New York Furriers Go Over the Top
By Joseph Zack

FRIDAY, June 3 at 8 a.m., as the sun rose smartly, more than 8,000 of the fur workers responded to the strike call of the "outlawed" Fur Workers' Union. The district was bristling with police of all types, some of them in national guard uniforms. The workers, however, were not impressed by the show of force. The strike was one of principle, not of violence.

The strike was called because of the continued exploitation of the workers by the employers, who had refused to pay the workers a decent wage. The workers were demanding an increase in wages and better working conditions.

The strike was a success, with the workers winning all their demands.

Notes on the Furriers Strike
By Jack Harvey

UNE 5- The furriers strike is on. Today followed an enthusiastic demonstration and strike in New York City and the United States. The strike is due to the demands of the workers for better wages and working conditions.

The pickets demonstrated from all parts of the city, and the strike is expected to continue for several days.

The A.F.L. is backing the workers, and the employers are expected to give in to the demands of the workers.

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STRIKING THE ENEMIES
By Jack Harvey

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Strike Versus Arbitration on the Pere Marquette
By Arthur C. Johnson

UNITED action of eight railway companies and the threat of a general strike on Aug. 20 forced concessions from the laboring forces of the Pere Marquette Ry., whose employees were on strike. The action on the part of the railroad company is further evidence of the growing dissatisfaction of the workers with the conditions under which they work.

The strike was precipitated by the company's failure to meet the demands of the employees for a higher wage scale. The employees had been working under the same conditions for several years, and the company had refused to grant any increase in wages. The employees felt that they were being exploited and that their living conditions were inadequate.

The company's refusal to meet the demands of the employees led to a series of meetings and negotiations, during which the company offered to grant a small increase in wages. The employees, however, were not satisfied with this offer and decided to strike.

The strike was called by the employees and supported by a large number of the workers. The company, on the other hand, attempted to break the strike by offering to grant a higher wage scale.

The strike lasted for several days, during which time the company attempted to break it by offering to grant a higher wage scale. However, the employees were determined to hold out for a higher wage, and the strike continued for several days.

In the end, the company was forced to meet the demands of the employees by granting a substantial increase in wages. This action was seen as a victory for the employees and a defeat for the company.

The strike on the Pere Marquette Ry. was a significant event in the history of labor relations in the United States. It demonstrated the power of the employees to hold out for their rights and to force the company to meet their demands.

The strike on the Pere Marquette Ry. also had a lasting impact on the labor movement. It inspired other workers to strike for better wages and working conditions, and it helped to establish the value of collective bargaining.

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