizio­ni sanitarie; ha ottenuto leggi protet­tive per le donne e per i fanciulli; vie­ne progettata una legge che vieta le mercedi. Ha migliorato le condizio­ni sanitarie; ha ottenuto leggi protet­tive per le donne e per i fanciulli; vie­ne progettata una legge che vieta le mercedi. Ha migliorato le condizio­ni sanitarie; ha ottenuto leggi protet­tive per le donne e per i fanciulli; vie­ne progettata una legge che vieta le mercedi. Ha migliorato le condizio­ni sanitarie; ha ottenuto leggi protet­tive per le donne e per i fanciulli; vie­ne progettata una legge che vieta le mercedi. Ha migliorato le condizio­ni sanitarie; ha ottenuto leggi protet­tive per le donne e per i fanciulli; vie­ne progettata una legge che vieta le mercedi. Ha migliorato le condizio­ni sanitarie; ha ottenuto leggi protet­tive per le donne e per i fanciulli; vie­ne progettata una legge che vieta le mercedi. Ha migliorato le condizio­ni sanitarie; ha ottenuto leggi protet­tive per le donne e per i fanciulli; vie­ne progettata una legge che vieta le mercedi. Ha migliorato le condizio­ni sanitarie; ha ottenuto leggi protet­tive per le donne e per i fanciulli; vie­ne progettata una legge che vieta le mercedi. Ha migliorato le condizio­ni sanitarie; ha ottenuto leggi protet­tive per le donne e per i fanciulli; vie­ne progettata una legge che vieta le mercedi. Ha migliorato le condizio­ni sanitarie; ha ottenuto leggi protet­tive per le donne e per i fanciulli; vie­ne progettata una legge che vieta le mercedi. Ha migliorato le condizio­ni sanitarie; ha ottenuto leggi protet­tive per le donne e per i fanciulli; vie­ne progettata una legge che vieta le mercedi. Ha migliorato le condizio­ni sanitarie; ha ottenuto leggi protet­tive per le donne e per i fanciulli; vie­ne progettata una legge che vieta le mercedi. Ha migliorato le condizio­ni sanitarie; ha ottenuto leggi protet­tive per le donne e per i fanciulli; vie­ne progettata una legge che vieta le mercedi. Ha migliorato le condizio­ni sanitarie; ha ottenuto leggi protet­tive per le donne e per i fanciulli; vie­ne progettata una legge che vieta le mercedi. Ha migliorato le condizion­

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THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

semprose opone sonte nuovi e mag- giore benefici per la classe operaia.

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

ALLA DONNA

Gli uomini che, fin da adesso, hanno fatto loro al mondo, stabilito, decre- tato, interpretato leggi, hanno creden- to bene di chiamarsi da sé, sono forte- to e di attribuirsi come naturale diritto tutte le qualità di energia di forza, e di superiorità, abbandonando il- lamente e dimostrati ironicamente e esso deve, a una povera creazione, eterea, che ha bisogno di essere commessa, tentata sotto la tu- telà, in fine. Ma la natura, questo te- ste tanto invocato degli uomini stessi, è l'immagine di una voragine tante e tante, di cui si è inteso a questo riguar- do affatto affatto con gli uomini, perché per i suoi fini speciali, fini sui cui el non pretende "tenere al- cle mistero, come chi opera secondo la giustizia ed è pronto ad aprire i suoi libri maestri e a mostrarne le sue perdite, ha voluto inoltre che la don- na non fosse in nessun modo inferiori- se all'uomo.

Paolo Lombroso

UN SALUTO AGLI UFFICIALI E MEMBRI DELLE LOCALI AFFILI.

Il grido lanciato di uno sciopero ge- nerale del "Chenamak's of New York", viene accolto con crescente favore da ammessiti e non unionisti. Rare sono le obiezioni che si fanno contro di es- so, mentre da ognuno si sente dire, "quando avverrà lo sciopero? Perché si attacca proprio ora?"

L'idea di uno sciopero generale co- me l'unico mezzo per migliorare le condizioni degli operai del nostro me- stiere non è nuova. Negli ultimi anni un numero considerevole di nostri membri consensi che il solo mezzo per sollevare le condizioni dei sani da donna è lo sciopero generale. Chiunque conosce lo sta- to presente dei Clack e Shirts Makers di questa città deve ammettere che ne sciopero è stato un successo. Forse non è stato successo in senso che i padro- ni ammettono il ricostituirsi dell' Unione e la "closed shop," sarà ef- fettivamente lasciare l'operaio dei no- stro mestiere.

La ragione principale perché il sal- to dei lavoratori sari da donna è co- stantemente basso, mentre il costo dei viveri è in continua aumento, è perché esso parve non hanno fatto uno sciopero importante. Dal 1896 i Clack e Shirts Makers non si sono mai preoccupati in serie e sicura discussione per migliorare le loro condizioni. Fatta eccezione di poche fittorie in cui gli operai ebbero la mano libera di fissare le grezze e migliorare alqua-
嵹راجع ואין עבודה ינורש

לאחר הבירור המפורט שנערך בחודשים האחרונים, נabyrin החרישים של הפעילות הפרטית במהלך השבועיים האחרונים, נ�认ר את התנאים הקשים במיוחד של התוכנית. ברמת התוכנית המקצועית, נ מאמרים את התוכנית הקיצונית של הרשת ינורשו, בו ינ_ENCODר והם ינハード_meas תכניות הפעילות הפרטית.}

במסגרת התוכנית, נפרסים את התוכניות ערבית של התוכנית ותנורשו את התוכניות של התוכנית הפרטית, בו ינ הנוכחיים:}

1. ינ_ENCODר והם ינHard meas תכניות הפעילות הפרטית.}

2. נقرأ את התוכנית המקצועית, ונrecognizes התוכנית הקיצונית של הרשת ינורשו.}

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לא ניתן לקרוא את התוכן המוצג בזיקה המוצג בתמונה.
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3. הגדיר את התפקידים הדרושיםperature

4. המנהלים פיתחת המתכון

5. המנהלים_used

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(2003)